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- DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES, CLASSED AND ARRANGED IN THE GEOGRAPHICAL ORDER OF THE COUNTIES.

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THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 343.] AUGUST 1, 1820. [1 of Vol. 50.

If any one enquire in regard to the public feelings which guide the Conductor of this Miscellany, he replies, that in *Politics*, he is an immovable friend to the principles of civil liberty, and of a benevolent administration of government; and is of the party of the Tories, the Whigs, and the Radical Reformers, as far as they are friends to the same principles and practices;—that in matters of *Religion*, acting in the spirit of Christianity, he maintains perfect liberty of conscience, and is desirous of living in mutual charity with every sect of Christians;—and that, in *Philosophy*, he prefers the useful to the speculative, constantly rejecting doctrines which have no better foundation than the authority of respected names, and admitting the assumption of no causes which are not equal and analogous to the effects.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

RECENT OBSERVATIONS *on* FRANCE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I ENTERED France by Calais in the spring of the present year.—Countries are liable to a double estimate—compared to others and to themselves. In comparing one country with another, prejudice and habit frequently affect the judgment, while comparing the same country at different periods is often more instructive and less liable to injustice and partiality. That France is inferior to England in opulence, in masses of stock of all kinds is obvious. In this view France seems to be composed of retail dealers, and England of merchants. If in France there is enough for casual use, in England there is an apparent surplus against all contingencies. This, without countenancing an Edinburgh reviewer's contrast, founded on Colquhoun's erroneous calculation, seems to me the evident distinction of the two countries; and yet, with all this superfluity, in England prices are in general double, or at least a third more, for most eatables.—When in London, veal, beef, and mutton, the pound round, were 11d., in Paris they were sold for 5d.—When bread was 12 sous, or 6d. the four French pounds, the quartern loaf was 9d. How does this happen? Answer it, and lament the cause. With a climate perhaps equally favourable for grain, and certainly more favourable to produce potatoes and grasses, the prime necessaries, are nearly double what they are in France; and thus equal industry and superior science, and far superior capital are worse than negatived by debt, and tithe, and taxation, and profligate expenditure; and this system continues under a government eulogised as the concentrated essence of theoretic wisdom and practical sagacity.

I do not wish to consider at further length the incongruity of British and French prices; yet I must state, that the mail from London to Dover is 1*l.* 17*s.* for 72 miles, and the mail from Calais to Paris, about 150 miles, is 2*l.* without any expence to drivers or guards; and the difference between the post-coaches in England and those in France is still greater. The French diligences are greatly improved since my earlier acquaintance with France: instead of the slow, cumbrous covered cart, for such was the diligence under the ancient *regime*, the diligence now is a light carriage on two or four wheels, spacious, the seats well stuffed, rapid in its passage, and allowing also sufficient time for the refreshment of the passengers on the road. Indeed, every thing without exception is ameliorated in France.—I speak from personal knowledge of France for thirty years, having lived at Paris during the first years of the revolution, and having re-visited and traversed the whole country frequently.

The land from Calais to Paris is tolerably well cultivated, yet the crops should be cleaner and the instruments of tillage improved. The soil, to be sure, is light, and a slender plough and a harrow with wooden teeth are equal to raise the land and cover the seed. The carts are elevated on higher wheels than those in England, and, I think, with advantage to the draft, for thus the strength of the horse has greater power generally over the load. If the wheels are superior by their height, they are greatly inferior in the form of the nave: I think the hole in which the axle revolves in the naves is three times the length of the same aperture in English wheels. The French carts are of great length, and comparatively narrow; how far this structure is beneficial or not, I cannot say,—certainly, they could not be used advantageously

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except on lofty wheels and on good roads, as the worse the road, the more compact must be the carriage, till at last the load must be borne on the animal's back.

Having mentioned the state of the land, I may say that the towns and houses, though not very neat are in repair and comfortable; and, if no new buildings are to be seen, none are dilapidated. The people are respectably dressed, and the beggars, who are few, have nothing squalid nor ragged in their appearance; nor is this extraordinary, as I had been informed, on good authority, that no man who wished to work was without employment; and though wages were often small, sustenance was proportionally moderate.

Having arrived at *our good city of Paris*, the *rummage* master inspected our goods. This was the first royal or corporate obstruction: the next was the *Porte de St. Denis*, which is an insulated arch placed in the centre of two great thoroughfares, with Ludovico Magno under the entablature. All admire the architecture, but none have reprobated, as far as I remember, the nuisance of such a building in such a place. Yet is this senseless vanity contrasted with the Tuilleries—a palace of excessive luxury in its general design and accompaniments, yet having three stories in the slates: this is most incongruous—for it is to surmount the residence of the *Grand Monarque* with a garret economy. I know not whether this caused the Italian architect to call this pile of buildings *una gran piccola cosa*. Tuilleries and Louvre, except the side in line with the *Pont Neuf*, exhibit at once greatness and meanness in a superlative degree.

Paris itself has been improved; different bridges have been thrown over the Seine, and some of the quays have been faced with cut stone. There are more public fountains than formerly, and religious houses and their gardens have been converted into markets, and they continue so, notwithstanding the restoration of monkery and nuns, *et Dieu et mon droit*. The picture-gallery and chambers of statuary continue to exhibit a mighty assemblage, though they have lost much of those specimens of art by chicane which they had obtained by violence. Museums and libraries are open on the same liberal plan as formerly. No wonder that Mons. Dupin was shocked by the contrary spirit which he witnessed in the library of Dublin College; a narrow temper rules this rich inglorious body even to the custody of their books. Society in Paris has endured a great alteration,—at no *table d'hôte*, or general assembly is one word of politics spoken. The spy-system is at its height; the press is notoriously the instrument of the royalists. The paltry faction tried prosecutions, and an implicit bench denounced immense fines and five years imprisonments. This failed, and the liberty of the press was absolutely repealed. Then came the election law, for the beloved Bourbons could not trust those voters who paid taxes equivalent to 12*l.* British, but a double election is required, and the right to nominate is restricted to those who pay about 40*l.* British;—observe, not to those who have forty pounds a year property, but to those who pay forty pounds a year taxes. And the persons so prerogatively chosen are the POPULAR representatives of the French monarchy. What can more fully prove the popular character of the Bourbon race? Not the journey to Ghent of Louis, succeeded by the journey of Bonaparte from Lyons. Yet, if little transpires in public, conversation is unusually active among friends, and the utter detestation of Bourbons and ultras is manifested by sentiments that military, and police, and gens d'armerie, can only suppress eventually to make more fatal to the enemies of mankind.

Among the attentions of society in Paris, I witnessed the aversion to the English, I speak generally, for from the lovers of freedom to those of similar feeling, their intimacy is now more strict than ever. That the English should be hated is necessary, for their government acted to the French nation a lying contemptible part. Some of the glorifiers of Waterloo suppose, that this arises from the success of the *belle alliance*, and that it sprung from envy and not injustice,—let such men enjoy their credulity. Yet, I must say, that many English are not better than their government, and except a very few British in Paris, all are hostile to the emancipation of the French, even while they reproach the emerging superstition and the overbearing progress of the emigrants. I wish the English more consistency. I wish also they would see the institutions of England before they travel. I suggest also, that a little knowledge of the *dead* languages (so a learned brewer, now beyond the Alps, called French and Italian), would be serviceable, yet I by no means would restrict travelling to linguists; on the contrary, I should distinguish the *petit maître* of the Minories who sailed to Boulogne before him who stopped at Margate, and I esteem the clergyman who made a week's tour on the coast of France (he could not stay longer for cheese and porter were not forthcoming), as superior to his brother who preferred a peregrination of the too famed Isle of Wight to the crossing the salt sea. At present there is no fear of transitory travellers, our taxation has sent from England many involuntary exiles who promise to stay long abroad, if they shall wait the recurrence of better times. An Englishman can live equally well abroad for half the sum that he pays in England. Yet we have the alien bill to encrease this *exchange* politically as well as economically against us. I have often heard this law, which is again re-enacted, lamented by foreigners; and two eminent men, who had spent much of their lives in England, declared to me, that if they were obliged to leave France in consequence of any convulsion, the alien law was so offensive, that England should not, and could not, be a place of refuge to them.

I had almost forgotten to speak of the theatres at Paris, the French comedy is inimitable, and the minor pieces ingenious and sprightly. The tragic muse is little captivating, and at present she is deplorably fallen so low, that I should not have mentioned the theatre at all except for an anecdote connected with it. The Duke of Berri was mortally wounded at the Odeon, a curate was sent for to perform the last offices of the Catholic church to him, the curate refused to enter so abominable a place; a second was sent for, and he refused also; so that the last of the stock of the Bourbons was near dying in a state of reprobation, if not of damnation, because *Mons. le Curé* did not choose to administer the host to a dying person in the Opera House. At last the Archbishop of Paris, moved by his royal master, consented that the Prince should be prepared with the viaticum, on a promise from majesty that no more operas, &c. should be exhibited at the Odeon; in consequence the great opera, and the still greater ballet, than which nothing is more splendid, is performed at the Theatre Feydeau, a place quite unfit for so vast an exhibition. After this anecdote, it is useless to say, that the *fête-Dieu* in June was greatly kept, every parish of Paris turned out its boys and girls, masses were said or sung in all the chief streets, the royal family made part of the procession, with ministers, lords, lackeys, Swiss, priests, &c. It was the most tawdry ceremony I have witnessed, and so unaffecting, that the figurants with the censers (which by the bye had no incense) gave snuff to the attending guards, and occasionally escaped to the side of the church to practice a dancing step. Yet this is one of the means to convert the people to the good old times. This is done by a considerate government to gratify the populace, who forsooth cannot understand common sense, but must be captivated by spectacle and the grotesque. This day there does not exist a more weak and contemptible government. The king, without any personal recommendation, past or present, forced on the people a second time by the military myriads of a coalition of despots, presuming from his lurking place to give a charter to twenty-eight millions of people, swearing to uphold its provisions, yet in every essential point breaking his sacred promise. The other members of his family still more odious than himself. A House of Peers, who consult *au secret*, in tinsel coats, professedly to give them and other decisions importance; a Chamber of Deputies esteemed, too liberal, yet elected by the mere aristocracy, with Chouans, Vendeans, emigrants, priests, ultras, struggling against the people, and plotting and belying each other, with a motley military of Bonapartists and new levies. Yet is this better than the ancient despotism, and existing France disproves most pointedly the dogma, that a revolution is the greatest of evils, for the greatest revolution, or rather, a succession of revolutions, with continued wars for twenty-five years, has left France even under the restored Bourbons comparatively regenerate.

July 7, 1820. SEMPER IDEM.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS much gratified by the sketch you favoured us with, in a late Number, of the life of the much-to-be-regretted Werner, and I hope some of his admirers will in due time give us translations of the elogés which the secretaries of the different Academies to which he belonged will be sure to pronounce on the loss of so distinguished a member. If they would subjoin a translation of all that he published in addition to his External Characters and Treatise on Veins, the English reader might form a more exact idea of his merits, than from the Mineralogies of Kirwan and Jameson.

Kirwan was an excellent chemist, and Jameson is an eminent teacher of mineralogy; but I should derive greater satisfaction from consulting their treatises, if I precisely knew what belonged to Werner, and what to his translators. Werner was a most experienced cabinet mineralogist; but as a geologist I do not regard him with equal veneration. In the winter 1782-3, I spent some weeks at Freyberg. My impression was, that he had studied much, had travelled little, and had not spent much time under-ground. Barons Trebea and Veltheim and M. Charpentier, were the men from whom I received the best elucidations of what I had seen in the mines of Saxony and the Hartz. Some student of German or English will, I hope, oblige the French or English public with translations of the works of these distinguished geologists. How it happens that Forbes's observations on the mineralogy of Derbyshire have not appeared in English I am at a loss to conjecture. Have we no translations of foreign prose but for hire? Will no one do for science what Voltaire did for humanity when he translated Beccaria? If the booksellers refuse to publish it, it may perhaps find an asylum in your pages, where I shall be glad to compare the observations of so enlightened a mineralogist with what I have seen. Mr. Watson is this summer reading, at Bakewell, a course of lectures on mineralogy and geology; and a few weeks ago I had the pleasure of hearing him on the extraneous fossils found in the different beds composing what the Derbyshire miners have called the first limestone. His text-books were his own work on the Derbyshire strata, and Martin's excellent delineations of the petrifactions of this county. I showed an impression of a striated cockle from the summit of Snowdon, proving the highest rocks of North Wales to be transition-schistus. I discovered impressions of shells in the rocks of Corwen and Glyn Bridge, in 1815. Pennant describes such in the columnar rocks on the summit of one of the Glyders; but professed mineralogists having called the rocks of North Wales primitive, Pennant, in his 8vo. edition, has omitted the observation.

JONATHAN STOKES.

Chesterfield, 4*th June*, 1820.

Daubuison is said, in Rees's Cyclopædia, to have found organic bodies in the rocks round Mount Blanc.

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PARTICULARS *of the* COURT *of* BRAZIL, RIO JANEIRO, *and the State of Society in that Capital, in a Letter from* DR. RITTER, *formerly of Berlin.*

Rio Janeiro, August 10, 1818.

HERE are a great number of Germans, and the number is daily increasing, but it is in vain to look round, either for men of science or men of letters; we have nothing to read but what we have brought with us, or what we import from abroad. The ships that are constantly arriving furnish us with journals, &c. in all languages; but there is only one here, which is printed at the royal press, and, in fact, is good for very little.

The population of Rio Janeiro may consist of about 130,000 individuals; it is certainly on the increase, from the great number of emigrants that are daily arriving from Europe.

This city, which has been very much enlarged, within a few years, may comprehend an extent more than equivalent to that of Berlin. Every person that is at all concerned in business, must keep horses or mules, to traverse the distances from one quarter to another. Houses are very dear at Rio Janeiro, but the articles of living are cheap, which may be attributed to the prodigious fertility of the country. A pound of the best beef may be had for 4½d.; fish in a manner, for nothing, and the same may be said of leguminous herbs and fruits.

At court, the mode of living is very simple and retired. The king, who resides in my neighbourhood, contents himself with a little chateau that he has, by inheritance, from a rich merchant; his manner is very affable, and he gives audiences every day. The attendants of the court, and even the king and queen, ride out in a carriage, with a couple or four mules. In the latter circumstance, two cavaliers, with drawn sabres, accompany the voiture; they are followed by two lackeys in livery, one of whom, seated on his mule, carries before him, a *tabouret*, or sort of stool, wrapped in a velvet covering; I took it, at first, for a child's cradle. This tabouret the aged ladies use to alight out of the carriage. A chamberlain follows the *cortège* in another carriage, and he is himself attended by a domestic mounted on a young mule. Every day, the court go out an airing; but no notice must be taken of what common fame has reported in other countries, as to the ceremonial to be observed by those passing by: no one is obliged to fall on his knees in the mud, but the natives make a bow, and foreigners merely take off their hats.

Individuals that come here, in hopes of realising a fortune, must not expect any patronage from the government; for nothing will be had in that quarter. There is no want here either of physicians or surgeons; those of the new comers that thrive the best, are the agriculturists and the gardeners.

The diplomatic corps, in general, converse here in German. M. de Flemming, Prussian minister, and M. de Langsdorff, political agent] for Russia, are those who give the kindest entertainment to foreigners of a literary character.

At Rio Janeiro, there are too many physicians, and too few at Pernambuco. Every where, the condition of the apothecaries is very indifferent; so that it is more difficult to practise physic here, than on the banks of the Spree. The only arts and sciences held in estimation here, are such as bring in the most money, the mercantile spirit having taken deep root in the character of the inhabitants. All who come to Rio Janeiro, should have a purse well lined, or they will be put to it, for the endurance of thirst and hunger, more than in the countries which they have quitted. Indeed there is one resource, of freemen to become slaves, and to cultivate, for a bare subsistence, the lands of some wealthy proprietor.

I am now quitting this city for Pernambuco, which appears to me to hold out greater facilities for the encouragement of my professional labours.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF COTEMPORARY CRITICISM.—No. X.

Edinburgh Review, No. 66.

MR. JEFFREY reminds us of a smelling bottle, dapper and pretty, and filled with an essence pungent and volatile. He has now been about one and twenty years before the public in his literary capacity, and in all that time, although he has gradually become more and more known, by the peculiar personal interest which his work excites, he has not in any degree evinced the possession of greater talents than he displayed at the outset of the Edinburgh Review. In fact, he has really turned out an inferior man to what the promise of his youth led us to expect; nor is his critical sagacity entitled to the same consideration that it was, at one time, thought to merit—for his prospective estimates both in taste and politics, have proved equally unsound and fallacious. His predictions relative to the Peninsular affairs, and the result of the general war, are about the most unfortunate pretensions to sagacity that are to be met with. The poetry of Walter Scott lies mouldering on the stalls, while the indignant genius of Lord Byron, in all the fierceness of its might and majesty—

> A spell is upon him of darkness and wonder,
> A glory around him, and lightnings and thunder,

has reduced the tiny critic that pronounced him no poet, to the condition of one of those little chirping birds that are drawn fluttering and shrieking along in the vollying course of the whirlwind.

The first article in the present number of the Review relates to the life of Mr. Curran, the celebrated and fearless Irish barrister. If we are not mistaken, it is written by the editor himself. It has much of his wonted cleverness, not a little of his pertness, some of his terseness, a smattering of his best sense, and here and there a touch of that sort of freedom of manner which is admired in him by his admirers, as eloquence. In no part of his public conduct is Mr. Jeffrey entitled, in our opinion, to any decided praise; but as a professional advocate of the feeble against the strong. We trust, that in this he is actuated by sincere impulses of sympathy, similar to those which prompted the patriotic bravery of Curran, and not by any party motive nor sinister search for notoriety—but we are grieved to observe how little the writer of the article in question has appreciated that glorious audacity of virtue in Curran, which set alike at defiance the infuriated clamours of an Irish mob, backed by a licentious soldiery, and encouraged by statesmen who, to the end of their existence, seem fated to earn the execrations of the empire. We do not say that Mr. Jeffrey has the same part to play in Scotland that Curran performed in Ireland—the circumstances of the two countries are widely different—but there are fearful indications in the signs of the times, that the lack of men of the same well-tempered stuff as Curran, will be felt ere long both in that country and elsewhere. There is a rush and haste in the machinery of government at present, which shows that some great counterpoise has dropped off, (is it respect for public opinion?) and without a brave heart and a stout arm be interposed to check its precipitancy, some dreadful explosion is as inevitable as if the frame had been made at the manufactory of Watt and Bolton—and such wheels as Castlereagh and Sidmouth, with their cogs and laws, were literally of brass or timber, and the regal cylinder that sets them in motion, a hollow and inflated piece of cast iron.

The second article on Spence's Anecdotes, is not well got up—more might have been made of the subject. It has been treated too much as a regular piece of work.—Books of anecdotes are not things to be handled like folios of divinity. The reviewer could not have rolled his ponderous descant over the enormous volumes of ecclesiastical theology with a heavier hand, than he has moved in groaning corpulency through "this task for him unmeet."—Instead, of the author of the Rape of the Lock and his friends, we might almost think that he was treating of Matthew Henry, and those sort of Bibliographists who dip their pens in the drowsy pools of "Lethe's slumbering flow."

The third article, bearing the title of *Restrictions on Foreign Commerce*, is a sensible political disquisition; but it says nothing new on the thread-bare topics of political economy, in the treatment of which, the Edinburgh Review itself is no economist. We are tired of its eternal harping on this string. It is really as disagreeable as an importunate beggar, and we wish it were as subject to the parish constables as some of those sturdy vagabonds that deafen us with clamorous appeals to our pity.

Nothing in the management of the Edinburgh Review has contributed more to the decay of its reputation, than particular papers from Scottish contributors, upon subjects of which it is morally impossible a resident Scotchman can be a competent judge. We have qualified the expression by the epithet resident, and we beg it may be noticed, in order that we may not be misunderstood: there is, certainly, no moral impossibility, why a resident native of Scotland should not be able to write on the theories of the fine arts, music, painting, and sculpture for example, as well as the native of any other nation—and, if he has had the advantage of that sprinkling of practical knowledge which may be obtained in a party excursion to Paris, or as far as Naples—such as a few of the junior Edinburgh Advocates have occasionally made, during the recess of the Court of Session—he may venture to speak of what has been done in the arts alluded to. But we hold it to be utterly in contempt of common sense, for a person of the kind in view, to attempt to instruct the public relative either to the state or the style, the condition or the capacity of sculpture, painting, or music.—Nothing, indeed, can be more ludicrous, than to hear an Edinburgher talking of sculpture. There are, we believe, but three statues in the whole city, and two of them are but just put up—perhaps, however, they have educated their taste by a connoisseur inspection of the ships' heads at Leith. In painting, their knowledge is also in its infancy—a few good pictures have been recently imported into their city, and they have had twice or thrice an exhibition. We may, however, judge of the taste and intelligence which they possess, by the simple fact, that in their last exhibition, a contemptible copy of a Raphael or a Titian, we forget which, was set impudently prominent as an original, and two of the finest of the former ornaments of the Spada palace, hung up as mediocre things in the corners of the room! neglected and overlooked! The national music of Scotland is simple and pathetic, and there has been twice, we understand, what is called a musical festival, at Edinburgh, in which a few compositions of the great foreign musicians have been performed. But that the natives are thereby qualified to speak of the powers of music, especially of harmonic compositions, would be ridiculous to think of maintaining—and yet, in the fourth article, the critic, in giving an account of Dr.

Busby's History of Music, talks as confidently on the subject, as the Doctor himself would do on any subject whatsoever. In what respects the literature of the subject, the article is not despicable, but in knowledge of the thing itself, the author seems scarcely to know the difference between a natural and a flat.

The precise object of the fifth article we really cannot make out. It is something of, or about, political economy.—But if we may guess what the author would be at, we should think that his aim is to induce rich individuals to employ the unemployed manufacturers in other kinds of labour, by which, in time, they would be, as it were, weaned from their present habits, and gradually absorbed into new trades and pursuits—or it is to persuade the "lower classes" to lodge their savings in the savings' banks, in order that they may be able to buy the Edinburgh Review, and other amusing and diverting works, and thereby become as polished and intelligent as the weavers of Paisley, whom the critic extols as "bright and shining lights."

The sixth is a well-written candid reply to Mr. Walsh's work. It contains one little piece of wit, that we think as good as any thing we have lately met with: it is the allusion to the transformation of Bottom the weaver's head, from the human to the ass's, in speaking of Mr. Walsh's opinions of this country, compared to what they were in 1810. It is certainly not to be expected, that for some time yet, the animosities between the American and British people can be quenched; but they are every day becoming more and more the peculiarities of individuals in both countries—and less national.—Among the Americans are many creditors who have defrauded or injured our traders—these hate us for the injuries they have done—and among us are many who have suffered by American dishonesty, and these hate the Americans for the injuries they have received. But those who have neither done nor suffered such things, have none of that heated and vindictive feeling which is equally discreditable to the improvement and character of both countries. We do not despair,—nay, we do expect, that in the Americans we shall one day have strong and formidable allies against the growing military despotism of Europe, when the day arrives in which it will be necessary to make a stand against the dominion of "the beast and his worshippers"—we mean despotic and military power.

There has certainly been of late years a growing partiality for the treasures of oriental literature, and this taste is altogether of English origin. It may be compared to that which sprung up in Italy, during the fifteenth century, for the literature of ancient Greece and Rome. The seventh article is upon this subject, and we cannot refrain from remarking here, that in topics of oriental learning, the Edinburgh as much excels the Quarterly Review as in classical topics the latter does the former. This, however, is but another instance of the skill and enterprise of Mr. Constable, the bookseller; for, certainly, oriental literature is in no particular estimation at Edinburgh, and we should think, that the articles to which we allude, have been chiefly drawn from the studies of the south.

The eighth paper, on Macculloch's Western Isles, being chiefly drawn from the book reviewed, merits attention. We do not think highly of Mr. Macculloch's powers of intellect, but he is discreet, and clear, and methodical. What he does tell, is to the purpose; and, by most people, will be found additional knowledge. His ability consists in domesticating science—rendering the crucible, in a word, not an object of greater wonder and dread than a porridge-pot. He is also patient and industrious in his researches, but his manner is not pleasant, his style is heavy and plodding. It makes out certainly what he would say, but neither in a clever nor agreeable manner. Science with him is morose, and many, we doubt not, will lay down his book on account of its style, that would be satisfied with the value of its contents, could they summon up patience enough to go on with the perusal.

The ninth article relates to Mr. Creevey's Pamphlet, on the Civil List. It is quite satisfactory on the subject; nothing can be more evident than that the House of Commons from the state in which it is placed, by the change in the relations of society since the period of its institution, is necessarily a congregation of reciprocal corruption, and in this abominable condition it must remain, although the members individually were as pure and virtuous as frail and sinful human nature can be, till it is adapted to the altered circumstances of the kingdom. Mr. Creevey's Pamphlet may be called a demonstration of the moral necessity of the corruption of the House of Commons, arising from the changes that have been gradually introduced into the administration of the revenue, and the article in the Review is a satisfactory compendium of his statements. We say this with the more pleasure, because the writer has not allowed his pen to be sharpened by party animosity, which is too often the case with the Edinburgh critics in political questions. It is a clear and manly exposition of a great system of unintentional public frauds, by which the people are alike cheated of their liberties and their money, while their representatives are deprived of their natural sense of personal honour, and laid, bound hand and foot by their affections and interests, like so many lambs and calves for sacrifice, on the altar of ministerial despotism.

We are angry with ourselves, that we cannot applaud the indefatigable perseverance of the Edinburgh Review in its endeavours to promote the education of the world. This, however, is not owing to any prejudice that we entertain on the subject, but to the constant dunning of the critics. They make too much of a good thing, and they sicken their readers—at least they have done so to us. We must, however, except the present instance. The tenth article on the education of the poor in France, contains a variety of information of the most gratifying kind. Beyond all question the most delightful vista in human affairs, which has been opened up by the cessation of hostilities, is the prospect of education being diffused throughout the world, and, by far the most glorious of all the recent triumphs of the British nation, is her example and influence in this divine and benevolent work. X.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your biography of Mr. Grattan, in your Magazine for this month, you say in page 531, "that his speech on the return of Napoleon from Elba in 1815, astonished his friends," &c. &c. Perhaps, Sir, you, and those who were astonished, never heard that Mr. Grattan's eldest son was at Elba when Napoleon left that island, and that he made all haste to inform the British ministers, that they might shut the cage after the bird had fled; for which same *timely* information he obtained a place of 2000l. a year. Ministers, for once, were grateful for information, though it came too late for utility. There may, perhaps, be some distant connection between this and the speech that caused surprise and wonder.—What would ministers have given, had Mr. Grattan, jun. informed them of Napoleon's flight before it happened?

By the by, all persons on the Continent believe that the British ministers connived at Napoleon's return; and when they are told that the affair cost Britain 64 millions sterling, they laugh and rejoice. Would you believe it, Sir, that the campaign of 14 days in 1815 cost more than all the wars of the great Duke of Marlborough! That it cost just as much as the whole of the national debt of France at that period, and one tenth part of all the debt that this nation owes at the present day.—If, then, the English ministers did connive at the return, they made a fine piece of work of it, if we only reckon from what it has cost; but, if we consider that a future revolution in France will most likely be one of the consequences, it increases the evil so far as legitimacy is concerned. Before the reign of the 100 days, the King of France had at least the semblance of reigning with the will of the nation, and by the grace of God. He had been invited to return; but after the 100 days, he mounted the throne, as his subjects say, "by the will of the Prince Regent of England, and the force of half a million of bayonets."

This is, Sir, the common way of expressing the public opinion in France, and you may guess how a high-spirited military nation will digest such a state of things; for whether they be right or wrong, the effect on the mind and feelings is the same, since they are convinced that they are right.

When the History of the *Hundred Days*, so often announced, is allowed to be published, it will astonish the world more than Mr. Grattan's speech; but at the same time that it astonishes, it will instruct, which the latter did not do.

W. PLAYFAIR.

London, 5th July, 1820.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SKETCH *of a* PETITION *to* PARLIAMENT, *submitted to the consideration of all who feel for the Welfare of the Country, or for the Distresses of the Lower Orders of the People: by the* EARL OF LAUDERDALE.

*The humble Petition of * * * to * * *,*

SHEWETH,

THAT, whilst your petitioners deeply lament the depressed state of the agriculture, commerce, and manufactures of these kingdoms, and the consequent distress in which the labourers in these several branches are involved; they feel convinced that no relief can be given to any one branch of industry at the expence of another, without increasing the sufferings even of those whose interest it is intended to promote: and that every arrangement which directly benefits any one class of the community, without injury to any other, must indirectly prove advantageous to all.

That your petitioners, therefore, cannot join in the prayer of any petition, which, imploring freedom of trade in all articles not connected with the public revenue, may be construed into a prayer for keeping up the duties by which manufactures are protected, and repealing the protection afforded by the Legislature to agriculture, as corn is the only article which is protected by regulation.

That, on the same principle, your petitioners are precluded from co-operating with those, who in this moment of distress have very injudiciously petitioned your honourable House to adopt measures, which they are wrong in thinking would, under all their bearings, relieve the agricultural interest, even if they were right in supposing that they would add to the prices of the necessaries of life.

That your petitioners, convinced that perfect freedom from restraint is the means best calculated to give the most advantageous direction to the capital and industry of every country; and to secure to it the greatest possible state of prosperity,—deeply lament the long continued existence of that restrictive, protective, and prohibitory system, which has been for ages sanctioned by the legislature of this country.

That, nevertheless, your petitioners feel, that it is under this system, these kingdoms attained an unparalleled state of prosperity;—and, as there are many regimens under which the human frame enjoys perfect health; so your petitioners are convinced that there are many political and commercial arrangements under which a community may enjoy very great prosperity.

That when they, therefore, reflect how much the restrictive and prohibitory system is connected and interwoven by long habit with every branch of our industry, they must deprecate any hasty and inconsiderate dereliction of these our ancient habits by hastily adopting a new system of commercial regulations, however much it may be more consonant to the sound principles by which the economical policy of a country ought to be regulated.

For your petitioners feel it their duty humbly to state to your honourable House, that this, a time of deep distress, does not appear to them to be the moment for indulging in experiments; and must therefore implore your honourable House to make no alteration in any part of our legislative code, which affects the agriculture, manufactures, or commerce of the country, without a full investigation of the particular case, and an ample consideration of the remote consequences in relation to other branches of industry, which cannot fail to ensue under our artificial and complicated system.

That, convinced as your petitioners are of the necessity of extreme caution in the alteration of the laws, relative to any particular branch of industry, —they nevertheless feel it their duty to implore the attention of your honourable House to one artificial, legislative restraint, on the natural destination of the property of the country, which they sincerely believe is at this moment equally injurious to every class of the community.

That the general distress now existing, appears to your petitioners to arise from the low price of commodities, which does not afford sufficient remuneration for the labour of those who are employed in producing them; and, as price depends on the proportion between supply and demand, they are convinced your honourable House must perceive that this evil can only be remedied by an increase of demand for the commodities produced. For your petitioners humbly conceive, that the feelings of humanity, which in this country always predominate, must shrink back from the idea of restoring the necessary remunerating value to our commodities by a diminution of supply; an operation that would inevitably occasion the destruction of all that portion of our population employed in the formation of what constitutes the existing extra supply.

That, as the most immediate and effectual means of very greatly increasing the demand for commodities, and consequently the price thereof, your petitioners humbly request to call the attention of your honourable House to the salutary effects that would ensue from a suspension of that forced accumulation of capital, which the Legislature enacts by persevering, at this moment, in the appropriation of a large portion of our revenue towards a Sinking Fund. For your honourable House must be fully aware that there is no portion of the funds so appropriated, which is not annually raised by taxation, on a people who have been subjected to an increase of taxes unparalleled in rapidity: and that, by persevering in this system of accumulation, you are transferring from the hands of the consumers a portion of their revenues to commissioners, who are bound by law to employ it as capital, whilst, if it had remained in the hands to whom it naturally belonged, it would have been expended in the purchase of consumable commodities; more particularly at a moment when many of the consumers of this country are deprived of a due supply of the necessaries, and almost all, more or less, of the luxuries which they were accustomed to enjoy.

That, if this practice is persevered in, your petitioners look forward with dismay to the calamity in which the country must be involved; for, if it is true, which all writers on political economy concur in asserting;—That the whole quantity of industry employed to bring any commodity to the market, naturally suits itself to the effectual demand, and constantly aims at bringing the precise quantity thither that is sufficient to supply that demand —it follows, that this diminution of demand, forced by our accumulating fund, must occasion a similar diminution of the productions of the country.

That your petitioners must most seriously conjure your honourable House calmly and deliberately to reflect on the consequences of the measures you have pursued and are pursuing.

For twenty-four years, ending the beginning of the year 1819, your honourable House was pleased, on an average, to raise by loan or otherwise, twenty-eight millions of the capital of the country, and to sanction the expenditure thereof to meet the demands of the war, in which we were so long engaged.

You have seen that this extra expenditure beyond what the revenue naturally afforded, created a formidable increase in the demand for labour;—that a rise in the value of labour ensued, —and that this extended demand, continued for twenty-four years, created, as must have been expected, an increase of population, such as to adjust the supply of labour to the demand for it.

To your honourable House, therefore, the consequences of a line of conduct directly the reverse, must be apparent; for twenty-four years you persisted in annually expending a large portion of the capital of the country as revenue; you are now by law forcing a large portion of the revenue to be laid out as capital. By the former line of conduct, you inevitably increased the demand for labour, which, augmenting the wages of labour, encouraged the increase of population;—by adopting the latter system, you must as inevitably diminish the demand for labour, which, by lowering the wages of labour, must devote to starvation that extra population which you have thus incautiously created; forcing them in the mean time to have recourse for sustenance to the miserable pittance afforded by our wretched system of Poor Laws, which is no less ruinous to the property that still remains to the landholder, than it is prejudicial to the interests of the fair and honest manufacturer, and destructive of the industry and morals of the lower orders of society.

It is on these grounds your petitioners humbly think it cannot be disputed by any one who gives a moment's consideration to the subject, that if many of the most oppressive taxes, the produce of which is now applied to this forced accumulation, were repealed, it would contribute to the immediate relief of those who pay them; whilst the expenditure of the funds, they are now obliged to deliver over to the commissioners, to be employed as capital, would create such an immediate increase of demand for our commodities in the home market, as, by restoring the due proportion between demand

and supply, would greatly contribute towards re-establishing a remunerating price for the labourers of every class of the industrious throughout the community.

That your petitioners humbly beg leave to state to your honourable House, that this great and beneficial result may be obtained without doing injustice to any class of the community:—for your honourable House will find, on examination, that the institution of the Sinking Fund was a measure adopted by the Legislature on a belief, which many now think erroneous, that it would be generally advantageous for the public interest, and not with a view to benefit any one particular class of the community. And your honourable House must be convinced that the stockholders can have no right to claim the continued existence of a benefit exclusively advantageous to them, at the expense of the rest of the country; when you reflect that great part of the existing debt was contracted by payments made to the public in currency depreciated from 15 to 28 per cent.:—whilst by legislative enactment you are now about to pay the interest upon the capital so advanced, in the standard coin of these realms.

That your petitioners must humbly repeat to your honourable House that this is a moment of unprecedented distress, from want of demand for those commodities, on the formation of which the existence of a considerable part of the population of this country depends:—they indeed, in conjunction with many others, are sanguine that great benefit will be derived from the operation of time, when property becomes permanently fixed in the hands in which it is placed by the new distribution, to which the enormous expenditure of our war has given rise.

Nevertheless, it appears to your petitioners, and they trust it will appear to your honourable House and to the community at large, highly inexpedient, to abstract, at this moment, so important a share of the revenue from expenditure, with a view to accumulate it into capital, for the benefit of posterity; who, it is confidently believed, will exist in times when an increased demand may have relieved the community from that state of distress in which it is now involved:—for your petitioners are convinced that there is not a Member of your honourable House, who would not conceive an individual, possessing a revenue capable, during a famine, of purchasing food sufficient to sustain himself and those dependant upon him, to be insane if he allowed himself and his family to perish, rather than submit to break in upon the sum he was annually in the habit of accumulating for his posterity:—yet it is with deep regret your petitioners perceive that this is the line of conduct which the legislature of this country, bound to protect the public by the same ties that a father is bound to protect his family, is at this moment pursuing.

Your petitioners therefore humbly implore your honourable House to take into your immediate consideration the propriety of suspending the operation of the Sinking Fund, by repealing taxes to the amount of the sum appropriated for accumulation, by the judicious performance of which duty your petitioners are convinced that you will afford great relief to many classes of the lower orders of society, and general advantage to all, resulting from the expenditure of that portion of the revenue now devoted to accumulation, in the purchase of commodities of our produce and manufactures, to which it would naturally be appropriated, if not forcibly converted into capital by legislative interference.

RECENT TOUR *from* SHREWSBURY *to* HOLYHEAD, *by* MR. I. E. BOWMAN, *of* WELSHPOOL.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE public interest being at present excited in a considerable degree, by the improvements already effected, and still carrying on, along the great Irish road from Shrewsbury to Holyhead, and having very lately travelled the whole line of it, I availed myself of the opportunity, as I passed along, of paying some attention to the subject; and if you think the following remarks would be at all interesting to the public, they are much at your service. As the dry detail of a *road* may not interest every reader, I shall endeavour to relieve the subject by occasionally noticing some of the most prominent objects that are to be found in almost every part of it.

Little has yet been done in the immediate neighbourhood of Shrewsbury, or any where on this side Llangollen. towards putting the road into the same excellent state it is in beyond the latter place; partly because the nature of the country does not render such great and expensive alterations necessary, and because it has been but recently placed under the controul of the Government Commissioners. But the large sums that have been expended upon it in the more mountainous districts, and the new works and alterations still carrying on in different parts of it, render it an object of national interest and importance, and justify the expectation that they will be continued with the same liberality and skill, wherever, along the whole line to London, they may be judged necessary, and wherever the resources of art and the improvements in the science of civil engineering can be employed with effect to overcome the natural obstacles of the country. It was the wish of Parliament, and of the Ministers, that the communication between Great Britain and the sister kingdom, both as it regards the purposes of commerce, and the convenience of those members who, since the union, are compelled to make so many sacrifices in the discharge of their public duties, should be made as easy and as short as possible; and as the objects to be attained are national, it is but reasonable that the resources of the country, derived as they are from Commerce and Agriculture, should be employed in effecting them. It would be difficult to point out a mode of circulating the public money (assuming the point that it should be expended on any thing beyond the necessities of the state) by which the true interests of the community would be so well consulted, and the wants of the lower classes in the districts alluded to so effectually relieved, as by the measure under consideration. They are so obvious that it is quite unnecessary to enter into the detail.

The greatest obstacle to be surmounted on the whole line of road between Shrewsbury and Bangor Ferry, appears to be the valley through which the river Cieriog runs, and which the road crosses just before reaching the village of Chirk. Over this valley it has been found necessary to throw an Aqueduct of ten arches, at an elevation of 65 feet above the river, to convey the Ellesmere canal; this is a massy and substantial work of freestone, and seems to offer itself to the skilful engineer, as the point at which to carry the road across the valley, by means of open cast iron arches sprung over the canal, at such an elevation as will not interfere with the navigation. Nature and art seem to have united to render this plan practicable: for the top of the Aqueduct lies as much or more below the level of the country at each end of it, as the arches and road would be required to rise above the canal; the water at one end passing *under a tunnel*, and at the other, *along the side* of the bank, and not *over its summit:* so that it would not even be necessary, as it usually is with common bridges, that the road should rise in passing over it. The road might be made to lead to the Aqueduct, by branching off to the left, at the precise spot pointed out by the level of the country, which would save an angle on the right, and avoid altogether the steep pitches on each side of the valley.* When this was completed, it might perhaps be found desirable, instead of returning into the present road, to continue the new line from the Aqueduct, and, leaving Chirk on the right, proceed in the direction of Llangollen in preference to following the great elbow it now makes round Whitehurst's Corner. This would probably save a mile, and escape several steep pitches on this side Llangollen; and agree very well with an improvement which we were told is in contemplation, viz. to avoid altogether the awkward turns and narrow streets of that town, by inclining to the left at the small bridge at the entrance; and, running behind the houses between the church and the grounds near Plas Newydd, rejoin the present road at the opposite end of the town. If the bridge in question were raised a little, this run would be nearly on the level.

Before leaving the neighbourhood of the Ellesmere canal, I cannot avoid noticing the very judicious plan the proprietors have adopted, of planting the patches of vacant and waste ground on the banks, &c. with larch and other forest trees, particularly about the Ceiring and Pontycysyllte aqueducts, as the hint may be useful to others who have the opportunity to put it into practice. Nor can I pass through the celebrated Vale of Llangollen, without noticing the many natural and artificial beauties with which it abounds. The view from the terrace of the Cenotaph at the top of Nant y Belan, in the grounds of Wynnstay, embraces most of those at the opening of the Vale, and is perhaps the most beautiful. Immediately below, the Dee meanders along the rocky bottom of the glen, whose steep sides rise to an immense height from the water's edge, and, with the projecting crags, give a gloomy shade to the whole. Overlooking this singular foreground, the varied features of this enchanting spot are displayed successively to the view: the grounds of Wynnstay, the Waterloo Tower, the Dee with the new bridge, and the magnificent Aqueduct of Pontycysyllte, the lime and stone quarries, with the houses and cottages of the workmen scattered on the sides of the hills, the bridges over the Feeder, &c. &c. while beyond, the back ground is formed of the ruins of Castell Dinas Bran, and the Elesig rocks, whose horizontal strata, softened by distance, appear like the natural fortifications of this delightful valley. A more particular description is not consistent with my present plan; and, therefore, after briefly noticing the Aqueduct, I shall proceed with my account of the new road. This magnificent work consists of 18 pillars of freestone, 120 feet high, 18 feet by 9 at their base, and distant 45 feet from each other at the top, where they are united together by cast iron arches, which support the iron trough that contains the water of the canal, and which is rather more than 1000 feet long. In addition to this, an earthen embankment, 1500 feet long, is raised at the south end of it, 75 feet high next the aqueduct, and gradually diminishing as the side of the valley rises, till it finds the proper level; so that the total length of the artificial bed of the canal, is upwards of 2,500 feet. This stupendous work is a noble instance of the triumph of art over the obstacles of nature. The celebrated Monsieur Dupin, Member of the Institute, and the first French engineer of the present day, who lately visited this country to inspect our shipping, arsenals, and great national works, was quite enchanted with it, and reckoned it one of the most fortunate circumstances of his life, that he was allowed to see it. We crossed it along the towing path at the top, from which the view was very commanding, consisting of the same features as from Nant y Belan, but differently grouped, on account of the situation being more central. From the middle of it, the canal and towing path on which you stand has a novel appearance, because the pillars and arches that support it are quite concealed from view; and the whole appeared as if it stretched across the valley by means of tight-drawn cords, or suspended by invisible machinery from the sky.

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* It does not seem practicable to carry the road along the north-east bank of the canal, as there is not width enough; and as it appears to be only an artificial bank, and the side next the valley very steep, it might be liable to give way, as I believe it once did in this place; besides which, it would not be possible to obviate the difficulties that carriages would be subject to, in ascending so suddenly to the road over the Aqueduct at an acute angle.

At Llangollen commences that grand series of improvements which occur at intervals along the whole line of road to Bangor Ferry, which has already rendered it superior to any other in the kingdom, and when completed, will enable it to dispute the palm with Bonaparte's celebrated pass across the Simplon. As far as we can judge from the accounts of travellers, that great work of industry and skill is very similar to ours in the more mountainous districts, where the same expedients have been resorted to; that, I believe, possesses one peculiarity —a cavern, excavated through the solid rock, through which the road passes. Leaving Llangollen, the road runs along the south bank of the Dee, rising by a very gradual ascent for about three miles, where it has attained a very considerable elevation above the river. Its average width is from 28 to 30 feet, very slightly convex in the centre, and protected, generally on both sides, but always on that next the precipice, by substantial stone walls from 4 to 5 feet high; the water courses from the heights are carried across the road below the surface, to prevent its being inundated by streamlets, when swollen by heavy rains. The ascent in general is not more than 1 in about 30 or 40, and forms a wonderful and pleasing contrast to the terrifying pitches along the old road, whose course the traveller may easily trace as he goes along, sometimes ascending far above him, and sometimes precipitously dipping down to the banks of the river. This new line extends from 2½ to 3 miles beyond Llangollen, and, except a new patch of about three quarters of a mile, nearer Corwen, is all that occurs on that stage. The scenery for the first 2 miles (looking across the river) is particularly beautiful, and calculated to arrest the attention of the most unobserving traveller.

veller. The Dee, whose angry waters rush impetuously over their rocky bed, meandering along the valley, and often lost amidst the thick woods that overhang its banks, forms the most prominent feature as far as Corwen; but for the first two miles it is enriched by the picturesque ruins of Valle Crucis Abbey, Llandysilio Hall embosomed in fine woods, a singular suspension bridge, across the Dee, and the locks and weir at the head of the feeder which supplies the canal.

The piece of new road last alluded to occurs about three miles from Corwen, near the site of the dilapidated palace of Owen Glendwr, circuitously winding round the base of the hill, instead of passing over it by a severe pull, as formerly. The traveller is here in the midst of the domains of that crafty chieftain, and sees the scenery among which he performed his daring exploits; but Time, which sweeps away man and all his works more effectually than the mountain torrents, has almost obliterated his memory from the earth, and left him only a corner in the scanty page of history. He lived in an age of barbarism and warfare; but a new and happier order of things has succeeded; and science and the gentler arts of life now justly obtain those honours and rewards which were then confined to the achievements of chivalry.

After passing Corwen, the road crosses the Dee over a fine bridge as it leaves the Vale of Edernion; and soon afterwards crosses the Alwyn, which runs nearly parallel with it on its northern side, till it reaches Maesmawr, where it crosses it again over a new bridge of one arch of 60 feet span, and several smaller ones, forming a solid mass of masonry nearly 300 feet long, and raised to an immense height above the valley and bed of the river. The old road made an angle to the left, and still kept the southern side of the river, often over steep banks and muddy hollows; but an entire new line has been cut and is now completed, commencing at the bridge last mentioned, and continuing beyond the chasm and waterfall of Pont y Glynn; and in length about two miles and a half. This is a spot where the difficulties to be surmounted were so great, that none but a superior genius durst have encountered them; but Telford set rocks and precipices and chasms at defiance, and made them all instrumental in executing his bold designs. It would require a more minute inspection than we could devote to it during the few minutes we alighted from the carriage, and an abler pen than mine, to convey a just idea of this astonishing place. A passage has been made for the road along the face of the rocks, at the proper level, by blasting away the projecting crags, and filling up the fissures with the fragments; and, to complete the line, it is supported by a wall, whose foundations are seen from 40 to 50 feet below its surface, on the opposite side, stretching down into the chasm beneath; and through this artificial pass the road is carried with an ascent not greater than 1 in 30 or 40. The wall which supports the road on the side next the glen, is raised four feet above the surface, and, with a laudable attention to the accommodation of the curious traveller, the commissioners have erected, in the most convenient situations, two small semicircular turrets, or Martello towers, which project over the abyss below, and from which the terrific scenery of this wild spot may be viewed in safety. The water of the Alwyn enters the western end of the glen under a fine old bridge of one arch, and tumbles over broken crags which scarcely allow it a passage, and prevent it from preserving any regular sheet of water till it reaches the bottom broken into foam and spray, after a fall of many hundred feet. The appearance of the whole is truly grand, and defies description. The view from the battlements of the bridge must not be omitted, where the spectator may turn to the left and see to great advantage the perpendicular masses of rock that rise immediately from the road, and observe their strata dipping at an uniform angle into the valley.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

PHILOSOPHICAL VIEW OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY,

MORAL EFFECTS *of* MACHINERY.

AT the present time it may not be uninteresting to consider some of the moral effects which the extraordinary use of machinery in this country has probably produced, leaving out of view, as a separate question, that wonderful augmentation of our national wealth, the most immediate and obvious of all its consequences.

It is a curious feature in the circumstances of the age, that, although the powerful inventions to which we particularly allude, are the most decided result of a great advance in the march of intellect, their utility has been called in question, in so much, that even government has begun to pause in giving any further encouragement to the use of new machines, calculated to abridge the manual labour in the arsenals and dock-yards. To the prejudices of the operative classes it is unnecessary to refer, nor are these prejudices perhaps altogether unreasonable; for all general improvements, in the first instance, produce particular evils. The men who are thrown out of employment by the introduction of mechanical inventions, may be pardoned for regarding with jealousy, even with enmity, the inventors and favourers of machinery. It might, indeed, be a fair subject for legislative enquiry to determine, whether the manufacturer, who employs machines that have the effect of throwing suddenly into mendicity a number of his workmen, ought not to contribute, for some time, a per centage on his profits, to indemnify the community for the maintenance of the paupers, whom it may justly be said he has virtually created. There is, however, a morbid feeling in the public mind respecting the freedom of trade, and a proposal of this kind would no doubt meet with strong opposition from those who might think their interests liable to be affected by the agitation of the question in any form.

But admitting the full force of their objection, we would simply ask, whether it is of most consequence to the state, that the freedom of trade should be maintained at the expence of the morals and manly feelings of the people, or that the latter should be deemed the paramount concern, and some drawback levied on the emoluments of individuals, to protect so great a public interest? For undoubtedly one of the first effects of establishing any invention calculated to diminish the value of human labour, is to throw those idle, whose industry the machinery supersedes; and idleness among the labouring class is synonymous with indigence, the parent of humiliated feelings in the virtuous bosom, and of felonious expedients in the vicious.

But when the machinery has been fully established, and the first victims have either sunk into the grave, or been devoured by the gaol, or absorbed by the various employments of society, there is another point of view in which it lays claim to the attention of the moralist, and may well make him question all its advantages. We allude to the effect which it has of congregating into masses a greater number of the illiterate, the ignorant, and the base, than would otherwise be brought together; and the vice and corruption which may be described as the natural fermentation of such a mixture. Since the general use of machinery in the manufactures of this country, the rural population has diminished, while vast towns have grown up entirely devoted to sedentary professions, and almost every town in the kingdom has increased in magnitude and inhabitants. At the same time the list of criminals has been awfully extended. It is true, that the complexion of crimes has in some degree changed, and that the calendar is now less stained than formerly with atrocious offences; but although great delinquents have become rarer, immorality generally has become more common. And it cannot be questioned, that the proud feelings and generous affections which were once characteristics of the British people, have sustained a fearful deterioration.

It would therefore seem, at the first view, that the moral effects of the use of machinery have been far from beneficial. Distinct particular evils can be clearly traced, and general calamities may be fairly attributed. But to consider the subject impartially, it would be necessary before even granting this, to ascertain, whether it is the machinery or the previous state of society that is in fault. It does not follow, because a drug has the effect of exasperating the symptoms of disease, or even of producing indisposition, that it is a cause of disease, or may not be operating towards a cure.

Before we can admit that the use of machinery has in any degree contributed to the increase of pauperism and its attendant evils throughout the country, we must be satisfied that the state of things which gave rise to the poor-rates, was not at variance with the natural order and distribution of property in society. It is a truth that will not be disputed, that every person born in a country inherits a right to live in that country, provided he employs the necessary industry to procure the means of subsistence. Now, the institution of such a provision as the poor-rates proceeds upon a principle the reverse of this, and sets out with assuming that the means of subsistence are the special property of one portion of the community, who are pleased, from motives of humanity and charity, to tax themselves for the relief of the other, when it is no longer either necessary or expedient to employ them. The means of subsistence are, no doubt, the special property of one portion of the community; but it is of those who produce them—of those who are by some strange fallacy considered as the natural objects of that humanity and charitableness in which the institution of the poor-laws originated. We shall not stop to notice the ignorant theories of the Spenceans; but if we consider that the political expediency which led to entails, and other fenced and limited descents of land, grew out of a temporary state of things, the land previously having been free, and the property of the commonwealth, we might venture to ask, whether the pauperism ascribed to the use of machinery may not be as much attributable to that continuance of those limitations and restraints in land, after the expediency in which they originated, ceased to exist?—That the use of machinery has had the effect of making the evil of this more effectually manifest than any other cause, will not be difficult, we think, to prove.

In the first place, it has brought a large stream of wealth into the coffers of individuals, creating thereby a vast capital, without any direct political influence; the consequence of which is, that the legislative concerns of the state have still been regulated by the ancient principle of regarding only the territorial capital, if the expression may be used to designate the landed interest, in opposition to the commercial, and that even a degree of jealousy has been felt by the holders of that capital towards those who have participated in the increase of the latter.

The most immediate effect of this jealousy has withheld from the holders of commercial capital the means of acquiring, by any other than indirect modes, an influence in the proceedings of the state.—They are not, it is true, prohibited from becoming purchasers of land, nor of procuring seats in the legislature: but as purchasers of land they feel it their interest to preserve the restraints with which ancient policy had fenced in the possession of estates to particular families; and the consequence is, that there has not been such a breaking up, such an exchange of hands in the possession of landed property, as to induce a natural check on the cupidity of mercantile enterprise to amass capital. Hence many men who, if the land were as free as any other property, would have purchased estates to enjoy the pleasures and political privileges of country gentlemen, have continued to extend their manufacturing establishments to an excessive degree, thereby drawing together those great masses of the labouring classes, to the natural corruption of which we ascribe those immoral habits which the people in many parts of the kingdom have confessedly acquired.

In the second place, by this excessive extension of the mechanical establishments in our manufactures, a greater quantity of goods has been produced than the demands of our markets required. This was less obviously the case during the war; or rather, when from time to time the superfluity occasioned a stagnation, the state of the market was ascribed to the circumstances of the war.—Since the peace, the fact no longer admits of doubt, that by our machinery we manufacture more goods than we have customers to consume. Hence the origin of the present distresses of the operative manufacturers—distresses which have, in some instances, mounted to such a pitch as to menace the security of the State.

But in a cursory paper of this kind, we cannot enter into any general view of this part of the subject; we shall, therefore, turn our attention now to the benefit which we conceive to be the result of bringing together even those large bodies of the people in whom the elements of moral corruption are perhaps most active.

It is a maxim in morals, that men cannot be brought to act in great numbers without eliciting greater intellectual powers than what are required in the affairs of small numbers; and upon this principle, therefore, we would contend that, although, in the present state of the process, the increase of the towns, and the diminution of the rural population, has been productive of evil; yet that it has also opened new and consolatory prospects to the world. The business of education, for example, has been wonderfully facilitated; knowledge of every kind diffused with a rapidity unexampled; and a promptitude given to the simultaneous actions of mankind, which, although in some instances it may have proved dangerous to the kingdom, has in others also been its protection. If we have had reason lately to be alarmed at the multitudes which assembled at the meetings of the radicals, we should recollect with what alertness, energy, and patriotism, almost the whole male population came forward as volunteers when the country was threatened with invasion.

"It is the nature of the English Law," said the great Lord Mansfield, "to well itself clearer and clearer," and it is also the nature of mankind, living in communities, to become more and more orderly, intelligent, and consequently virtuous. Unless, therefore it can be demonstrated, that the progression of the human mind is an evil, or that the use of mechanical inventions in aid of labour, or even to the superseding thereof, is not the necessary result of moral and intellectual improvement, it is impossible to doubt that the present evils arising from the use of machinery are more than temporary. To judge of the matter properly, the various bearings of the subject must be considered together. It is not enough to object the hardships of those who are thrown idle, when the state of markets occasions a stoppage of the machines, or when a superfluity of goods in the warehouses of the manufacturers renders the same thing expedient. These hardships are even in their greatest extremities, far less than what were often experienced in the times of our ancestors, from the failure of the harvest; and if the fulness and regularity of the foreign supply of provisions with which this country has been favoured, arises in a great degree from the extent of her trade, and that extraordinary extent from the use of machinery, we have an answer even to those, who consider the manufacturing system as the cause of the increase of pauperism, much stronger than any objection which can be urged against it.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me to refer your correspondent A. S. in the last number of your Magazine, for a justification of Mr. Campbell's suspicion of Miss Seward's veracity, and a vindication of Dr. Darwin from the charge of plagiarism, to the following note in Dr. Anderson's "Life of Dr. Johnson," attested by Sir Brooke Boothby, Bart. and Richard Lovell Edgeworth, Esq. witnesses of the fact in question:—

"In this publication, [*Memoirs of the Life of Dr. Darwin*] the suspicious vehicle of undeserved censure and inordinate praise, the ingenious memorialist accuses her early friend of a plagiarism, of considerable importance in the history of literature. She lays her claim, for the first time, to the first fifty verses in "The Botanic Garden," which she professes she had written in compliment to Dr. Darwin, many years before, and which he inserted in his poem, without any acknowledgment. This statement, which infixes a stain on the memory of her friend, is contradicted by the attestation of Sir Brooke Boothby, Bart. and Mr. Edgeworth, of Edgeworth House, to the real fact: which is, that Miss Seward addressed a short copy of verses to Dr. Darwin, on his garden, near Lichfield; that the Doctor, improving upon the hint, which pleased him, wrote the verses over again, as they now stand, upon a larger scale, and desirous to extend her fame, sent them to "The Gentleman's Magazine," with her name, and afterwards reclaimed, and inserted them, with some alterations and additions, in the introduction to "The Botanic Garden." Dr. Darwin, in the unreserved freedom of intimacy, shewed the verses, at the time, to the gentlemen who attest the fact, and assigned the reason here given for writing and publishing them.

"It is performing an act of justice to Dr. Darwin, which the ingratitude of his biographer denied him, to claim for him, on the authority of the same gentlemen, a very large proportion, amounting to entire paragraphs, of the verses, in the "Elegy on Captain Cook," and very considerable corrections and improvements on the "Monody on Major Andre." If such respectable testimonies could be suspected of partiality, the internal evidence, especially in the "Elegy on Captain Cook," which the author never exceeded, is sufficient to satisfy every one, who is acquainted with the splendour and mechanism of "The Botanic Garden," that these compositions owe their stately structure and most graceful ornaments to the poet of Flora."

May 18, 1820. T. N.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of the* GREAT EARTHQUAKE *at* KUTCH, *on the* 16*th June*, 1819. *Drawn up from published and unpublished Letters from India.*[*]

THE western coast of India has been visited by an earthquake, which has spread desolation and panic over a great extent of country; and whose destructive effects will be seen and felt for many years to come. This tremendous convulsion of nature was experienced from Bombay to beyond the tropic of Cancer; but the centre of the concussion seems to have been in the province of Kutch, which has severely suffered.

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[*] Inserted in the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal.

The first and greatest shock took place on the 16th of June, 1819, a few minutes before seven in the evening. The day had been cool and showery; Fahrenheit's thermometer ranging from 81° to 85°. The monsoon had set in mildly, without much violent thunder and lightning; and there was nothing unusual in the state of the atmosphere at that season. The wind, which had been blowing pleasantly towards evening, at the commencement of the concussion fell into a dead calm, and in a moment all was consternation and horror. The inhabitants of Bhooj were seen flying in all directions to escape from their falling habitations. A heavy appalling noise,—the violent undulatory motion of the ground,—the crash of the buildings,—and the dismay and terror produced a sensation horrible beyond description. The shock lasted from two to three minutes, and during that short period the city of Bhooj was almost levelled with the ground. The walls, from the sandy nature of the stone, were crumbled into dust; nearly all the towers and gateways were demolished, and the houses which were left standing, were so shattered as to be uninhabitable. It is calculated that nearly 2000 persons perished in Bhooj alone. The surviving inhabitants were obliged to forsake the city, and encamp outside of the walls on some sandhills. Bruised, maimed, and in sorrow, they resorted daily to the city to extricate the mangled remains of wives, children, and relations. In this melancholy labour, they were nearly exhausted by the stench arising from the putrid bodies of their friends, and from the carcases of the cattle, which had perished in great numbers. At the date of the last accounts, between 1000 and 1500 persons had been dug out of the ruins.

The devastation was general throughout Kutch. From Luckput Bunder to Butchao, in every town and village, more or less lives were lost by the falling in of the houses; and in the towns of Mandivie, Moondria, and Anjar, very extensive damage has been sustained. Accounts from Anjar state, that the fort wall was almost completely destroyed, not 100 yards of it remaining in one spot, and guns and towers hurled in one common mass of ruin. Scarcely a fourth part of the town is standing, and the houses that remained are considerably injured.

The destruction occasioned by this terrible visitation was not confined to Kutch. From Ahmedabad, the capital of Guzerat, we have the following description: "This city is justly celebrated for its beautiful buildings of stone and other materials, and for the famous shaking minarets, which were admired by every stranger. Alas! the devastation caused by this commotion of the earth is truly lamentable. The proud spires of the great mosque, erected by Sultan Ahmed, which have stood nearly 450 years, have tumbled to the ground, within a few yards of the spot where they once reared their heads! Another mosque of elegant structure, which lies to the left of the road leading to the Shahee Bagh, has shared the same fate. The magnificent towers, forming the grand entrance into the citadel, have been much shaken, and cracked in several places, especially the one in which the flag-staff has been placed. Many private houses have been reduced to ruins; but it is most fortunate, amidst all our disasters, that not a single life was lost, and but few wounded." From Jelilsheer, we learn that "the earthquake was severely felt in that place, and the loss of lives great. The fort and town are reduced to ruins. Many of the people killed were already out of doors, which is usually considered a situation of comparative safety. A marriage was about to be celebrated in a rich man's family, and the casts had assembled from various distant quarters: the shock occurred when they were feasting in the streets, and upwards of 500 of the party were smothered in the ruins of the falling houses."

In the British camp which was pitched in a plain between the fort and city of Bhooj, the general feeling was an unpleasant giddiness of the head, and sickness of stomach, from the heaving of the ground; and during the time the shock lasted, some sat down instinctively, and others threw themselves on the ground. Those who were on horseback were obliged to dismount, the earth shook so violently that the horses could with difficulty keep their feet; and the riders, when upon the ground, were scarcely able to stand.

After this more violent concussion had lasted a minute or upwards, it was succeeded by an oscillatory motion, of a more equable character, which continued for more than a minute and a half, making the whole period of the convulsion nearer three than two and a half minutes. An intelligent native, residing in Iseria, gives the following account: "Yesterday in the evening a noise issued from the earth like the beating of the nobut, and occasioned the trembling of all the people: it appeared most wonderful, and deprived us all of our senses, so that we could not see, every thing appearing dark before us; a dizziness came upon many people, so that they fell down."

Besides the great concussion on the evening of the 16th, frequent slight shocks were experienced during the night, and throughout the following day. One occurred a little before ten in the morning, which shook the houses, and caused the windows and doors to rattle violently. It continued, however, only for a few seconds. Another, rather more severe, took place on the 23d, at midnight. Some houses were thrown down, but no lives lost. Indeed, daily vibrations were sensibly felt in the camp before Bhooj for more than a month after. The same unpleasant sensations which were experienced during the first shock, also continued for several days. A giddiness, and slight sickness, accompanied with pains in the knees, and an inclination to lie down rather than sit or stand. This is attributed to the rocking or rolling motion of the earth, which, though not observable, was in constant action. The inhabitants of Kutch, however, were much relieved from the dread of farther convulsions, by the circumstance of a volcano having opened on a hill about thirty miles from Bhooj; and about ten days after the first shock, a loud noise, like the discharge of cannon, was heard at Porebunder. The sound came from the east, and was supposed to indicate the bursting of one or more volcanoes in that direction. Undulations of the earth had formerly been felt in this district, but had never been accompanied with any distressing effects.

The district of Kutch, has since been exposed, on the 9th October, to a dreadful storm, which continued two days and two nights. The trees were torn up by the roots; the fields laid waste, and towns and villages destroyed by the inundation of the rivers and brooks. Few of the inhabitants lost their lives, but great numbers of cattle were destroyed. In the plains the water rose generally to the height of four feet, and ploughs were carried away to the distance of several miles by the violence of the wind.

For the Monthly Magazine.

MEANS *submitted to the* PUBLIC, *to* RELIEVE *the* DISTRESS *of our* AGRICULTURAL *and* MANUFACTURING LABOURERS; *thereby to reduce the* POORS' RATES, *and restore* TRADE: *by* BENJAMIN WILLS, *honorary Secretary to the Provisional Committee for Encouragement of Industry and Reduction of Poors' Rates, King's Head, Poultry, London.*

THE defalcation of trade and deficiency of employment for our population, are facts universally acknowledged, while the inadequate wages obtained by those who are in employment is the source of the deepest regret to every patriotic mind. In this unhappy state of one's country, it is the duty of every citizen to contribute whatever may be in his power to effect a change for the better; and it is with pleasure recollected by the writer, that an ancestor* once had the gratification, in no common time, though in a far different mode, of benefiting the public.

The means by which the degradation of pauperism, now merging so large a portion of our operative Society, may be arrested, and themselves raised by their own exertions to their wonted standing in the British community, whereby the revival of trade and industry may be realized, is evidently the general demand, and must be the impressive sentiment of the statesmen of the day. That man "by the sweat of his brow" should "eat bread," while it is one of the plainest injunctions of Scripture, is scarcely less the language of the English constitution, established by those glorious epochs, the Reformation and Revolution. It is of the very essence of a state of freedom; and the reverse must inevitably be producing alarm and danger. Thanks to the favour of Providence, it remains alone for us to exult that our resources are equal to our circumstances, and that supplies the most ample await for effecting what is so essential to our well-being. It is certain that the most deserved attention has been directed to the consideration of those primitive resources, the cultivation of the soil, and our fisheries; and the former being acknowledged to be the most eminent, to this our view will be directed.

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* General Wills, by his successful exertions to crush the Rebellion, A.D. 1715.

The universal applicability of this object of employment may be assumed from the experience of all ages, and of every nation, as mankind, notwithstanding the use of other avocations, has ever been addicted to rural labours. It is also recognized with the greatest satisfaction, that in adapting this remedy to our exigency, no violence will be offered to our accustomed habits; the most cordial concurrence may therefore be anticipated.

To be as distinct as possible, the distressed labourers will be taken under their two natural divisions, viz. *Agriculturalists*, and the *Manufacturing Class*, comprehending Manufacturers, Artizans, and all others.

FIRST. *Agricultural Labourers.*—Since the days of Lord Chatham, the continued progress of taxation had evidently disordered the circumstances of this portion of our fellow-subjects; and to which the late wars consequent upon the French Revolution have miserably superadded. Besides, that the general demolition of small farms, by abridging the demand, has greatly tended to keep down the value of their labour. But the greatest of our labourers' misfortunes yet remains to be noticed—the loss of those small portions of land, which they once held, and which constituted their noblest and most interesting possession. In this, his stay in the worst of times, the leisure of our peasant was occupied. In this bank, safe, and most productive, whatever thrift could accumulate was deposited. His wife and children, too, joined their labours, thus furnishing, besides an employment, the most productive and most suitable to the rising race. How has the patriot rejoiced over the rural scene, at once the guarantee of their conduct, as the alone medium and assurance of their comfortable subsistence. But how have we to record the subversion of independence in this most portentous, as afflictive change!

Deprived of his common, the cottage and garden demolished, the once happy occupant, even forced, perhaps, into a town, thus bereft of every means of improving in circumstances, becomes the victim of despair; nor sinking thus alone, but dragging with him his falling country.

With pleasure we might trust the advocacy of a cause so involving our best interests, with the general sentiment, of late so discoverable. It would, notwithstanding, be improper to omit adverting to a mass of correspondence* which, so honourable to characters of all ranks, has been affording opinions, and proofs the most irrefragable, illustrative of the measure to be recommended, from almost every quarter. We invite, also, to the most gratifying contemplation of two counties,† where, by the essential practice of small lettings, not yet invaded, the example of indispensable independence of a British peasantry, still remains to rejoice, instruct, and stimulate our foot-steps.

It is therefore proposed, for the purpose of restoring the condition of the Labouring Community, That Agricultural Labourers generally, in proportion to their families, shall be supplied with a small portion of land, for cultivation during leisure hours, and suitable cottages, wherever necessary, erected. We now come to

SECONDLY. The application of our remedy to the condition of our remaining class, viz. *Labourers in Manufactures, comprehending Artisans, and all others.* This branch of our labouring community, generally found in connection with large and populous places, having been hitherto employed in other occupations, will, it is evident, require a distinct arrangement. We cannot here, indeed, too much rejoice, that the advantages of the employment of the spade in our husbandry, is now so clearly ascertained, as to need in this place but little illustration; and the use of which instrument is universally available. One other remark on this part of our subject remains. It will be seen that the removal of such unoccupied persons from their present settlements will render a suitable legislative provision indispensable.

We therefore proceed, lastly, to recommend, That parcels of land, generally waste land, shall be obtained, on which persons unable to support themselves shall be employed, under suitable superintendance, and that such shall also be supplied with portions of land for their own cultivation during leisure hours.

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* See Minutes of the Provisional Committee for Encouragement of Industry and Reduction of Poors' Rates, King's Head, Poultry, London.

† The counties of Lincoln and Rutland, where, on an average of several years, ending in 1815, the Poors' Rates amounted only to eleven-pence in the pound.

PLAN.

Whereas, it is essential to our prosperity that the population should have adequate employment; and a large proportion of the labouring community are either unemployed, or if employed, are unable to subsist by their labour, the following is proposed for legislative enactment:—

I. That Commissioners be appointed, to be denominated General Commissioners, and who shall be composed of some of the most distinguished characters.

II. That the said Commissioners shall receive the assistance of the Board of Agriculture; also of other intelligent and patriotic individuals.

III. That Commissioners, to be intitled Local Commissioners, composed of Magistracy, and other intelligent, suitable, and patriotic characters, shall be elected by an union of parishes, or by the hundred, and appointed by the General Commissioners.

IV. That, for the purposes of employment, and for letting, the Commissioners shall obtain the necessary land, and which will generally consist of waste land, making compensations, &c. &c. causing necessary abodes and buildings to be erected, providing superintendants over the labourers, &c. &c.

V. That cottages shall be constructed of the cheapest materials, and the rents to be charged shall not exceed the interest, at five per cent. per annum, of the monies expended thereon. The Commissioners are also to assist with loans (bearing interest, and payable by instalments) such labourers as shall be desirous to erect suitable cottages for themselves; advances so made being generally to workmen, or for materials, &c.

VI. That portions of land to be granted to labourers, shall not be less than a quarter of an acre, nor exceed an acre and a half, in proportion to their family; and for which a lease shall be granted for a term of forty-two years; the tenant being freed from the expence of the lease on the following terms, viz.—

A peppercorn rent for the first fourteen years, or longer, determinable by the quality and condition of the land; after which, a rent to commence equal to one third part of the present annual value, and which to continue for fourteen years, when the rent to be increased to one moiety of the present annual value, and which to be continued during the remainder of the term; also, that the land shall be exempt, during the term, from parliamentary and parochial burthens and tithes.

VII. That such lands shall not be re-let for any term exceeding three years; the Commissioners may, however, in the event of death, &c. at the desire of the occupier, re-occupy the same, paying at a valuation for all improvements which shall have been made thereon.

VIII. That on lands inclosed under this act, the Commissioners shall cause to be made suitable plantations of timber and other trees.

IX. That parcels of land, calculated for Villas, Farms, &c. containing from five to one hundred acres, shall be lotted and let, or sold by public auction.

X. That the lands enclosed shall be cultivated within   years, or forfeited.

XI. That the Commissioners shall have much regard to the cultivation of flax, the dressing which will be a useful employment during the otherwise vacant hours of the labourers, in the winter season and in bad weather.

XII. *Funds.*—The general principles of this act are to be such as are usual in cases where roads, canals, &c. are executed, and according, in a measure, with a certain act for improvements to be made in the parish of St. Mary-le bone; also, of an act intituled Exchequer Bill Loan Act; nor must we lose sight of the example afforded in 1798, and now in a measure renewed by his Majesty, in the cession of certain rights, and to which a grant of money has been added on Dartmoor; and which, on an object so important, would doubtless be followed by nobility and other manorial lords, &c. &c. generally; for which purpose, books to be opened for receiving donations and subscriptions in money, or land.

By these means will the troubles of our land be dissipated;—its prosperity restored; the industry of our population will be stimulated by its own efforts, and through the medium of the most healthful employments to regain its wonted independent condition, thus inspiring life-blood into our trade: in an epoch of enormous debt will credit be upheld, each class participating the burthen; quietude will again return to our community; gratitude and harmony succeeding to jealousy and discontent. The frame of British society will thus be placed on the most firm and stable basis; and the security, happiness, and prosperity of our empire, under divine providence, be re-assured.

Postscript.—It is suggested, that the formation of County Associations would very much facilitate the concentration of effort on this important subject, through which medium, the necessary applications to the Legislature would be speedily effected.

Patriotic characters, and of these, some are already known to the writer, who have offered to make sacrifices of land, would also have the most eligible opportunity afforded, of assisting a cause, so involving an universal interest.

L'APE ITALIANA.

No. XVII.

> Dov' ape susurrando
> Nei mattutini albori
> Vola suggendo i ruglodosi umori.
> *Guarini.*
>
> Where the bee at early dawn,
> Murmuring sips the dews of morn.

SACCHETTI *(concluded.)*

NOVELLA 176.

Scolajo Franchi, inspired by the juice of the grape, discourses on predestination.

THERE was a humoureus old Florentine named Scolajo Franchi, who, being fond of his glass,[*] was a frequent visitor at all the taverns where good wine was to be had. One morning he went with two of his companions, Guido Colombi and Bianco di Bonsi, to the sign of the fig-tree, where a capital cask of trebbiano[†] was just broached; and as they were standing with their glasses in their hands, holding them up to the light, Scolajo, animated by the sparkling appearance of the golden liquor, broke forth as follows: "Blessed be the cultivators of the vine! and cursed be he that would oppress them! Should fortune, my friends, elevate me to the magisterial office, be assured I will not fail to exonerate them from the imports to which they are so unjustly subjected. How ungenerous thus to burden men to whose toil we are indebted for this generous juice, while they themselves are content to drink the thin acid beverage made from its dregs.[*] How unbecoming to stigmatise those as boors and bumpkins who ought rather to be considered as the sons of the divinity!"[†] In this strain he went on till he got quite into lofty style;[‡] and, holding forth his goblet, exclaimed:—"I would have you to know, my friends, that, from the foundation of the world it hath been ordained, that Scolajo Franchi should quaff this glass of wine!"

Scarcely had he uttered these words, when a brother wag, named Capo del Corso, who stood behind him, hearing of this immutable decree which Scolajo said had gone forth *ab eterno*, stretched out his hand, and seizing the glass, drank it off in a moment. Scolajo at first looked rather blank at this unexpected reversion of the appointments of Fate; but perceiving that it was his friend Capo that had played him this trick, he recovered his good humour, and said, "Thou hast taught me a salutary lesson, Capo, namely, whenever I discourse on this subject again, *to drink the wine first.*" "Thou wilt do right," said Capo, "for in all these cases 'tis the event alone that verifies the prediction."

O fair fruit of Noah's planting! how many exploits, both pleasant and disgraceful, have been prompted by thy juice; than which nothing contributes more to the enjoyment of life when used with moderation, or to its injury when abused to excess! O that the young men of our day would remember this, who have perverted the conviviality of their forefathers into bestiality and intoxication,[§] who affect to despise the temperance of the wise and moderate, and think those best qualified to rule the "land of the vine"[||] who can swallow the most of its juice.

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[*] Essendo buono bevitore.

[†] The white wine of Tuscany is called trebbiano. See Sismondi, *Tableau de l' agriculture Toscane*. He says it is made from the richest grapes, and is more like a syrup than a wine.

[*] Aceto annacquato. Sismondi, in the work just quoted, says, that the principal beverage of the peasants in Tuscany is *piquette*, a sort of weaker wine, made by pouring water on the grapes after the first pressing, and which generally turns sour when the weather becomes warm.

[†] Figluoli di Dio.

[‡] Venne in su uno parlare divino.

[§] *Drinking Malmsey before dinner,* saith he. Beendo la mattina più volte innanzi che sia l'ora del desinare Malvagia.

[||] Le terre di Bacco.

NOVELLA 181.

Unexpected reply of Messire John Hawkwood[*] to the salutation of two Cordeliers.

Two Franciscan friars having occasion to go on some business or other to Messire John Hawkwood, at his castle of Monticchio, about a mile on this side of Cortono, on being introduced to him, addressed him with their usual salutation of *Peace be with you!* to which he immediately replied, *Poverty be with you!* The friars, alarmed at this rude reception, humbly expressed their surprise that he should return their greeting so uncourteously. "Nay," said Hawkwood, "I only returned your own compliment. My trade is war, and he that wishes peace to a military man only desires, in other words, that he may come to poverty."[†]

The friars, on their return home, talked much of this saying, but though it might tell well for Hawkwood, it was no very pleasant jest to those that would have liked to live in peace and quietness. This man followed the profession of arms for seventy years—a longer period than any other commander. Almost every town was tributary to him, and little tranquillity did Italy enjoy in his time. Woe to the states that put their trust in men like him, alike destitute of faith and of feeling. Their alliance is often more injurious than the hostility of the enemy. These mercenaries all understand one another, and though they pretend to combat each other, their mutual agreement is—"Do you plunder on your side, and let me plunder on mine." And yet such is our stupidity, that we will not see these things, but are continually led on by the rascality of these men, to engage in contests, the result of which cannot be otherwise than destructive. What is it that has reduced so many of the free cities of Italy into subjection? What has brought Sicily and Apulia into their present state? How have Padua and Verona, and many other cities, lost their splendour, and become miserable villages?

Beware, then, ye few, for few ye are that are still free. Trust not to the treachery of military men. Live in peace; and rather submit to repeated insult, than be induced to rush into war, which, indeed, is easy to commence, but the event of which is often contrary to expectation, and its evils not hastily to be repaired.

NOVELLA 187.

Messire Dolcibene, having been treated by a friend with a certain dainty dish, in due time returns the compliment.

The readers of these novels are, by this time, well acquainted with Messire Dolcibene.[*] The parson of La Tosa having once a mind to play him a trick, made a cat into a pye, and invited him to partake of it, in company with two or three others, whom he had let into the secret. It formed the principal dish on the table, and was seasoned so much to Dulcibene's taste, that he ate more largely of it than of any thing else. No sooner was it fairly down, than the parson began to call, puss! puss! and the others to mew, to the consternation of poor Dolcibene, who soon saw how the matter stood. However, he endeavoured to make light of it, saying, it was very good, but secretly resolved to be revenged on them.

Accordingly, a long time after, when pigeons and other small birds were in season, he directed his servant to call with a basket of them at the public-house, where he used to sit with the parson and his friends, as if to enquire what he should sell them for in the market. As he expected, so it happened, for the parson straightway laid hold of the basket, and declared he would not give it up unless Dolcibene would promise them a supper out of it. He accordingly consented; and, having previously caught a good number of rats and mice, he cropped off the heads, legs, and tails, and made them into a pie, intermixed with one or two pigeons. When it was introduced, he apologised to his company for its containing so few of the latter, saying that his pigeons had given over breeding. "Ah," said they, "'tis just like one of your shabby tricks; you thought, no doubt, they would make more in the market than these starlings: egad! you would eat rats and mice if you thought you could save money by it." In the meantime the pye was cut, and the parson, who was the first to taste, exclaimed that it eat better than it looked. The others also found it very savoury, and the pie soon disappeared. Dolcibene, who had taken care to help himself to a pigeon, and who had made his supper chiefly on bread, then stood up, and addressed them as follows:—"You are much mistaken, my worthy friends, if you suppose I at all grudge you the hospitality of my table; as I think you will yourselves allow when you know the trouble it has cost me. Night after night did I hunt for these rats, and many a bushel of corn have they eat me; so that if they have not relished well, it has not been for want of good keeping." "How say'st thou?" exclaimed the parson, in a voice hollow with alarm. "I say," repaid Dolcibene, "that I have only repaid the civility your reverence shewed me some time since.

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[*] *Giovanni August.*. The Italian writers are always strangely puzzled with the orthography of German and English names. Our author has contrived to imitate the sound of Hawkwood; but some of them, not knowing what to do with it, have *translated* it, and call him Messire *Falcone-in-Cosco*.

[†] Hawkwood was one of the *Condottiere*, or commanders of free companies with which Italy was over-run at that time.

[*] He was one of the wags of the day, and our author seems to hold him in great admiration; but we have not thought many of his exploits worth exhibiting to the English reader.

"You gave me a cat—I give you a rat:
So the world often goes—tit for tat."[*]

This silenced his worship, who found, as every man will do, that it is best to keep to the old rule, and not do to others what you would not like to be done to yourself.

NOVELLA 254.

A Genoese sailor saves his life and those of his comrades by a bon-mot.

During the time of the sanguinary war between the Genoese and the Catalans, a galley, belonging to the former, was intercepted by the fleet of the latter. The admiral, who was a man of ferocious disposition, ordered the whole crew to be thrown overboard, in retaliation of some cruelty inflicted on his countrymen by the Genoese; and, adding insult to his barbarity, he made each man kneel down on the deck, and eat half a biscuit, saying, as soon as he had finished it, *now let him go and drink;* on which he was thrown into the sea. One of these poor fellows, whose spirits were not subdued by the sight of twenty or thirty of his comrades committed before him to a watery grave, on receiving his dole, observed to the admiral, "Your honour gives us a good deal more to drink than to eat, I perceive."[*] This unexpected piece of wit had such an effect upon the admiral, that he ordered the man's life to be spared, and put him on shore with the remainder of the crew soon after.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EXCURSION *from* EDINBURGH *to* DUBLIN, *by an* AMERICAN.

[*Continued from p. 515.*]

Glasgow, Friday, April 11, 1817.

AT the hour of dinner we went to 'North Wood-side,' a delightful country residence about two miles from Glasgow, the property of an opulent merchant. It is situated upon the Kelvin, a tributary stream of the Clyde, and, together with its grounds, exhibits striking evidences of the elegant but costly taste of its proprietor. The gentleman had been in America, and was not a little attached to its form of government,—a partiality which naturally extended itself to the individuals concerned in its administration; and accordingly we were gratified with beholding the portraits of several of our most distinguished countrymen adorning the walls of his apartments. The afternoon passed highly to our satisfaction; and we would have gladly accepted an invitation, which was given with a sincerity which could not be mistaken, to protract our visit beyond the day, but for engagements which required our return to Glasgow. After coffee we left North Wood-side, and reached the city in season to sup at the Rev. Dr. Chalmers'.

It had been my good fortune to meet, and become partially acquainted with this extraordinary man in Edinburgh. He had politely invited me to visit him in Glasgow, and this morning I called at his house, and passed half an hour with him. I found him then much engaged in completing some preparations for a journey to London which he is to commence on Monday. He desired my company at supper in the evening, and extended the invitation to my companion. We found a few friends at his house, among whom were several ladies. Mrs. C. possesses a pleasing person, and engaging manners, and performed the honours of the table with great propriety. Dr. C. had finished the necessary arrangements for his journey, and entered freely into an animated and instructive conversation. His colloquial powers are of an high order. Even in familiar conversation, he is impressive and striking;—although he seems not to be ambitious of display or the distinction of taking a lead.—He is at home on most of the popular topics of the day. In discussing any of interest, he engages '*totus in illis.*' His thoughts in that case are rapid, and his remarks,—assuming the complexion of his fervid mind,—abound in glowing but easy illustrations. He spoke very feelingly upon the subject of the English poor laws, and the alarming increase of mendicity in Scotland. As an instance of the unnatural state of things in Glasgow itself, he referred to the sum of 14,000l. sterling, which in less than a month had been raised by subscription in this single city, for the relief of the poorer classes. To the honour, however, of the wealthy population of Glasgow, it should be added, that the monies thus contributed, have been more than enough, with other private benefactions, to supply the present need; and the surplus has been funded to meet some future, and I hope, very distant exigency.

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[*] Furono topi: la vostra fu gatta;
Cosi nel mondo spesso si baratta.

[*] O monsignore! questo e piccol mangiare a tanto bere! *This is but a scanty eating for such a drinking!*

Conversation at table turned upon that dark and malignant spirit of infidelity, which under various forms, seems insidiously stealing like a pestilence throughout society. Dr. C.'s remarks upon this subject were very eloquent, both in commenting upon the different masks which it assumes, and the coverts wherein it lurks, and in suggesting some seemingly effectual check to the prevalence of this tremendous evil. The inquiries of Dr. C. relative to America, as well now as during a former interview, indicated no small degree of attention which he has paid to its civil and religious institutions. He spoke in terms of great commendation of the writings of the late Jonathan Edwards, and pronounced them to be among the ablest in English theology. In metaphysics he considers Edwards to have equalled the deepest thinkers of his age.

The supper at Dr. C.'s was liberally and tastefully provided. Immediately after its removal, and before the wine was placed upon the table, the service of evening devotion was introduced. It was simple but engaging; consisting of a portion of scripture, which was read with great solemnity, and a prayer, during which all the company kneeled, as is usual in family devotions throughout this country. The servants were present. It was nearly twelve o'clock when we took leave of Dr. C. A very friendly request which he made that I would visit him hereafter in Glasgow, I fear that I shall never have it in my power to comply with.

Glasgow, 14*th April.*—Yesterday I had the satisfaction to hear Dr. Chalmers preach once more. It was generally understood that it would be the last time that he would officiate in Glasgow for two or three months, and the crowds which assembled to hear him were very great. He was absent from his own pulpit, by exchange, in the morning, which did not prevent, however, many from following him to the church where he preached. The Tron, in the afternoon, was overflowing some time before the hour of service, and the rush of people to the doors was as great as I have seen at Covent Garden, when John Kemble was to play. I repaired early to the church with some ladies, and we were fortunate in procuring excellent seats. Dr. C. fully equalled my expectations, although I have heard him in Edinburgh produce a superior effect. The eloquence of this great man is very vehement and impassioned. The effect which he produces in preaching, does not consist in approaching his point by any artful and covert process of reasoning and illustration, but by openly marching up and confronting it with unhesitating and manly intrepidity. Whatever faults may be detected in Dr. C.'s style by the cool eye of fastidious criticism,—from the profusion of his ornaments, the overstraining of his metaphors, the redundancy of his expressions,—perhaps there is no person living who, when once seen and heard, would be pronounced more free than he from the petty or laboured artifices which are generally employed to recommend opinion and enforce instruction. So regardless is he of the factitious aids of composition, that his style may often be considered negligent, and sometimes even coarse. This again may be regarded by hyper-critics as a species of affectation; a contrary, and, I believe, a juster inference may be drawn from the fact. Dr. C. unconsciously overlooks, while he is thought studiously to disdain, the more common trappings and gilding of composition. In preaching, he seems wholly absorbed in his sublime occupation, and to be irresistibly borne along by the grandeur of his theme. As a man, he appears to sink under a prostrating sense of his own personal nothingness, but as a herald of the christian faith, he rises to the majesty of more than mortal elevation. In discussing the great truths of Revelation, his imagination, it is true, kindles; and strange it would be if it did not. The fire which is elicited is the natural effect of the rapid motion of his thoughts, combined with the fervours of his ardent piety. His single services yesterday were enough to prove him the first preacher of his age. In each of his discourses there are some parts which are particularly impassioned, and at such moments he hurries onward as with the excitement of inspiration, and produces an effect which Whitefield could not have surpassed. At these times, too, the listening audience may be seen bending forward, as if with breathless interest, to catch each word as it falls from his lips; and, on his arriving at the conclusion of the particular train of sentiment, again arousing as from the spell of a dream to the reality of conscious existence. This is not fancy, or, if be, it is one which I am not singular in possessing. Dr. C. at least produces the effect of awakening susceptibilities in the most obdurate bosoms. I was present one evening when he was preaching in lady Glenorchy's chapel, in Edinburgh, and occupied a seat next to Spurzheim, the celebrated craniologist. I noticed that he was deeply engaged by the preacher. On his finishing, I inquired what he thought of him? "It is too much, too much," said he, passing his hand across his forehead, "my brain is on a fever by what I have been hearing," a striking declaration from a cold and phlegmatic German.

Dr. C. seems to act and feel as one, who, possessed of great intellectual endowments, is conscious that he owes them all to the service of religion. His aim apparently is, to "bring every thought into captivity to the truth of Christ," and to "cast down each lofty imagination," at the foot of the cross. To add to the weight of his discourses, he is accustomed to call into requisition the abounding stores of his various knowledge. In delivering his sermons he usually commences in a low, but always a distinct tone of voice; and proceeds for some time with a calm and uniform utterance. As his subject is developed, his mind and feelings gradually expand, and his voice is insensibly raised. His manner at first is not prepossessing; nor indeed is his voice to an English ear, as it has much of the Fifeshire accent. The hearer, however, soon loses whatever is disagreeable in each; and even forgets the man while listening to the message of the preacher. Dr. C. appears turned of thirty-eight, in his person he is tall, and rather slender; his hair and complexion incline to dark; his eye is a blue tending to gray, and is distinguished at first only by a certain heaviness in its expression. It beams however in conversation, and flashes in public discourse.

Some facts in the history of this extraordinary man are peculiar. For the first few years of his ministry he was settled in Kilmanny, an inconsiderable parish in the county of Fife. While there, he was generally accounted a man of talents, but rather indifferent to the duties of his profession, fond of social and gay company, proud of his intellectual powers and no less so of his acquirements, and careless of the construction which the more serious part of the community might put upon his principles and sentiments. If I am correctly informed, he occasionally gave lectures in natural philosophy at the university of St. Andrews, and was considered as belonging to the moderate party in the kirk. Dr. Brewster applied to him to write the article *Christianity*, in his Encyclopedia; and it is said, that the train of thought into which his investigation led him, terminated in convictions which had the effect of changing his whole course of life and sentiments; and from that moment, entering into the ranks of orthodoxy, he became an eminent and powerful champion of the faith. His essay has since been published in a separate form, and entitled the "Evidences of Christianity." Shortly after this remarkable change, his reputation rose with astonishing rapidity; his zeal in the service of religion became inextinguishable; and if the excellence of a preacher is to be estimated by his popularity, Dr. C. is decidedly the first in Great Britain. He was transferred to Glasgow two or three years ago. His parish is very large, consisting, as he told me, of nearly ten thousand souls. So great a number imposes duties upon him peculiarly heavy; nor does his constitution seem capable of sustaining his fatigues. In delivering his discourses

courses from the pulpit, which generally occupy an hour, it is usual with him to stop about midway, and read a hymn of six or eight verses, to be sung by the audience, while an opportunity is given him to recover from the partial exhaustion occasioned by his vehement oratory. The people in Edinburgh are desirous of erecting a church for him, and requesting him to settle among them; but an obstacle is found in the jealousy of the inhabitants of Glasgow, who look with no small uneasiness upon every thing which tends to aggrandize the reputation of Edinburgh.*

To day we resumed our inspection of Glasgow. We commenced with visiting the Lunatic Asylum, a noble institution. The buildings are spacious and highly commodious; the regulations within them excellent. Apartments, supplied with suitable accommodations, are rented according to their respective eligibility, at various prices, from eight shillings to a guinea and an half a week. Ninety-six patients are at present in the asylum. One or two we noticed in the grounds with strait jackets. We walked among them in a large court adjoining the buildings, although, as the keeper said, it was at the risk of personal exposure. The patients were walking to and fro, most of them without noticing us, or each other. Many of them had a very melancholy appearance, and several a terribly wild look. We were surveyed attentively by one for some time, who at length came up and timidly asked, "Does either of you gentlemen take snuff?" A Scotch question, thought I, while I sincerely regretted that I did not possess a box which I might have given him with its contents.

[*To be continued.*]

For the Monthly Magazine.

Account of the SUBTERRANEAN TEMPLE *of* IPSAMBUL, *lately discovered in* EGYPT *by* BELZONI *and* BEECHEY, *and described by* LIEUTENANT-COLONEL STRATTON, *in a paper read before the Royal Society of Edinburgh.*

THE Temple of Ipsambul is situated on the right bank (or western) of the Nile, which in this part of its course runs from south-west to north-east. The side of the river is here formed by a chain of sandstone rock, and in an interval of this chain, there is a valley of sand, the sides of which are formed by two rocks. These rocks are smoothed each into the façade of a temple. The valley runs in a steep ascent, from the river to the desert, until the sand becomes so high, as to be on a level with the summit of the rock on both sides.

The sand drifting downwards towards the river, had entered the temple which we propose to describe, and completely blocked up its entrance to many feet above the architrave, so as to conceal the greater part of the stupendous figures, of which a very considerable portion is now visible. The sand is so fine, that when put in motion, it resembles a fluid. While we were ascending, our footsteps occasioned such a current of it, as to give us reason to apprehend that the entrance to the temple would be again blocked up. We owe the removal of the sand, the uncovering of the façade, and the entrance to the temple, to the exertions of Messrs. Belzoni and Beechey, employed for this purpose by the British consul, Mr. Salt. The sand is now barred out by palm trunks and large stones, but unless a more effectual defence is provided, there is reason to fear, that the curious traveller will not be long gratified with the sight of a superb monument, which, until August 1817, had remained buried and concealed probably for many ages.

Commencing at the south end of the façade, there is a sloping projection of 30 feet. At 4 feet 7 inches is the arm of the first colossal figure cut out of, and projecting from, the façade, between which and the figure there is a connecting block of 3 feet thick. These figures cannot be styled Alto Relievos; they are in fact statues; they measure 25 feet 5 inches across the shoulders, and four of them occupy the façade, which measures 127 feet. The left shoulder of the first touches the right shoulder of the second, and so on. The rock is brownish and soft, and easily cut by the chisel. The part out of which the statues are formed is whitish, which adds to the effect. They are beautifully cut, and the proportions, notwithstanding their magnitude, and consequent want of models, are so perfectly just, that no feature predominates, and every part appears small, symmetrical, and graceful.

The statue to the north, or right hand of the portal, is visible to the elbow: that immediately to the left, or south of the door, is somewhat mutilated: the statue beyond it is visible to below the shoulder; while the second to the north is buried to nearly the forehead. The statues have the high mitred cap, with the serpent or good genius on the forehead. The nose, mouth, and chin are of the most delicate proportions. The corners of the mouth, almost approaching a smile, give an expression of mildness, while the other features bear a character of firmness. The neck and shoulders are admirably formed. The muscles of the chest and abdomen are in the happiest repose; the nipple and navel being visible in front. The statues are supposed to be naked to the middle, where we perceive a handsome ceinture in zigzag lines, and a dress beneath, striped perpendicularly.

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* Since the above was written, Dr. C. has been presented to the church of St. John's, a new and elegant erection in Glasgow.

Over the architrave of the portal, is an alto relievo of Osiris Hierax, placed in a niche, and measuring 23 feet 2 inches. He holds in both hands the sacred Tor, or *crux ansata*, and has a crown on his head: under his left hand is a female figure in alto relievo, measuring 5 feet 1 inch; and under the right, a staff, with a fox's head at the top. The deception arising from the correctness of the proportions, is such, that these figures do not appear one half of their real height.

Two heroes in sculpture, having the bird with expanded wings over them, present to Osiris, with one hand, a figure resembling a monkey, and hold up the other hand.

On the entablature are sculptured, bulls, geese, hawks, grasshoppers, Anubis's, hieroglyphics, &c. &c. On the summit of the cornice are seated figures of monkeys, or possibly of Typhons, indifferently executed. The cornice bears sculptures of serpents, surmounted by globes. From the cornice to the architrave, the space measures 65 feet; the height of the façade may be 100 feet.

We enter the temple through a small hole made in the sand, under the architrave, part of which has been chipped off to facilitate the entrance, which is much choked up by the sand. The façade, as well as the entrance and interior of the temple, are all cut out of the rock, and the great colossal figures, though projecting so considerably, form a part of the same rock.

The first chamber has eight square pillars resting on pedestals, which do not appear in the plan, but which are merely square projections extending 6 inches or so beyond the pillars. Each of these pillars has on its front a large colossal statue of the same block with the pillar. These statues, which are about 22 feet high, have their arms crossed, holding the crooks and flagellum: they wear the mitred cap, and are, in all respects, well formed; the pupil of the eye is painted black; and also the eye-brow, which, beyond the natural arch, is extended artificially by a straight line in black. They are naked to the ceinture, which is fastened by a clasp; below it is a close-fitting dress, reaching nearly to the knee, bearing an ornament or pouch in front, not unlike that of the present Highlanders of Scotland. These statues are covered with stucco, painted in rich and variegated colours: their noses are slightly aquiline; the under lip projects a little; the corners of the mouth express a smile; the chin is finely formed; the eye large and full; the eye-brow well arched; and the face very handsome. The expression is serene and benignant, and they resemble much the Jupiter Mansuetus of the Romans. The ceiling is painted in blue and red, having a rich border, with large expanded wings.

The paintings on the wall represent the hero in his car; he is in the act of discharging an arrow from his bow; his aim is sure; his mien determined; his winged concomitant is above him; he wears a helmeted cap; his face and arms are naked; and he has bracelets, armlets, and collar. His dress reaches below his knee: he has a girdle, and the reins are fastened round his body. On the side of the car, which is painted blue, yellow, and red, is a quiver. The horses in the car have their nostrils open. They are rampant, snorting, and covered with rich trappings, and plumes on their heads.' They are stallions, with long tails, and their eyes partly covered with blinkers. They have no bits, but are restrained by a nose band. The hero is followed by three comparatively small chariots, each containing two persons, one of whom drives, while the other carries a bow, arrows, and a shield covered with a leopard's skin.

The hero, with his people, are in the act of storming a fortress, and the artist has seized the moment of surrender. The fortress consists of two stories. From the first we see some of the enemy tumbling headlong;

others transfixed with darts; others at the base on their knees, with their bodies bent in supplication. One has a dart sticking under his eye; another is pulling one from his head; and many have their hands raised in token of surrender.

In a second row are placed the old men, as being unfit for the first ranks: their countenances are impressed with grief and despair, and their hands are raised. In the upper story, two men hold out a censer of burning incense, and behind are two females supplicating mercy with extended hands,—but the unerring darts of the hero have already transfixed them.

Under the walls is seen a peasant running away, and casting a scared look behind him. He is endeavouring to drive before him five oxen, who, in scampering off, seem, by their tails flying in the air, to participate in the general panic.

The hero appears transfixing with a spear a prisoner of distinction, trampling others under foot, holding a number by the hair of the head with his left hand, while he prepares to strike off their heads with the right. A mulatto is seen, driving before him a group of prisoners, four of which are black, four tawny, and four white. The features are characteristic of the different climates, and shew that the conquests of the hero had extended over various parts of the globe.

From the different dimensions of the figures, we may infer, that the ancient Egyptians expressed strength and power by comparative size. Thus, the hero is immensely colossal, the chief of the enemy is very large, and the person who conducts the prisoners is large, while the prisoners themselves are pygmies.

On another wall, the hero, grateful for his victories, makes offerings to a male deity painted black; and to Isis Lunata he offers incense, in token of his farther gratitude to Osiris Hierax. On the adjoining wall are rejoicings, chariot races, processions, &c. The hero and his people are distinguished from the enemy by the difference of costume, of chariots, of shields, &c. The hero is throughout a portrait, though his dresses are various. Sometimes he has the short warlike dress and helmet, and at other times the long loose robe of ceremony, and high cap.

On another pannel, we observed a chariot fight. The horses appear tumbling and confounded with men. Some horses are struck in the chest, others in the head, writhing in pain,—the *equi exanimes*;—seven chariots on each side, two men and two horses to each. These representations are followed by presentations to Priapus. His type, and every visible part, is painted black. The hero is ultimately received among the gods, Osiris, Sothis, Isis Lunata, &c. and this apotheosis is represented both in statuary and in painting.

We may here remark the great perfection attained at this early period in sculpture, statuary, and painting. The figures we have had under review, would not disgrace the chisel of Praxiteles or Apelles, or of Canova in our own days. The painting, as far as colouring, expression, and proportion go, is excellent; but the ancient Egyptians appear to have been totally ignorant of perspective, and were not able to group their figures. On the pillars, are represented offerings to Osiris, Isis, or to the three, that is to Osiris, Isis and Son Horus. The dimensions of the statues on the façade, which I was able to take, are as follow:

	Ft.	In.
Breadth across the shoulders - -	25	5
Thickness of ditto - - - - -	7	10
Distance from the under-part of the forehead to the chin, inclusive -	6	0
Length of the nose - - -	2	8
Distance from corner to corner of the mouth - - - - - -	3	0
The eye was 2 feet 2½ inches by 11½ inches.		
The ear was 3 feet 4½ inches by 1 foot 4 inches.		
Distance from the tip of the ear to the nostril - - - - -	6	3
The breadth of the nostrils, including the septum of the nose, inside -	1	9
Across the bridge of the nose - -	0	9
Distance from the inner corner of one eye to the inner corner of the other, across the nose - - - -	3	2

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following original letters are too curious in themselves, as well as in respect to the interests of the sciences, and scientific societies, to be lost or detained from the public. The one is a letter of thanks from Sir Joseph Banks, in January 1802, to the Institute of France, for conferring on him the title of Associate of their body; and the other is supposed to be from the late Bishop Horsley, on the extreme impropriety of the former. They were first printed privately, and distributed gratuitously among a few particular individuals, near 20 years ago; and they are now published as documents highly interesting to science.

TO SIR JOSEPH BANKS, &c. &c. &c.

SIR,—The following article, extracted from the official French paper of the 18th instant, is not only so little honourable to your own character, but so insulting to the Society over which you have long presided, and so repugnant to the genuine feelings of an Englishman, that the public voice demands from you an explanation of the letter, if it be authentic, or a disavowal of it, if it be a forgery.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE.

Letter of Sir Joseph Banks, President of the Royal Society of London, to the President and Secretaries of the National Institute of France.

"*London, January* 21, 1802.

"Citizens,—Be pleased to offer to the National Institute my warmest thanks for the honour they have done me, in conferring upon me the title of Associate of this learned and distinguished body.

"Assure, at the same time, my *respectable brothers*, that I consider this mark of their esteem *as the highest and most enviable literary distinction which I could possibly attain*. To be the first elected to be an associate of the *first literary society in the world*, surpasses my most ambitious hopes, and I cannot be too grateful towards a society which has conferred upon me this honour, and towards a nation of which it is the literary representative—a nation which, during the most frightful convulsions of the late most terrible revolution, *never ceased to possess my esteem;* being always persuaded, even during the most disastrous periods, that it contained many good citizens, who would infallibly get the upper hand, and who would re-establish in the hearts of their countrymen the empire of virtue, of justice, and of honour.

"Receive more especially, citizens, my warmest acknowledgements for the truly polite manner in which you communicated this agreeable intelligence.

"I am with sincere esteem for your distinguished talents, &c.

"JOSEPH BANKS."

Now, Sir, notwithstanding my disgust at this load of filthy adulation, I shall trouble you with some calm remarks upon it. Supposing your acceptance of the nomination to be perfectly consistent with your dignity (which, however, I deny), there would be no material objection to the first and concluding paragraphs of your letter, which would have been amply sufficient for the purpose of acknowledgement: but the intermediate part is highly reprehensible; it is replete with sentiments which are a compound of servility, disloyalty, and falsehood—sentiments which ought never to be conceived by an English heart, never written by an English hand, and, least of all, by yours, distinguished as you are by repeated (out of respect to His Majesty I will not say unmerited) marks of royal favour, and elevated to a station in which the country might be excused for looking up to you as the jealous guardian, not the betrayer, of its literary credit. Your "*respectable brothers*" of the French Institute may, perhaps, be intoxicated by the incense which you have lavished before their altar of atheism and democracy; for, although they were companions of the *respectable Buonaparte* in his expeditions, and plundered libraries and cabinets with as much alacrity, and as little scruple, as he displayed in treasuries and in churches, I do not believe that the ungrateful nations whom they robbed ever composed such a brilliant eulogium on their talents and their virtues. No, Sir, it was reserved for the head of the Royal Society of London, to assure an exotic embryo academy that he is more proud of being a mere Associate of the latter than President of the former; that he considers their election of him as "*the highest and most enviable literary distinction which he could possibly attain;*" and that he deems them the *first literary society in the world*. Sir, I have read with pleasure and with profit many volumes published by the Royal Society, and, with due submission to you, I assert that the cultivation of science is more indebted to their exertions than to those of any other institution whatsoever. But I am yet to learn the merits of this novel association of revolutionary philosophers into which you have been enlisted. What acts, but acts of robbery, have we seen of theirs? Where are the proofs of their pre-eminence? It is incumbent on you to produce those proofs, and to convince the British literati that your contempt of them is just.

But the plenitude of your joy admits no consideration for English societies, or the English nation: you exult in your new honours, and your gratitude knows no limits but those of France; it overleaps the cradle of the infant institute, and expands itself throughout a nation which you say has "*never ceased to possess your esteem during the most frightful convulsions of the revolution; being always persuaded, even during the most disastrous periods, that it contained many good citizens who would infallibly get the upper hand* (as you elegantly express it), *and who would re-establish in the heart of their countrymen the empire of virtue, of justice, and of honour.*" Really, Sir, I know not which excites the greater admiration, the impetuous torrent of your esteem, which bears away the feeble impediments of loyalty, patriotism, morality, and religion, or the wonderful sagacity of your prognostics, some of which are accomplished, and for the rest we must wait for the Consul's leisure.

The *good citizen Buonaparte has already got the upper hand*, but when he will re-establish the empire of virtue, of justice, and of honour, in the hearts of the republican Frenchmen (where I suspect they never had much foundation) your penetration only can foresee. As to religion, you seem yourself to despair of its restoration, since you do not even mention it; or perhaps you deemed it a matter of too little importance to merit the consideration of philosophers.

I must not omit another observation, that the French people, "*never ceased to possess your esteem during the most frightful convulsions of the revolution.*" There is a singular coincidence between the sentiment and the time at which it is uttered. Your letter is dated January 21. Sir, the 21st of January was the day on which the ill-fated Louis XVI. was executed by his traitorous subjects; and it is the anniversary of that day which you select to assure his assassins that "*they never ceased to possess your esteem!!!*" I will not assert that you designedly combined the declaration and the date; but the French jacobins are too quick-sighted not to remark the circumstance, and to deduce their inference; and the English jacobins will do the same: nay, I verily believe that this circumstance, together with an opportunity (which they are ever ready to embrace) of wounding the pride of Englishmen, were the motives which induced the publication of your letter.

But after all, Sir, why this display of gratitude? You must acknowledge it to be at least superfluous; because the French nation, by electing you a member of their institute merely discharged an old account. You understand me, Sir; but as the public are probably not so well informed, I must solicit their attention to the following anecdote. Soon after the judicial murder of Louis XVI. one of the officers who accompanied the unfortunate La Pérouse returned to Europe with numerous specimens of natural history, collected during the early part of his voyage of discovery. In these latitudes he first obtained intelligence of the revolution, and being a man of honour, felt that he was accountable only to the crown of France, from which he had accepted his commission. Accordingly he brought his vessel to an English port, from whence, by permission of our government, the cargo was conveyed to London, and committed to the custody of a nobleman, who, at that time, was the agent of the French Princes. This nobleman, having communicated the circumstance to Louis XVIII. was instructed to offer to the Queen any part of the curiosities of which her Majesty might approve, and to present the remainder to the British Museum. You must remember, Sir, that, in pursuance of these instructions, the entire (or nearly the entire) collection was confided to you, in order to be deposited in the Museum; and you cannot forget that you disposed of it by sending it all to France, with no authority but your own, with no pretence except that the philosophers of the two nations were not at war. Thus, Sir, you imposed an obligation on the French, which they have repaid, it seems, to your exquisite gratification. By the sacrifice of what duties and what principles that obligation was imposed, it is not for me to say; but I will without hesitation assert, that your acknowledgement of its discharge has brought disgrace upon your country, and discredit on the Royal Society, the guardianship of whose honour was confided to you by your sovereign.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. MISOGALLUS.

It has been said that these letters were reported to the king, and that the first time he saw Sir Joseph afterward, his Majesty accosted him with, "What, what, Sir Joseph, you are more proud of the title of an Associate of the French Institute than of President of the Royal Society of England; eh, Sir Joseph, eh: had I known that before, Sir Joseph, you should never have been President, Sir Joseph."—And well he might. A. Z.

* * *

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEING desirous to see and examine every thing curious, whether of natural production, or the work of men's hands, I went the other day to the house of a gentleman, who is a man of very extensive information and learning, to view a collection of autographs. When I was first informed that such a collection existed, it required some time on my part to consider, how the word *autograph* could be applied to a cabinet of curiosities, and never having heard or thought that any interest could be engendered by such a pursuit, still I went with the full expectation of being highly gratified by the novelty I had anticipated. But, I must own, my view of this celebrated collection, perhaps an erroneous one, was such as to create in my mind, great pity and sorrow, to see a gentleman of high literature and exalted abilities, deeply engaged in sorting, arranging and admiring the very worst compositions of men long since dead and gone, merely because they were autographs, with an enthusiasm which you would expect to be created by the discovery of the original writings of the most celebrated Greek and Latin authors. I was introduced to the library, where the collector was seated, surrounded by piles and heaps of dusty rotten papers, which he described as some of his rarest gems —they might be so—and when he pointed out to me the names of the writers, truly they were such names as inspire one with great respect and veneration:

ration: and in cases where letters are letters of really argumentative strength, or contain the first brilliant ebullitions of an eminent writer, on his most luminous or best esteemed work, such letters I would say, were a literary curiosity, shewing as they would, the primitive view he had of the subject; and when compared with the printed work, would undoubtedly shew, how the elaborate author had subsequently handled his text and brought it perhaps to perfection.

But, Sir, of all the specimens of which I had a view, I could not discover that any of them were of this nature; but merely letters or notes on indifferent subjects, and written with a carelessness of language, which might with some spectators undermine the merit which the writer positively possessed in his elaborate writings. Why then, I beg to know, are these incoherent letters to be considered as specimens of great curiosity? And why is a man to waste his valuable time in running over the town like a maniac in search of the worst writings he can collect, merely because they are *autographs?* Is a deed or commission signed by Henry IV. of France, or by Henry VIII. of England, to be considered highly curious, because it has the signature or autograph of either monarch attached to it, perhaps scarcely legible? Or is it to be venerated because it was at the time of being so signed, within two or three feet of the royal nose? Surely, such considerations are unworthy the time and attention of a man of literature! Q.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHEN I sent some remarks on punctuation in Murray's Grammar, to be inserted in your useful work, I expected and wished, that they might be noticed by your intelligent correspondents. They have attracted the attention of Mr. Greene; and I must think I ought not to have been treated *exactly* in the manner Mr. G. has thought proper to assume, because my remarks were not dogmatically obtruded upon the public notice. What I wrote, was rather in the way of question:—"Is not this therefore incorrect?" My design was to have the subject of punctuation discussed, and to see some one's opinion on what Murray has written. If Mr. G. asserts, that points are not necessary in composition and reading; —this, I deny. If he means to say, that the "just expression" of what is read does not depend upon the *mechanical* observance of the stops, I quite agree with him, and feel that I had no need to be informed of this. Still I assert, that just expression does in some measure depend upon the observance of points, because punctuation is, as it were, interwoven with all sorts of composition, and the difference of style is in a degree owing to the more or less frequent introduction of the stops.

If punctuation is necessary, some rules must be given for its regulation. If rules are to be given, what are the best?—This is the simple subject. Mr. G. ought not to have assumed, that I was a novice that would stop mechanically, and tell one, two, three, &c. as regularly as the clock moves. I would "assure" him that my reading would not "remind him of a wooden-legged man in a meadow culling cowslips."

I still think that Murray's rules are not correct. I am not "wholly unconscious" that the etymology of the word semicolon seems to require that the time appropriated to it should be half that of the colon; yet the general opinion seems to be, that there is the same proportion between all the stops.

As Mr. G. wrote "*currente calamo*," it is not to be wondered at, that he has not come to the point on this part of the subject. And there is abundant proof that he really did write as he says; or he would never have given us "*versum*," as the nominative case; nor would he have said, "If the true principles of prosody were *generally* known." What had the *general* knowledge of the subject to do with his definition? I suppose he meant *fully* known. It is a little singular that Mr. G. prefers the use of the word *line* in his definition of rhyme, and even uses it twice rather than *verse*. But I am afraid, Mr. Editor, that this will occupy more room than you have to spare:—I perhaps may resume the subject of rhyme at a future period. It is very gratifying to have a work like your's, in which we can express ourselves freely on different subjects, and in which we are *almost* sure of meeting with kind and respectful attention.

WM. WRIGHT.

St. Ives, April 11*th*, 1820.

P.S. I should like to know whether any persons in the extremities of the kingdom have kept a register of the weather since March 1st, that the accounts may be compared.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ELECTRICITY *and* GALVANISM EXPLAINED *on the* MECHANICAL THEORY *of* MATTER *and* MOTION.

IN no branch of philosophy have superstition and the love of the marvellous revelled in greater luxury of variety and absurdity, than in every existing disquisition, observation, and theory of the classes of phenomena called Electrical.

Theories assuming miraculous principles which never had existence, and which are inconsistent with that supreme power for whose support they were weakly invented, and then a course of reasoning by false analogies, have led to all these absurdities. The *Philosophical* Electrician talks flippantly of his fluids and his fires—his negatives and his positives—his charges, surcharges, and discharges—his saturations and non-saturations—his attractions and repulsions—and other conjurations—and believes that he can bottle up this fluid *sui generis;* that a cloud can be surcharged with it; that bodies contain more or less than their natural quantity; and a hundred other equal errors. It is therefore to be feared, that he will be as much enraged at the writer of these Essays, as the devotees of the gravitating effluvia and of the eternal projectile force, on its being proved that there is in truth no such thing as an electrical fluid, and that all the appearances are mere mechanical accidents of passive matter temporarily disturbed by the causes which generate electrical phenomena.

We shall not be long in arriving at this conclusion; but we must look to FACTS, and not to THEORIES; and must avoid false analogies founded on erroneous theories.

Fact 1. Every exhibition of electrical phenomena takes place in and within ELECTRICS only.

Fact 2. The condensation or accumulation of force takes place at the surface of any body, which bounds the electric.

Fact 3. No force appears at one surface of an electric, unless a similar force appears at the opposed surface.

Fact 4. The force at one surface is of a contrary character to that at the opposed surface.

Fact 5. The force at one surface has an oxygenating or acid effect, and that at the opposed surface an azotic or alkaline effect.

Fact 6. In the galvanic excitement a palpable decomposition takes place in the fluid lying between the plates, and the latent elements decomposed appear in the acid and alkali at the opposite ends of the series.

Fact 7. In the excitement of glass and all other electric plates, one side of the plate becomes simultaneously in an opposite state to the other, and must therefore be of suitable thickness and in circumstances permitting its corresponding change of state, and the opposed sides exhibit respectively the acid and alkaline properties.

Fact 8. It makes no difference whether the conducting surface, which bounds the electric, be thick or thin; whether it be a solid metal or gold leaf.

Fact 9. When the electric plate as such is destroyed by the interposition or continuity of any non-electric, or conductor, an equilibrium takes place within the disturbed electric; and the opposed surfaces of the electric cease to exhibit electrical phenomena.

Fact 10. When the opposed surfaces are brought near to each other, an equilibrium takes place by a spark which proceeds from any projecting point of one of the surfaces; and heat and light are elicited.

Fact 11. Unless the parts of each opposed surface are united, or rendered continuous by a conductor, the phenomena are inconsiderable.

Fact 12. Some mechanical action, as friction, variation of volume, or different power of receiving or radiating heat, or atomic motion, is necessary to the production of electrical phenomena.

Fact 13. The power, when excited in any electric, is capable of being transferred to any other electric, provided the surfaces be coated with a conductor.

Fact 14. Bodies are conductors nearly in the same ratio as that in which they are conductors of heat or atomic motion; and they are electrics by a contrary law.

Fact 15. All electrical phenomena take place, and all successful experiments are made within atmospheric air.

DEDUCTIONS FROM THESE FACTS.

Fact 8. Proves, that electricity does not permeate the substance of conductors, for whether a conductor is hollow or solid; or of glass, or baked wood covered with gold leaf, or of solid metal, the effect is equally powerful. It is, therefore, a gross error to speak of conducting bodies as charged or surcharged, or as containing more or less than their natural quantity, &c.

Fact 1. Proves, that the electrical power resides within the adjoining electric, and this fact, and fact 8, prove that it does not reside within the body of the conductor, the best conductors having no conducting substance, but only a conducting surface.

Fact 15. Proves, that air is the universal electric, and that in all cases, a plate of air is the thing affected. But air is composed of 20 or 21 volumes of oxygen, and 80 or 79 volumes of azote, being the very principles which, by facts 5, 6, and 7, are evolved, and extricated on the opposed sides of every electric plate.

It is inferred from facts 5, 6, and 7, that all cases of electrical excitement consist merely of the decomposition or separation of the acid and alkaline principles natural to the substance and constitution of the body, or electric plate, and that the various phenomena attending the partial or general restoration constitute all the appearances called electric and galvanic.

Is the electric power, therefore, any thing more than a mechanical separation, or decomposition of the constituent, or gazeous portions of the electric? Are not the gazeous portions, by some peculiar motions, carried to the positive and negative sides of the plate? Do not all the phenomena proceed, first, from the endeavour of the oxygen and azote to return to their fit combination in air; and, second, from this often taking place suddenly? Is electricity, in fine, any thing more than an accident of the constituent atoms of air, or the similar atoms of other electrics? Or, in other words, as all experiments and phenomena take place in air, are not the phenomena of all other electrics merely relative to the powers of air, and governed by the relative powers of each to the other, as partial conductors and partial electrics?

These questions, and the consideration of all the facts, lead to the general conclusion,—that there is no fluid *sui generis* producing electrical phenomena —nor any peculiar fluid, nor any fluid whatever concerned in electrical phenomena—and that all this class of phenomena arises from the mechanical decomposition, or temporary separation of the constituent elements of the atmospheric air, or electric medium or fluid interposed between conducting surfaces, within which electrics all the phenomena take place, as well between them and conductors, as between them and other adjacent electrics, and between them and other electrics and conductors.

Electricity is, therefore, an accident of air, or of the atoms of air, just as wind is an accident of air in mass; and it would be as rational to refer a storm to a peculiar fluid, as it is to refer the phenomena called electrical, to a peculiar fluid.

But at the time when the peculiar fluid was first invented, the constituent parts of air had not been discovered, just as the two-fold motions of the earth were not suspected when the fall of bodies was superstitiously ascribed to the earth's attraction; or just as the rotation of the earth round the fulcrum of the earth and moon, was not suspected when the Tides were superstitiously ascribed to the attraction of the moon. But new facts and improved reasoning render it highly proper to get rid of all these properties *per se*, fluids *sui generis*, and attractions without mechanical cause! Philosophy must be cleared of them, or the schools of philosophy will soon be as contemptible for their appeals to faith, as any of the temples of any superstition with which ignorant tribes are abused by a selfish priesthood, in any part of the world.

Behold how beautiful and simple electricity rises on the wreck of the superstitions with which it has hitherto been entangled!

The *excitement*, whatever it be, is mechanical, and it produces the mechanical effect, of separating the constituent atoms of an affected or electrified plate of air or other electric.

If we excite *glass*, &c. we produce a preponderance of the acid or oxygen atoms on the proximate surface of air, and the withdrawing of these necessarily occasions an apparent preponderance of alkaline or azotic atoms on the opposed surface which it has hitherto been so difficult to understand.

If we *coat* the glass surface with a conductor, or congeries of atoms more capable than glass or air of conducting heat or atomic motion, we then unite or connect the points of the electric plate or plate of air.

If we present a similar coated surface in opposition to the first excited plate, we then produce a maximum of effect, i. e. two surfaces which unite all the points of the surfaces of the plate of air, one of which is oxygenated or positive, and the other azotic, or negative, both exerting considerable force to co-mix in that state of fitness which rendered them atmospheric air.*

If then any light body, or body whose inertia is less than the force with which the atoms seek to reunite, be presented between the surfaces, or to one surface (the other being supposed or understood, and existing in the hand, the operator, or the walls) then the said body will be driven or *apparently* attracted, and will assist in restoring the equilibrium of the affected electric plate.

If the surfaces be moved so near, that the excitement which separated the atoms is overcome by the aptitude of their forms to reunite, and if any small point project on either surface, carrying the surfaces nearer by the thickness of the said point, then the reunion of the entire surface takes place through that point, and the concentrated force of the simultaneous rush of the oxygenous atoms in one direction, and the nitrogenous atoms in the opposite, produces the action called *light;* and also mechanical effects on all bodies which contain either oxygen or nitrogen.

The restoration, the double current, the spark (the stream being an optical illusion), and most of the other wonders vanish therefore when examined by a rational mechanical theory.

The great phenomena of nature when a vast affected plate of the atmosphere is coated by clouds are easily understood. Some exciting cause, generally the atomic motion of heat, has decomposed the air, but the effects are dissipated in space, till a cloud coats the upper surface, and connects all the points of the affected plate of the atmosphere. Under these circumstances some cloud or point of a cloud, sinking below the general level of the surface, or some projecting point on the earth, narrows the plate in that place, and a concentrated restoration, or partial restoration takes place at that point, exhibiting lightning, &c. &c., in such imposing grandeur that priestcraft in all ages has seized upon it as means of terrifying the ignorant and superstitious.

One might trace, examine, and easily explain all the details of the phenomena on this simple and natural theory, but enough has been said to shew that ELECTRICITY is no exception to the mechanical principles of matter and motion—and in regard to the kindred phenomena of GALVANISM, I will content myself with observing, that it is merely ACCELERATED ELECTRICITY, the interposing fluid being palpably decomposed and evolving the electrical powers, each term in the series of plates being a new impulse or power added to the previous one, till the ultimate effect is accelerated, like that of a body falling by the continuous impulses of the earth's motions, or like a nail heated red-hot by accelerations of atomic motion produced by repeated percussions of a hammer.

July 11, 1820. COMMON SENSE.

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* Thirty-two years ago the writer made his prime conductor of a board covered with tin-foil, and adopting the principle that every conductor is, in fact, but a coating to a plate of air, he arranged similar boards above and below, and thereby decomposed a double plate of air. Galvanism was then unknown; but if he had heard of the Voltaic pile, he would certainly have imitated it in a common electrical circle. He conceives that the ACCELERATED POWER gained in this way would be far more splendid than in the galvanic circle, because, in electricity, the power is expanded and results from the energy of natural restoration; but in galvanism the exciting power is limited and not restored, but dissipated.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE MOTHER AND CHILD.

From a Greek Epigram.

By G. H. TOULMIN, *author of "Illustrations of Affection."*

O'ER rocks, where surges loud are rapid whirl'd,
Aloft in giant waves impetuous hurl'd—
High on the frontlet ample of the sea,
Stray'd a meek child in cherub infancy!
And as fair ringlets wanton'd in the wind,
On a loose crag, unconscious, pleas'd reclin'd;
The Mother viewed the boy - the threat'ning steep,
Portentous jutting o'er the swelling deep—
With horror fix'd—with frenzied, tearless eye,
And scarce suppressed the shriek of agony—
Knelt low, and plaintive, tender, sued to gain
The little wand'rer from the stormy main.—
Unveil'd Love's milky font!—the beauteous child
Solicitude beheld,—and sweetly smil'd!
From peril—death—retir'd,—then eager, blest,
Sought in maternal arms the fond accustom'd breast!

THE DYING MOTHER.

Description of a Picture painted by "ARISTIDES" *of* THEBES.

By the same Author.

IN that wild hour of anguish and dismay,
When foes in column forc'd a vengeful way;
And females pallid, trembling, safety sought,
For their dear hearths and altars freemen fought!
Cleone wounded,— dying, feebly prest
Her famish'd baby to a bleeding breast:—
As o'er the infant pass'd the purple tide,
A scanty rill the milky font supplied—
Soon ceas'd,—and yet with tenderness beguil'd,
In sufferings lay supine the meagre child,
And did the heart-drops plenteous eager sip,
In a broad torrent flowing to the lip;
The mother gaz'd with dim uncertain eye,
Subdued the throes of mortal agony—
A feeble hand in many a weak essay,
With tresses tried to wipe the gore away—
Assiduous long, in anguish feebly strove,
With life's last gush beam'd fond the smile of love!

INSCRIBED ON A SKULL,

FOUND BY A CRANIOLOGIST, TURNED UP IN A CHURCH YARD.

O EMPTY vault of former glory!
Whate'er thou wert in time of old,
Thy surface tells thy living story,
Tho' now so hollow, dead, and cold;
For in thy form is yet descried
The traces left of young desire;
The Painter's art, the Statesman's pride,
The Muse's song, the Poet's fire;
But these, forsooth, now seem to be
Mere lumps on thy periphery.

Dear nature, constant in her laws,
Hath mark'd each mental operation,
She every feeling's limit draws
On all the heads throughout the nation,
That there might no deception be;
And he who kens her tokens well,
Hears tongues which everywhere agree
In language that no lies can tell—
Courage—Deceit—Destruction—Theft—
Have traces on the skulcap left.

But through all Nature's constancy
An awful change of form is seen,
Two forms are not which quite agree,
None is replaced that once hath been;
Endless variety in all,
From Fly to Man, Creation's pride,
Each shows his proper form— to fall
Eftsoons in time's o'erwhelming tide,
And mutability goes on
With ceaseless combination,

'Tis thine to teach with magic power,
Those who still bend life's fragile stem,
To suck the sweets of every flower,
Before the sun shall set to them;
Calm the contending passions dire,
Which on thy surface I descry,
Like water struggling with the fire
In combat, which of them shall die;
Thus is the soul in Fury's car,
A type of Hell's intestine war.

Old wall of man's most noble part,
While now I trace with trembling hand
Thy sentiments, how oft I start,
Dismayed at such a jarring band!
Man, with discordant phrenzy fraught,
Seems either madman, fool, or knave;
To try to live is all he's taught—
To 'scape her foot who nought doth save
In life's proud race;—(unknown our goal)
To strive against a kindred soul.

These various organs show the place
Where Friendship lov'd, where Passion glow'd,
Where Veneration grew in grace,
Where Justice swayed, where man was proud—
Whence wit its slippery sallies threw,
On Vanity, thereby defeated;
Where Hope's imaginary view
Of things to come (fond fool) is seated;
Where Circumspection made us fear,
Mid gleams of joy some danger near.

Here fair Benevolence doth grow
In forehead high—here Imitation
Adorns the stage, where on the Brow
Are Sound, and Color's legislation.
Here doth Appropriation try,
By help of Secrecy to gain
A store of wealth, against we die,
For heirs to dissipate again.
Cause and Comparison here show,
The use of every thing we know.

But here that fiend of fiends doth dwell,
Wild Ideality unshaken
By facts or theory, whose spell
Maddens the soul and fires our beacon.
Whom memory tortures, love deludes,
Whom circumspection fills with dread,
On every organ he obtrudes,
Until Destruction o'er his head
Impends; then mad with luckless strife,
He volunteers the loss of life.

And canst thou teach to future man
The way his evils to repair—
Say, O memento,—of the span
Of mortal life? For if the care
Of truth to science be not given
(From whom no treachery it can sever,)
There's no dependence under heaven
That error may not reign for ever.
May future heads more learning cull
From thee, when my own head's a skull.

T. F.

ALI PACHA.

Jura neget sibi nata, nihil non arroget armis,
Hor.

THE Hellespont swarms with the warrior-prow,
Till its tides and its billows reluctantly flow:
The Capitan's ensign floats high on the gale,
'Tis the signal for matrons, and maidens to wail.

The Horse-tail of battle is seen on the Towers;
It gives note that the Sultan has mustered his powers:
The lute of the Harem for a space must be dumb;
Its voice would be drowned by the rude kettle drum.

The camp has broke up, and the neigh of the steed
Is heard, but 'tis not for the sports of the mead:
Each soldier has belted his good ataghan;
'Tis a sign that the horrors of war have began.

The soft folds of the turban are cased with hard steel;
Each horseman is armed with spur at his heel;
It proves there are death-blows and dangers to ward;
That no toil or fatigue their career must retard.

The scimitar's ground till no edge can be seen;
Like Treachery's shaft, 'tis for this the more keen;
It beams in the sun like a meteor of death,
But its shine will be dimm'd 'ere it rests in its sheath.

Have the Tartar and Muscovite sent forth their powers?
Do the Christians menace the City of Towers?
Ah! no, 'tis the sons of the Prophet who call
Their brethren to combat, and triumph, or fall.

The crescent, alas! veils its glory in shame,
And the Osman he views the departure of Fame:
The Christian will triumph, and joy when he sees
The signal of discord unfurl'd to the breeze.

But why, from the ranks of this martial array
Is the standard of stern Ali Pacha away?
Wherefore, in the myriads of war can we not
Trace the costume or face of a bold Epirote?

And why does such death-like tranquillity reign
In the hall of each Pacha, and o'er his domain,
Whilst the towers of Jannina, and the country around,
With the clangor of arms and rude music resound?

The lord of Jannina sets the Firman at nought;
He replies, "I shall keep what my sabre has bought:
Tell your master, the Sultan, that Ali Pacha
Is a Sultan at home, and despises his law."

The bowstring's contemn'd, and the Herald of fate
Is dismiss'd empty-handed—when, passing the gate,
He mutters, "all praise to the Prophet who saves
From the hands of dread Ali the humblest of slaves."

'Tis 'gainst Ali they march—let each wrong'd Parguinote
Hear the death-knell of tyrants when he lists to their shot:
The cause of fair Freedom shall despots avenge,
And the people, though slaves, shall exult in the change! D. M——.

BIOGRAPHY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ACCOUNT *of the* LIFE, WRITINGS, *and* OPINIONS *of* PROFESSOR KANT, *of* KŒNIGSBERG, *founder of the Critical or Kantecian Philosophy.*

De mortuis nil nisi verum.

IMMANUEL KANT was born in Köningsberg, on the 22d of April, 1723. His parents, though obscure, were honest and industrious.

His father (descendant of a Scotch family) was a saddler, in a small way; our hero, consequently, was not nursed in the silken lap of affluence, but himself the sole architect of his fortune.

"Let high birth triumph! what can be more great?
Nothing—but Merit in a low estate."

He was taught to read and to write at a free school; and received, at the expense of his maternal uncle, a shoemaker, the rudiments of his academical education at Frederic's College. In 1740, he went to the university, from which he never travelled farther than once to Pillau by water.*

The early part of his life, like that of the lives of most contemplative men, or those of deep learning and abstract science, having been passed in hard study and close application, yields but few materials and little variety of incident for the biographer.

He was originally intended for the church, studied divinity and took orders. His regular academical course finished, he began the world as a private tutor in a clergyman's family, and was afterward appointed a titular governor to Count Kaiserling's children; for, as we have been told, he had not the care of any of them, though nobody could be more capable of forming tender minds, or of instilling into them the principles and the love of wisdom and of virtue. Yet "the greatest abilities are not only not required for this office, but render a man less fit for it."

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* Socrates, too, never travelled beyond the precincts of Athens.

And he did not eat the bread of idleness, or bury his talent, but prosecuted his studies with unwearied attention and indefatigable diligence. Having sedulously gone over the whole circle of the sciences, and made himself master of them all, he found the mathematics, and logic and metaphysics, the most congenial with his cast of mind, and gave up the profession of theology, as a sphere too confined for the active exertion of his mental energy, for his wide range and great depth of thought.

His custom was to employ the morning and forenoon in study and writing, to withdraw early in the evening from company, and to entertain and recreate himself for an hour or two in reading, sometimes history, memoirs, and travels, sometimes biography, voyages, and poetry, now and then a play, and even a good novel, such as the History of Sir Charles Grandison, a work which he often read and much praised. And it is not improbable, but the moral principles and sentiments of the virtuous, enlightened, sociable and amiable knight may have greatly contributed to the formation of our philosopher's cast of mind in early life. He had an exquisitely delicate and a very correct taste for the fine arts, but neither inclination nor leisure for the acquirement of superficial accomplishments.

In the year 1756 he took the degree of Master of Arts,* opened a class, and gave public lectures on the mathematics, on logic, and on the metaphysics. His delivery was both easy and graceful; he possessed the art not only of commanding the attention of his auditors, but of impressing his doctrines deeply in their minds; and his lectures on moral philosophy and on moral religion in particular, were highly interesting and sublime.

In this situation, however, he, for all his talents, was long eclipsed by a man of very inferior parts, whose name does not deserve even to be mentioned. But Kant's time was not lost; for his talents were continually expanding themselves, and he was constantly ruminating on his new system. It was (to use a somewhat florid allegory) a solar eclipse; and he, like the sun, shone forth at last in his full meridian splendour. His opponents "hid their diminished heads," and their opinions and doctrines were dispersed and vanished.

At length our philosopher was called to fill the chair of wisdom, a station, which his superior abilities and talents had so long merited, and which he afterwards so much dignified. In the year 1770, he was created doctor and regius professor of pure philosophy in the university of Koningsberg. And, in the year 1786, the Royal Academy of Sciences of Berlin, chose him one of their members. They doubtless intended to confer a mark of honour on the professor; but it was soon found, that his being a fellow of their society, redounded to their honour.

Having now reached the summit of his laudable ambition, and wishing for nothing more than leisure to digest his critical system, "to gain the heights of science and of virtue," he refused several places of emolument and other dignities that were offered him.

So early as the year 1747, he published his *coup d'essai*, THOUGHTS ON THE TRUE ESTIMATION OF LIVING FORCES; TOGETHER WITH A FEW OBSERVATIONS ON THE POWER OF BODIES IN GENERAL; in which he proved himself to be the most acute metaphysician and the ablest natural philosopher of his time.

No name, however famous, should it oppose the discovery of truth, is (says he) to be held of any value; the track of reason is the only one for us to follow.

His GENERAL PHYSIOGONY AND THEORY OF THE HEAVENS, or an Essay on the Constitution of the Mechanical Origin of the Universe, according to Newton's principles, appeared in the year 1755, in which work he evinced profound astronomical knowledge.

In the year 1763, he presented the public with THE ONLY POSSIBLE ARGUMENT FOR THE DEMONSTRATION OF THE EXISTENCE OF GOD. In this recondite treatise, wherein nothing but an argument (or ground of proof) in support of the demonstration of the existence of the Deity, is pretended to, the greatest acuteness or subtilty, and all that is possible to be performed by mere conceptions and the theoretical mode of proof of the existence of this Being will be found.

In the year 1770, he awoke the attention of the thinking part of the public by his inaugural dissertation, DE MUNDI SENSIBILIS ATQUE INTELLIGIBILIS FORMA ET PRINCIPIIS: the most remarkable phenomenon in the philosophic hemisphere since Newton's PHILOSOPHIÆ NATURALIS PRINCIPIA MATHEMATICA. It may be said, with great truth, that, in this work of Kant's, which comprises the creative architectonic idea and complete foundation of his future system, the profundity of a Newton, the acumen of a Leibnitz, the solid argumentation of a Hume, and the systematical arrangement of a Wolff, conspire to make it perfect. It alone entitles his statue to distinguished niches in the temples of Science and of Fame. "Others are fond of Fame, but Fame is fond of him."

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* In Germany the degree of M.A. is considered as a much greater dignity among the learned, than it is with us.

He had attained the age of fifty-eight ere his CRITIC OF PURE REASON made its first appearance, in the year 1781. This, the most abstract profound metaphysical work that ever was written, and which the Germans, by way of eminence, name The "Critic," is Kant's great masterpiece, and unquestionably the triumph of intellect. It comprehends, in one octavo volume of 884 close-printed pages, his whole theoretical system, the complete investigation of the procedure of the Sensitive faculty of the Understanding, and of the faculty of Reason itself, which he terms Transcendental Philosophy.

In it the wings of all false, speculative philosophy, which attempts to soar above the sphere of possible experience, are effectually clipped. In it the doctrines of materialism, of atheism, of free-thinking incredulity, and of unthinking superstition, all which may be universally pernicious to society, as well as those of idealism and of scepticism, which are dangerous, more especially to the schools, and can hardly be ever communicated to the public in general, are quite overthrown.

This single publication, abstracting from his other works (Metaphysics of Morals; Criticism on Judgment; Criticism on practical Reason, &c. all masterpieces), distinguishes this perspicacious metaphysician and subtile philosophical critic as both the ornament of his native country, and the pride of the republic of letters.* And history informs us, that Nature, though very bountiful to the human race, is not so lavish of her favours as to produce a man of such supereminence of mental powers every century. Nay, she perhaps will never produce again on the earth two men so great as Newton and Kant.

His METAPHYSICAL ELEMENTS OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY were published in the 1786. They contain the pure principles of somatology. The metaphysic of corporeal nature is first treated of; and then the mathematics are applied to the doctrine of bodies, which cannot become natural philosophy but by them. In this inimitable treatise, he has fully exhausted the subject of the metaphysical somatology.

The table of the categories, or categoremas (not those of Aristotle, that trifling puerile enumeration of predicates,* but his own) he has used as the only scheme for the completeness of a metaphysical system.

He has reduced these elements to four heads: under the first of which motion, as a pure quantum, is considered according to its composition, without any quality of what is moveable, and this head is denominated Phoronomy; under the second, motion, as belonging to the quality of matter, is considered, under the name of an originally motive force, and hence this head is distinguished by the appellation of the Dynamics; under the third, matter, and this quality by means of its own motion, are considered in relation to one another; and this head is termed the Mechanics; and under the fourth, the motion or the rest of matter is determined with reference to the mode of representation merely, or modality, and the title of this head is Phenomenology.

Of this great work, perhaps the most profound of all his works, none but men of science, of deep science, and the few who reason, can venture to pronounce; to all others, it will seem a mere gallimatia. This little octavo book of but 158 pages, proves its eminent author to be the only man that ever possessed mathematical and metaphysical knowledge united in the highest degree, and that ever discursively reflected (philosophised) profoundly on the mathesis.*

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* The late professor Beck, of Rostock, a pupil of Kant's, informed the author of this Sketch, that Kant had made himself so much master of his subject before he printed this Criticism, that he neither corrected nor transcribed the manuscript of it, but sent it sheet by sheet as he wrote it to the press.

* *Amicus Aristotelis, sed magis amica veritas.*

And so much for the first writings of this prince of mathematicians and of philosophers. A complete description or review of all his systematical works would alone fill a thick volume. But what has been here said, may suffice to show, that there are such works in Germany; and, it is to be hoped, will induce those who do not think themselves too knowing to stand in need of more knowledge, to study them. The task, indeed, is not easy, but will reward the labour abundantly.†

Kant is the founder of the CRITICAL PHILOSOPHY, thus named to distinguish it from other systems or modes of philosophising, till it shall be universally allowed, that there cannot be but one (true) philosophy. And, as this vast system, the rich harvest of the constant study, reflection, meditation, and Herculean labour of some fifty years, and which embraces the whole sphere of philosophy, is now taught in all the protestant universities of Germany, as well as in Leyden, and but little known yet in Great Britain or Ireland, it cannot be improper to give a slight conception of it in this place.

It is, then, a new mode of philosophising, which, distinct from all former methods, is founded in a most accurate dissection of the whole cognitive faculty, ascertaining the utmost bounds of this faculty, and denominated TRANSCENDENTAL PHILOSOPHY; from which mental anatomy all true philosophy must set out.‡

This modern method of philosophising has quite choked the weeds of all former systems, and (to pursue the figure) cleaned the ground of intellectual research. This assertion may seem somewhat exaggerated to those not much conversant in such perquisitions as these; but the destruction of all false systems is infallibly accomplished by just reasoning, founded in an accurate and a deep philosophy of mind.

Whoever reads Kant's Transcendental Philosophy (contained in his Prolegomena to Metaphysic* and in his Criticism on pure Reason) with the requisite degree of attention and of reflection, must allow, that his reputation of being the ablest anatomist that ever dissected the human mind is firmly established. He seems even to have fully exhausted his subject, and left nothing material for us to do, but to read, to understand, to admire, and to be grateful for his inestimably precious labours.

This profound transcendental philosophy is not only the most sublime, but the most useful of all sciences. Were it not laid as a foundation, no metaphysic at all were possible, we could recur to nothing for first principles, never reach, in the philosophic field, beyond empirical science, which, like the bust in La Fontaine's fable, has a fine head, but no brains.

It is, however, the most difficult and abstract of all science; for what can be more so, than the reflex act of the mind, the turning of the intellectual eye inwards on its own operations?

> "A little learning is a dangerous thing;
> Drink deep or taste not of the Pierian spring.
> There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
> And drinking deep sobers us again."

Beautifully and justly said; for superficial knowledge leads to vanity, elates or puffs up with pride but profound (by showing the very limited stretch of our faculties, and that the most cultivated reason cannot, with regard to the essential ends of humanity, advance a single step farther, than the most common understanding) abates our self-conceit, pride, or arrogance, and teaches us modesty and humility.

In this admirable system (in his Criticism on Judgment) quite a new theory of taste, of the beautiful, and of the sublime, of both nature and art, is advanced; and the doctrine of teleology, or of philosophical ends, handled after the most masterly method.

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* These Elements are translated by the author of this Sketch.

† To study this system effectually, it may be adviseable to follow the plan which Descartes holds so indispensable to the attaining of right insights, and which is this—To forget during the study of a new doctrine, all the conceptions that one may have formerly acquired relatively to the same subject, and to set out in the road of truth without any guide but mere sane reason.

‡ It is interesting to know, that Hume's hint relative to the conception of the connection of cause and effect was what first roused Kant from what he calls a dogmatic slumber of many years, and gave occasion to this total reform, or rather revolution, in philosophy, by means of which revolution that celebrated man's doubt, on which neither Reid, nor Beattie, nor Oswal, nor Priestley, nor any of their followers, could ever throw the least light, is fully resolved, not, however, with the aid of common sense that they extol so much, but with that of pure reason, after the mode of the critical philosophising.

* Translated into English by the author of this Sketch.

In the groundwork for the Metaphysic of Morals, the Criticism on practical Reason, and the Metaphysic of Morals,* he treats of his system of moral philosophy, which he divides into the ethics and law, and is the first that lays down pure principles of morality.†

In these incomparable works it is clearly evinced, that the heteronomy of the arbitrament (that is, the dependence upon laws of nature, following some incentive or inclination, when the will does not give itself the law, but the direction for the rational observance of pathological laws) never can comprise the universally legislative form, and not only cannot be the basis of any obligation, but is, though the action, which results from the maxim of heteronomy, should be legal, even contrary to the principle of pure practical reason, consequently to the moral mindedness.

All the matter of practical rules ever depends upon subjective conditions, which yield it nothing but a conditional universality for rational beings, and all these conditions turn on the pivot of one's own happiness. The principle of happiness may afford maxims, but, even were the universal happiness the object, never can such ones as are fit for laws of the will.

All the possible determinatives of the will are either merely subjective, and therefore empirical, or objective and spring from reason; either external, or internal.

The following are all principles of heteronomy:—education (according to Montaigne), the constitution (after Mandeville), the physical sense (according to Epicurus), the moral sense (after Hutcheson), perfection (according to the Stoics and Wolff), and the will of the Deity (after Crusius and other theological moralists). All material principles are totally unfit for the supreme moral law.

In the aforementioned works it is likewise proved, that the Autonomy (the universal self-legislation) of the will is the only principle of all moral laws and of the duties suitable to them. The maxim of self-love (prudence) merely advises; but the law of morality commands. Is there not, however, a great distinction between what is advisable for us to do, and what we are obliged to do? It is difficult and requires a knowledge of the world to know how to act on the principle of heteronomy; but quite easy to the most common understanding to know how to act on that of autonomy. In a word, the formal, practical principle of pure reason is the only possible principle fit for practical laws (which make a duty of actions) and for the principle of morality in general.

The critical philosophy has had more expositors, commentators and epitomists during the space of twenty years, than the Platonic and the Aristotelian systems united have had during as many centuries. It unquestionably fixes a grand epoch in both the annals of science and the history of the progress of the human understanding. And every unprejudiced and competent judge will join us with pleasure in paying this grateful tribute of praise (that "envy dares not flattery call") to the manes of the matchless founder of this noble system, "That he, being undoubtedly the father of metaphysic as a science, and the discoverer as well as the first teacher of the doctrine of pure morality, and as no other man ever made or can ever make posterity so valuable a bequest, has a just right to be held the luminary of the learned world, and to bear the palm of science unrivalled perhaps for ever."*

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* Which three works are translated by the author of this Sketch.

† Kant's great merit in regard to moral philosophy, consists in his having given a better formula for the moral law, and defined many conceptions much better than any of his predecessors. For instance, his FORMULA of the MORAL LAW runs thus: "Always act on that maxim, which thou canst at the same time will to become a universal law."

DUTY he defines to be the necessity of an action out of reverence for the moral law; and Morality, the harmony of the maxims of our actions with this law; and DUTY, the necessity of an action out of reverence for it.

* Our philosophical and inquisitive readers will acquire much interesting information on the subjects of Kant's writings and philosophy, in some elaborate articles in the "Encyclopedia Londinensis," under the articles KANT, LOGIC, MORALS, METAPHYSICS, &c. from the pen, as we understand, of Mr. Wirgman, of St. James's-street. There exists also, in English, an Elementary work, published by F. A. Nitsch, also an orthodox disciple of Kant's.—EDITOR.

If it is a fact, that, objectively considered, there cannot be but one (true) philosophy, and it is a stubborn fact, that Kant's method of critical philosophising has totally overthrown all former philosophical systems, can any one, unacquainted with it, venture to dignify himself with the title of philosopher in the proper sense of the word? If he presumes so to do, it must be through a happy ignorance indeed, and an overweening of self-flattery. "Seest thou a man wise in his own conceit? There is more hope of a fool, than of him."

From what has already been said of Kant's disposition of mind and deportment, it may be easily gathered, that he was by no means a cynic, or a snarling churlish teacher of virtue, and, though he was in some essential points a stoic, had not the least taint of severity or moroseness. The austerity of the anachorete was not an ingredient in his composition,* and he neither lived in a tub like the currish recluse Diogenes, nor secluded himself from the world like a torpid monk, but was accustomed to frequent the best company, of which he, by every endearing and interesting quality, was the very soul, and well aware, that "happiness and true philosophy are of the social still, and smiling kind."† Besides, he was constantly visited by all persons of rank, by all travellers of distinction, as well as by all men of eminence in every line, whom he, by his elegant hospitality, by his urbanity of manners, by his great knowledge of mankind, by his noble and enlarged sentiments betraying the citizen of the world, and by his rich and edifying conversation on every topic, never failed to fill with admiration, from whom he always received the tribute of due esteem, and who were all proud of having had an opportunity of being in company and of conversing with so distinguished a character.

Notwithstanding a very delicate constitutional frame of body (for he was by no means gifted with corporal qualities as with those of the mind),* and a life passed in laborious study and intense meditation, for "painful thinking corrodes our clay," he, by means of going to bed early, and of rising betimes, of constant occupation or employment, of temperance,† of regular exercise on foot, of tranquillity of mind, of recreation and of cheerful society, retained the use of his mental faculties, his intellectual activity and vigour, almost unimpaired till the age of seventy,* and had attained the advanced period of life of eighty years and upwards before he, on the 12th day of February in the year 1804, was seized with an apoplexy, which occasioned his speedy dissolution, and numbered his freed spirit with the purified spirits that live for ever.

On this melancholy occasion the whole city of Koningsberg, lamenting the decease of so excellent a man, by which they conceived, that they sustained a national and an irreparable loss, went into deep mourning, and people of all ranks, and of all ages in town and from the neighbourhood, bewailing this sad catastrophe, and with settled sorrow in their countenances, flocked promiscuously to his interment, which was more like the pompous sepulture of a proud emperor, than the plain funeral of a humble philosopher.

> —— "What boots it o'er thy hallow'd
> dust
> To heap the graven pile or laurel'd bust?
> Since by thy hands already rais'd on high,
> We see a fabric tow'ring to the sky."

The true criticism on his moral character, as well as the most sublime panegyric that can be made on his, is, that he earnestly and steadfastly endeavoured to practise what he professed, to make the moral law, the great comprehensive or the universal rule of duty, the sole spring of his actions. For his life was, so to say, a comment or illustration to his pure doctrine, and almost exemplified it, or was led as nearly up to it, consequently he, by precept and by example, came as near the idea of a sage, or of a perfectly wise and virtuous man, as perhaps the frailty inherent in the human nature allows.

In fine, it is easy to foretell, that a

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* He was always clean in his person, and neat in his dress.

† His society was courted by every body, but particularly by some English merchants settled in Koningsberg, for whom he had a great friendship, and with whom he associated in the most familiar manner.

* He was of a little stature, his thorax or chest so narrow as scarce to leave room for the play of his lungs, and, when walking alone, in a thoughtful mood, stooped very much, especially in the decline of life.

† The only circumstance peculiar to Kant's diet is, that he made but one meal a day, his dinner; a custom which, by the way, we do not think conducive to longevity.

* After which age his memory failed him.

grateful posterity, edified and enlightened by the critical philosophy, and unbiassed by the jealousy or rivalry but too prevalent among contemporary authors, will, when Kant's illiberal opponents and their superficial writings shall be buried in utter oblivion, and time shall have allayed envy, embalm him in their remembrance, and, actuated by a generous emulation only, not fail of acknowledging his great merit, of doing his invaluable works full justice, and of bearing his memory due respect.

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CXIII.

CLAIMS *made at the* CORONATION *of* RICHARD II.

At the coronation of Richard II. Ann. Dom. 1378, these services following by reason of ther tenures, were found and allowed of by the L. Steward. –John of Gant, the King's eldest uncle, in right of his Earldom of Leicester, claimed to be now steward of England, and as he was Duke of Lancaster, to beare the King's sword,[*] called Curtana, and as Earl of Lincoln, to be that day carver to the King, which the King (finding his petitions just) allowed of. Whereupon he held the King's hye Court of Stewardship the Thursday before the coronation, in the White-hall of the King's Pallace at Westminster. And ther Thomas of Woodstock was admitted to exercise the office of constable of Eng. in right of his wife, one of the daughters and heirs of Humphrey de Bohun, E. of Hereford and Constable of England.

Henry de Piercy, Lord Piercy, was, by writ authorised to exercise the place of marshall of England, for that time, saving to every one ther right, for that the claime which Margaret, daughter and heire of Thomas of Brotherton, late Earl of Norfolk and Marshall of England, laid thereunto, could not so sodainly be discussed.

Robert de Veere, Earl of Oxford, though in minority, was allowed to have and use the office of chamberlain, and to the office of pouring out water for the King to wash with, when he went to meat at the coronation.

John Wiltshire, citizen of London, by reason of certaine tenements (a moytie of the manour of Heydon) claimed to hould a towele for the King to wipe with, when he went to meat, which was found and allowed, and Edmond, Earle of Kent, appointed to serve as his deputy.

Thomas Beauchampe, Earl of Warwick, claimed to beare the third sword of estate at the coronation, before the King, and to exercise the office of Pantler, and to enjoy such fees as to the same belong.

William Lord Furnivall, for his manour of Farnham and hamlet of Cere, claimed to support the King's right arme when it held the sceptre royal therein, at the day of coronation, which, upon the King's knighting of him, he was admitted to performe.

Sir John de Argenthew, by tenure of his manour of Wimondley in Hertfordshire, was to serve the King at his cup the day of his coronation, and for his fee to have that cup.

Ann, late wife of John Hailings, Earle of Pembroke, for the manour of Ashole, in Norfolk, was admitted by her deputy, Sir Thos. Blunt, to use the office of *naperer*, and to enjoy the fees thereof.

Edmond, Earl of March, was assigned to carry the Kinge's great gilt spurrs in place of John, the son of John de Hastings, late Earl of Pembroke, whose ancestor Willm. le Marshall held the same at the coronation of Edward II. but now by his nonage it was assigned as before. The said John claimed also to beare the second sword before the King for his castles and townes of Pembrook and Tenby, which was allowed and assigned to the said Earle of March.

Richard, Earle of Arundell, for the manour of B. in Kent, was admitted to be chief butler at the coronation, for that (after the sale thereof) the Earle's ancestors had exercised that office at coronations.

The Lord Maior of London and the selected citizens, claimed ther several rights and were allowed them. The Maior to attend in his own person as chief cupwaiter (charged with the cupboard royal) as well in the hall at dinner to serve the King with a cup of gold, and for his fees, to haue the said cup and a waterspout of gold thereunto belonging, when he took his leaue at night. The citizens to help the Lord Maior in his office of chief cupwaiter, and to minister or serve the Lords as well at dinner in the hall as in the chamber after dinner.

Sir John Dimmock, Knight, in the right of Margaret, his wife, for the manour of Scrievelby, and Sr Baldwyn de Frieule, as cosin and next heire to Philip Marmion, by Lionesse, daughter of the said Philip, for the castle of Tamworth, in the county of Warwick, contended each of them to haue the office and fees[*] belonging to the King's champion upon that royall day, but Sr John shewing better records was admitted for that time.

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[*] At the coronation, the Earl of Derby was his deputy to beare the sword, and the Earl of Stafford to carve.

[*] The fees of the Champion are not here mentioned, but Speed says, the Champion is to haue one of the best horses of warr and caparisons that the King hath one saddle and compleat armour.

William de Latimer and John, the son and heire of John Mowbray, of Asholme, the King's ward, jointly petitioned at the same court to be admitted in the right of Willm. Beauchamp, of Bedford (whose lands the King held in right of his wardship, and Willm. de Latimer in his own right), to haue the office of almoner at the coronation, and to enjoy the fees thereof. And Willm. de Latimer, was admitted as well for himselfe as for the heire to exercise the same, and for his fee, to haue the siluer platters of almes, which stood before the King as he sat at his table upon that day.

Richard Lyons, as tenant of the manour of L. which John de Lyster and his ancestors held by the service of making wafers for the King at the day of coronation, was accordingly therunto admitted.

The Barons of the Cinque Ports upon ther petition and claimes, were admitted to beare (and to haue for ther fees) the King's canopy of cloth of gold (or of whatever stuff els it pleased the King) upon fower stands of siluer over the King's head upon the day of coronation, and also to sit at meat in the hall at the hyest table on the King's right hand.

John Fits John in the right of his wife shewed, that the manour of S. in Nottinghamshire, was holden of the King by the service of chief larderer at his coronation, and that Geoffrey Burdeleys did exercise the same at the coronation of Ed. 3. wherupon he was admitted to exercise it by himself and his deputy.

Richard Herring, for the mannour of C. in the county of Surrey, in the right of Agnes, his wife, claimed to be usher of the King's chamber, but because that claime did no way concern the coronation of the King, he was left otherwise to pursue his interest if he so thought good.

HUGEO.

CXIV.

Letter from Edinburgh on the LANDING *of the* PRETENDER *in* 1745.

SIR, *Edinburgh, Sept.* 3, 1745.

As for this young man, that either his Christian Majesty or the Devil sent to divert us you say, he hath been as real a plague to me, as ever God sent to the Egyptians, for I have had no rest from him for these three weeks past. He landed in Scotland only accompanied with six gentlemen, of which number three only were soldiers, and not another in his company, yet he has been able to conjure up about three thousand Highlanders. Sir John Cope went to meet him, but when they came in sight of each other, both of them, I believe, thought they might soon meet with better company, and Sir John chose a different road; finding the rebels possessed of a very advantageous ground to attack him, he marched safely on to Inverness, where I dare say he will be reinforced by a great number of friends for the government, which I understand the rebels dread, and their numbers have not been increased for some days past, and I fancy we shall soon hear of great desertions from that camp. The young ladies in this part of the world are mighty fond of this adventurer, because he is said to be young, strong, and handsome. I wish they were all in his camp to amuse him in a way less hurtful to society, than he meditates at present. The old women seem fonder of the religion than him, and we grave masters of families wish to preserve our liberty, laws, and wives to ourselves. There is so little news here to be depended upon, that it's not worth while to send you the papers, but I shall oblige your orders in time coming. I am, &c.

A. S.

Bibl. Birch. 4205.

CXV.

An estimate of Queen Elizabeth's diet for dinner, with the particular prices thereof; sum 6l. 1s. 5d.

		s.	*d.*
	Mutton 3	3	0
	Veale 3	3	0
	Capons gr. 1	2	0
	Chickens 6	2	0
	Pigeons	1	6
	Partridge 1	1	0
	Adders 1	0	8
	Collops and Eggs	2	0
	Almes-dish 2s. Mutton	3	0
	Almes-dish Crop of Beef boyled, 2 Crops	12	0
	Chines of Beefe 1	3	4
	Pastell of Pork 1	1	0
	Chines of Pork 1	1	0
	Leg of Mutton 1	1	0
	Young Veale	3	0
	Turkies 1	3	4
	Capons gr. 2	4	0
	Pullets gr. 2	2	0
	Chickens 9	3	0
	Pigeons 4	2	0
	Byttons 2	6	0
	Cockes 7	4	8
	Scutes 7	2	0½
	Plows 7	3	6
	Teales 7	2	4
	Partridge 2	2	0
	Gr. Birds 10	0	10
	Larkes 20	1	8
	Phesants 1	3	0
	Conies 7	3	6
	Lambes 1	1	2
Bake Meats.	Venison	2	6
	Pullets gr.	2	8
	Chervilts	3	4
	Custard	2	0
	Wardens	4	0
	Tarts	2	6
	Bread 6	2	0
	Drink 4 gall.	1	0
	Wyne	1	10½
	Butter, eggs, herbes, fruite, &c. and for dressing the same	15	0
	£6	1	5

Lansdown, 866.

CXVI.

CXVI.

Letter to the Right Honourable the Lord Privy Seal, at Windsor, containing a Relation of the Dreadful Fire of London, Septemb. 2, 1666, *written Five Days after it began.*

MY LORD,

According to your command, I have taken a short prospect of this desolation: I was all over it yesterday, there's not a house standing between Tower-dock and the Inner-Temple-hall, where it stayed; as likewise it stayed at Fetter-lane end in Fleet-street, so that the church and Clifford's-inn are all safe: it burn'd up Fetter lane, on both sides, to near or at the Inn call'd the Mag-pye, and so Shoe-lane to near Holbourn, at Holbourn-bridge it stopp'd very miraculously; but all up the Hill it consum'd on both sides: Hosier-lane, on the left-hand, is most of it burnt. The Fire was again stopp'd at Pye-corner, but destroyed all in a straight line to Aldersgate, leaving the Lame-hospital and Little-Britain standing; but Christ-church consum'd: at Aldersgate it stayed, but it has burnt all to Coleman-street within the walls, except a few houses by Sion-college standing; all Coleman-street burnt; but from Moregate to Broad-street secured by London-wall. Broad-street and Bishopsgate-street not burnt; but at the South-end at Leadenhall the Fire had a check, which sav'd all that end of the town towards Aldgate. Gracious-street consum'd, and so down Fanchurch-street to New Mark-lane: Nothing on Tower-hill standing but Barkin-church.

All within this compass, both houses, halls, churches, exchange, prisons, and all wood and lead consum'd, to the amazement of the beholders, it's so prodigious. We talk of fire-balls and fooleries, but sober men find nothing in it but the immediate hand of God; yet I fear we have been too cruel to some French and Dutch; God fit us for whatsoever he is pleased to lay upon us, and then all is welcome that he sends.

I am, my Lord,
Your honour's most obedient servant,
London, Sept. 8, 1666. MAT. CLIFFORD.
Lansdown.

CXVII.

Letter from Marshal Villars to Mary Queen Dowager of James II. relative to the Old Pretender.

(Translation.)

MADAM,

I would not presume to take the liberty of sending your Majesty any news of the King your son, till I had the honour to attend him and study his behaviour, and as your Majesty has most just reason to expect all manner of satisfaction from him, I cannot deny myself the honor of assuring your Majesty, that never was seen in so young a Prince so much wisdom, so great an attention to please, such an extraordinary politeness, and so ardent a desire to inform himself in every particular, that in a word all the quality that denote an accomplisht Prince centers in him. To be sincere, Madam, I am charmed, and esteem myself very happy in the honour I have to entertain him sometimes. As for the journeys the King has been pleased to make of late were too fatiguing to be performed all on horseback, I mean made too fatiguing for me, the King, for his part, is never tired. I had the honour to wait on him in my coach, where conversation is less interrupted, and I took the freedom not to discourse him as is usual with great Princes, and in reality Madam, the goodness with which he was most willing to listen, the good sense and understanding that appeared in his answers surprized me. I am in such extacy, that I can no longer forbear taking the liberty of acquainting your Majesty therewith. I most humbly beg the favour, that your Majesty will be pleased to give me orders in whatever relates to his service, I hope you will be thoroughly persuaded, that I shall esteem it as one of the greatest happinesses of my life, and a perpetual glory to be able to give your Majesty a proof of the profound respect and absolute veneration, with which I have the honour to be, Madam,

Your Majesty's most humble and most
obedient servant, M. VILLARS.

"*For Mr. Netherfield, in St.
Martin's Street, at Mr.
Fical's, a Surgent, next
door to the French Perfumers.*"

Bibl. Birch. 4191.

COLLECTIONS FROM AMERICAN LITERATURE.

INSTANCES *of* INDIAN GENIUS.

By JOHN DUNNE, Esq.

I WAS at Frankfort, in the state of Kentucky, says a writer in the Petersburg Intelligencer, in December 1805, when upwards of thirty Indian chiefs from the nations who reside upon this Missouri and the Mississippi, arrived on their way to a visit to President Jefferson. Among these chiefs was a young Sac, between seventeen and eighteen years of age. It was the first time he had ever been in a white settlement; and previous to his coming to St. Louis, had never even seen a mortal but the natives of his woods. His stature was five feet ten and one half inches. The proportion of his limbs was equal to that of those exquisite models of art which the genius of antiquity has left as a standard for modern taste. His complexion, and the skin of his body, although not so fair as the Osages (who are as white as the natives of the United States), were not near so dark as the other Indians. His eyes were entirely destitute of that dark ferocity which is a general characteristic of the Indian tribes. They were quick and penetrating, and at the same time had that placid regard which always fascinates and attracts attention. His face, it is true, was painted; but even in this he displayed a taste uncommon to savages. The colours were laid on, and blended together with all the art and delicacy of a theatrical performer. I never beheld a youth who seemed so much to realise that picture, which the pen of Xenophon has drawn of young Cyrus, when residing with his grandfather Astyages. But the mental talents of this youthful Sac far surpassed the charms of his person.

The astonishing powers of memory he possessed I discovered in the following manner: I was curious to know in what manner he would pronounce the words of different languages, and to ascertain what language of those which I understood, the organs of his speech were best adapted to express. Upon reading several lines of English, I was surprised to find he repeated the same immediately after me, without the mistake of a single word. To determine whether this was the effect of memory alone, I took up a volume of the minor Greek poets, and read twenty lines of Bion's epitaph on the death of Adonis. The sonorous melody for which this little poem is so remarkable, was the cause of my selecting it. He recited the twenty lines after me with an error of only four words. This was a specimen of memory which I believe few of the best Greek scholars can boast of, being able to recite twenty lines of Greek verse from a single reading. I next read twenty lines from the pastoral of Virgil. He had more difficulty in recollecting these. However, after several repetitions, he accomplished it. I now made a trial of English poetry, and read the same number of lines from the first book of Pope's translation from the Iliad. These he recollected after twice reading. The most remarkable circumstance was, that he recited all those lines of Greek, Latin, and English the next day, without any practice in the meantime. The talent he possessed for communicating his ideas, as well as for receiving others', was also extraordinary. Although he was as much a stranger to the English language, as the language of the Sacs was foreign to me, yet, after the first day, we experienced no difficulty in exchanging with each other our sentiments upon all subjects.--He remained in Frankfort seven or eight days, during which time I made it my business to enjoy exclusively his company. The Kentucky legislature was then in session; and there were several interesting arguments between Mr. Clay and Mr. Grundy, upon the policy of Bank establishments, but I could neither listen to the eloquence of the one, nor the logical reasoning of the other.

The conversation and remarks of this Indian youth, whom the God of our nature seemed to have inspired, not only afforded me more pleasure, but more instruction. Were I to name any period of my life in which I have enjoyed true felicity, I should have no hesitation in fixing on those few days which I spent with this Indian. I have seldom met with an artist who had a more refined taste, or a more accurate eye in sketching the beauties of nature, than he had. Although it was in the month of December, yet the weather was uncommonly dry and mild; and we amused ourselves some hours each day in delineating the picturesque scenery with which Frankfort is surrounded. The observations and remarks which he made in our walks were such as might have been expected from one conversant with the works of Poussin, Salvator Rosa, or Claude de Lorrain. The interest which I felt for this extraordinary youth induced me to make an application to Mr. Jefferson, expressive of my desire that he should be retained in the United States, and educated at some respectable seminary. —The president was pleased to favour me with an answer upon the subject, concurring with me in the same wish, but stating that from the unfortunate circumstance of several of the Sacs having died on their visit to Washington, it was thought proper that he and his surviving companions should be restored to their native country. They returned by a different route from Kentucky, so that I never had an opportunity of seeing him again.

THE SOLITARY HUNTER.

A Serious Tale of the Indians.

By John Dunne, Esq.

(Concluded from No. 320. p. 520.)

From day to day, with fresh delight, the intercourse of the sufferers was renewed. Having gained strength, the emaciated prisoner was at length induced to clamber up the sides of his cavern, to enjoy the warmth of the sun. His ghastly looks and matted hair engaged the humanity of his sister. She separated the clotted knots with which his locks were entangled, and removed the clammy concretions that mantled on his forehead; he returned to his abode of darkness relieved by her kind offices, and she awaited the approach of night with redoubled apprehensions. Her husband returned; he surveyed her by the light of the fire—he scrutinized her looks—he examined her trembling hands; he observed her fingers stained with an unusual red; she sunk down in an agony of despair. She was only roused from it to behold the severed head of her brother, the victim of her kindness, in the hands of his murderer, suspended by his long red hair, and yet palpitating with life. She instinctively rushed forward to the spot; the murderer vanished, terrified at the approach of a woman. The air resounded with his screams. The moon, as he fled, discovered his frantic and savage course through the clearings of the woods, till at length he was buried in the thickets. There still might be heard the resoundings of the trees, which he wounded as he passed along with the brandished head. He at length struck a hollow tree, the object of his search, when hurling the head with its fiery tresses, to a great height in the air, with a well-directed aim, it was lodged in its descent in the trunk of an ancient oak hollowed by lightning. He then, with wolf-like yells, announced his approaching change, and adding to his nature what alone was wanting, the shape and figure of a wolf, took his range with the other beasts of the forest. The extreme of torture with which his wife had been harrowed, abated by degrees in its agonies, as she lay extended near the body of her brother; till, exhausted by suffering, she gradually sunk into repose. She awoke composed; the objects around her renewed her tortures. The same instinct which led her to the spot at first, now forced her to abandon it; and she sought a shelter from the horror it presented, in the deepest recesses of the woods. The sense of pain from the wounds of obstructing brambles first roused her, the frownings of the ravines and precipices awed her, the weakness produced by fatigue and hunger succeeded in recalling her distracted thoughts to the contemplation of her sad condition. Thrown on a bank, exhausted and hopeless, a distant noise attracted her. As it seemed to break in articulate sounds, she turned round towards the quarter from which it proceeded; she listened—she arose—she advanced—she paused—she advanced with a precipitated step; and recognised the voice of her wretched brother. The surprise operating on her enfeebled mind, she forgot for the moment the dreadful catastrophe she had just witnessed, and believed him still alive, unmutilated. Her illusion was destroyed by hearing a narration of the melancholy truth. The voice from the hollow oak directed her where to find berries. She eat, and was refreshed. She ascended to the hollow of the tree, where the head was inclosed, and letting down a cord of twisted bark, drew it forth with a mixture of horror and delight. She placed it in her bosom; it became her counsellor; it purveyed for her subsistence; it directed her course: it indicated her places of rest. When they halted, she placed it in some elevated place, on a bed of moss, where it seemed to taste repose; when they journeyed, its consolations charmed away fatigue; and it watched over her during the season of darkness. Its power among the forest tribes was wonderfully manifested. By the directions it gave her, she placed it upon some stock or decayed branch, in the neighbourhood of those beaten paths by which the deer and caribou are accustomed to pass. Its imitations of their calls invited their approach. A powerful fascination drew them to the spot: and the victim marked out for a repast, fell instantly dead, penetrated by the glances of the head, each one of which had the power to kill.

The storm was now passed over, and a better world seemed to open through the separating clouds. The wants of hunger supplied, the fears of danger vanished, and a composure hitherto never experienced by this woman since her marriage, rendered her situation comparatively enviable. It, however, fell far short of the fancied charms of society, heightened by privation, and almost present to her senses. The cheerful buzz of the village, the labours of the field sweetened by the converse of her companions, love, friendship, the endearing domestic ties, the sports, the pastimes, the thousand delights of social life, all rushed upon her mind, now relieved from the pressure of urgent suffering; and rendered the uniformity of her mode of living at first irksome, and in the end insupportable. She could not conceal her distractions from her quick-sighted companion. He endeavoured to amuse her by varied conversation, by recitals of adventures real or imagined; he furnished her with the most palatable food; made her drink from the sweetest springs; and led her through the fairest tracts of the forest; but all was in vain. Did he shew her the beauties of the wilderness, she was blind; did he warn her of the dangers of the frequented village, he spoke to the winds. Finding her thoughts distracted almost to the pitch of alienation, he resolved to indulge her in her wishes. And bending their course towards a place of human resort (which they did under his guidance), he found, by degrees, her usual composure return. He availed himself of the change to impress her mind with what he deemed three necessary truths:—that his counsels were essential to extricate her from the perils which might await her; that she should avoid too strict a connexion with seeming, but untried friends; and above all, that she should conceal his head from the view of all mortals; upon the observance of which last injunction more especially, the fate of both depended. She clasped the friendly head still closer to her bosom; and associating it with her heart, proceeded first by doubtful, and then beaten paths, through opening forests of sweet maples, ending in cultivated fields covered with corn, to the centre of a spacious village, where every thing she had dreamt of seemed to be realized. She was accosted with kindness by the inhabitants; she was offered refreshment and accepted it; the kindness of her cementing manners engaged the affections of some of her own sex; who, after some moments repose, led her to a numerous assembly, before one of the war-chief's houses, where the women were engaged in play; she resolved merely to gratify her curiosity, by observing the players, who had already so far proceeded, that the interest was become lively; some of them having lost their girdles, broaches, rings, and other ornaments. Observing that the game was familiar to her, she deviated from her resolution so far as to stake some trinkets which she still found hanging about her, on the success of the female friends who had so kindly conducted her to the place; till, entering with warmth into the passions of the players, she sat down in the circle, and became herself one of the most conspicuous.* She resolved, however, to indulge herself only for a moment; but finding her first attempt unsuccessful, and wishing to repair it, as she was preparing herself for a second display with redoubled ardour, she disengaged her mantle so far as to discover the fatal head. All was now murmur and astonishment. She arose in confusion; the head dropped from her bosom. She in vain attempted to regain it. Down the declivity of the hill it descended, rolling on with an increased rapidity, till it was received into the river that flowed below. There again her frantic exertions to recover it proved still unavailing. For, by those who anxiously contemplated the spectacle, the head was observed, as she approached it, gradually to assume the form of a bird, since seldom seen, save as the forerunner of calamity, whose dusky plumage is surmounted with a tufted crown of red feathers: while the unfortunate pursuer became herself transformed into that species of water-fowl since vulgarly denominated the black-duck—a species so despised, that it is never sought after, but to be devoured as food, and that only in seasons of extreme famine.

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* The women have seven different games of chance or sleight, which they practice; among the sedentary games, the most common is a game of chance with peach or plum-stones, party coloured by art.

NOVELTIES OF FOREIGN LITERATURE.

ACCOUNT *of* JAVA.

(From the Gazette de Bourbon.)

JAVA was discovered in 1595, by the Hollanders. It is one of the largest of the Sunda islands, extending from 105° 11′ to 114° 33′ of east longitude from Greenwich. Its latitude is about 5° 52′ south. The Indian Ocean washes its eastern and southern sides, and it is separated from the Isle of Sumatra by the Streights of Sunda, which, in the narrowest part, are not above 14 miles in width. The Streight of Bali, about 2 miles wide, separates it from the island of that name. Java is about 140 miles from Borneo, and 200 or more from New Holland.

Its greatest length is 575 miles, 60 to a degree. Its breadth varies from 48 to 117 miles. The whole island is encompassed with a great number of smaller ones. Madura, the largest, is separated from Java by a streight a mile over, where narrowest.

At the time of its discovery, Java was in subjection to a single sovereign. At a period still more remote, the island was divided into two nearly equal parts, each of which had its chief or prince; this distribution into two districts is still in use, under the name of the East and West Districts. It is only the eastern part that, properly speaking, takes the name of Java. The two parts are separated by the River Losari. All the northern and western parts, together with some interior districts, and the Island of Madura, are subject to Europeans; the part which still remains to the natives is subdivided into two sovereignties—that of the Susuhunan, or Emperor of Java, who resides at Surakerta, on the river of that name; and of the Sultan, who resides at Ygakerta, on the south coast, in the province of Matarem. These provinces are the richest and most fertile inthe island.

The principal port of Java is Surabaya, at the entrance of the Streight of Madura. The port of Batavia is the next most considerable.

A chain of mountains runs through the whole length of the island. Their height varies from 5 to 12 thousand feet above the sea. At the foot of Mount Sumbing are three large volcanoes; there are also a number of others in the island.

The rivers are for the most part navigable. The largest is named Solo; it will carry vessels of from 50 to 100 tons, and sometimes 200. Some beautiful lakes are found on the mountains; they generally occupy the craters of extinguished volcanoes.

THE SUGAR-CANE.

(From the Annales Maritimes et Coloniales.)

To this day, it is not exactly known what country the sugar-cane was originally imported from; however, it is generally believed, that it came from the East Indies. Either in the 12th or 13th century, it was transplanted into Sicily; from thence it was taken to the Island of Madeira, then recently discovered by the Portuguese, where it was propagated, and the product was very successful. About the same time, the Spaniards introduced the cane into the Canary Islands. Attempts were made to plant it in Provence, but they did not succeed.

In the beginning of the 17th century, France had no sugar but what came from Madeira and the Canaries, but towards the end of the century, the English had monopolised this article of trade, and all the north of France was in general supplied with sugar from England.

From the Canary Islands, the cane was conveyed to the American continent and islands, and afterwards to Madagascar, to the coasts of Coromandel and Malabar, to Ceylon and Manilla, and, at length, even to Otaheite. The sugar-cane is propagated by grains or seed.

There are several varieties of this plant; among others, three different species are cultivated in the Moluccas. The first of these is white, with a thin bark, and knots, at spaces five fingers in length; it is very productive both of juice and sugar. The second species is of a reddish colour; its knots lie nearer together; the bark is hard, and the product of sugar less considerable, but sweeter. In the third species, the stalk is not above an inch thick; the bark is thin, the flutings are green, the knots very distant. This last has a very sweet taste, and yields a very great quantity of sugar. The inhabitants of Java have numerous plantations of it. All the three grow ripe in nine or ten months time.

FALL *of the* GLACIER *of the* WEISSHORN. *(Revue Encyclopédique.)*

The village of Randa is situated about six leagues above Vispach, on the south or right branch of the valley of Vispach, commonly known under the name of the Valley of St. Nicolas. The village is about 2400 feet from the right bank of the Visp, on the steep declivity of a hill composed of fragments, the stony ground of which has been converted by the industry of the inhabitants of Randa into pastures. Opposite to this hill is another of the same nature, above which are the rocks covered by the Glacier of Randa; the highest summit of which, called the Weisshorn, is elevated about 9000 feet above the village. The breadth of the valley at the height of the village (nearly 250 feet above the river) is about half a league.

On the 27th of December, 1819, about six o'clock in the morning, towards the eastern and very steep side of the highest summit of the Weisshorn, a part of the glacier became loose, fell with a noise like thunder on the mass of ice below, and announced, by the most dreadful crash, the ravages with which the valley was threatened. At the moment when the snow and ice struck on the lower mass of the glacier, the clergyman of the place and some other persons observed a strong light, which, however, immediately vanished, and every thing was again enveloped in the darkest night. A frightful hurricane, occasioned by the pressure of the air, instantly succeeded, and in a moment spread the most tremendous devastation. The fall of the glacier itself did not hurt the village, but the hurricane which it occasioned was so powerful, that it threw mill-stones several toises up the mountain, tore up by the roots distant larch trees of the largest size; threw blocks of ice of four cubic feet over the village a distance of half a league; it tore off the top of the stone belfry, levelled several houses with the ground, and carried the timbers of others more than a quarter of a league beyond the village into the forest. Eight goats were whirled from a stable to the distance exceeding 100 toises; and it is remarkable that one of them was found alive. More than a quarter of a league above the valley, the barns opposite the glacier are seen stripped of their roofs.

On the whole, nine houses in the village are totally destroyed, and the other thirteen more or less damaged; eighteen granaries, eight small dwellings, two mills, and seventy-two barns are destroyed, or irreparably injured. Of twelve persons who were buried in this catastrophe, ten are still living; one was taken out dead, and the twelfth has not yet been found.

The avalanche, formed of a mixture of snow, ice, and stones, covers the fields and the pasturages situated below the villages for the length of at least 2400 feet, and extends in breadth about 1000 feet. The mass which has fallen measures on an average 150 feet in height. The damage is estimated at about 20,000 francs.

It is remarkable, that some barns on the other side below the glacier, which were almost covered with the fragments, were thereby protected from the hurricane, and escaped uninjured; but what is much more extraordinary, is, that only two persons lost their lives, though some families were carried away with their houses, and buried under the ruins and drifted snow. The prompt assistance afforded by the clergyman, who did not suffer personally, and of the two sextons, who escaped, contributed to save several persons.

It is not the first time that such a disaster has befallen the village of Randa. In 1636, it was destroyed by a similar avalanche, when 36 persons lost their lives. It is said that at the time the whole glacier of the Weisshorn had fallen down. Two other less considerable falls happened in 1736 and 1786, but not precisely in the same place.

ART *of* PRESERVING VEGETABLE *and* ANIMAL SUBSTANCES.

The processes hitherto made use of, for the conservation of alimentary substances, is reducible to two principles, desiccation and the use of corrective means. Correctives, when accurately considered, seem chiefly employed in overpowering the fluid parts of the same, so that the art of preventing putrefaction is, perhaps, in most cases, only the art of managing desiccation in the most profitable manner.

Among the methods resorted to for accelerating dessication, one in most common use is the action of fire and smoke, as applied both to flesh and fish. In like manner, sugar, sea-salt (muriate of soda,) alcohol, acids, exert their action, chiefly in absorbing humidity, for which they have a sort of vehement appetency. Salt, in but small quantities, only hastens putridity; and Parmentier has observed, that in proportion to its purity, or its tendency to attract, in a less degree, the aqueous vapours of the atmosphere, will it be of service when in use for the preservation of meat. But when the desiccation is effected by air alone, or by the addition of absorbent materials, the dried substances necessarily lose some of their native qualities, and in the second case they acquire new properties more or less disagreeable.

A consideration of these inconveniences led M. Appert, several years ago, to contrive and bring to perfection another mode of process. He inclosed the substances within glass vessels very closely shut up, and submitted them to the action of boiling water, in a *balneum mariæ*, for a time varying with each substance. This ingenious process produced a kind of vacuum, and was so very successful, that M. Appert received an honourable recompence for it, on the part of the French Government.

Messrs. Maugé, Sedillot, and Pelletier, have more recently communicated, on the same subject, some papers to the Institute.

They admit that the pyroligneous acid forms the basis of this new process; which, it is well known, is competent of itself, to prevent corruption, but it gives the tinge of smoke to flesh meat, with a strong portion of acidity.—Doubtless the *Pyroligneous acid* is the basis; for experiments made by Mr. W. Ramsay, of Glasgow, prove its powers in this way.

This acid, the product of the distillation of wood, is now well known in Britain as an article of commerce, and in its native state is a liquid of a white wine colour, possessing a strong acid slightly astringent taste, combined with an empy-reumatic smell. When this acid is allowed to remain in a state of rest for eight or ten days, tar of a black colour subsides, and the acid is then comparatively transparent. To purify it further, it undergoes the process of distillation, by which it is freed from a still greater portion of the tar with which it is combined, and it is thus rendered still more transparent. But though the process of distillation is repeated without end, it will never be freed from the volatile oil with which it is combined, and which is the cause of the empyreuma constantly combined with it.

From the above sketch of the qualities of this acid, it may be perceived that it contains the same properties for the preservation of animal matters from putrefaction that the smoking them by wood does, which is practised at present by the most barbarous nations, and which has been handed down from the remotest ages of antiquity.

In the curing of red herrings in this country, the fish, after being freed from the gut, are partially salted, and then suspended by the eye-holes on rods of wood, in a house constructed for the purpose, on the floor of which fires of wood are lighted, and kept burning night and day with a smothered heat, until it is ascertained that the herrings are fully cured. If red herrings were as fully salted as those which are cured in the common manner for white herrings, the fish would be disagreeable from excess of salt, and would not possess the requisite flavour.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

THE CALEDONIAN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

An account of several of the most important Culinary Vegetables of the interior of the Russian empire, with remarks upon their cultivation, and their application to the purposes of life, was read by William Howison, M.D., on the 4th March, 1819.

1. *The Russian Cucumber,—a small smooth species for salting.*

The cucumber is a vegetable consumed in large quantities by the native Russians, as also by foreigners settled in the country, both during the summer, in its recent state, and when artificially preserved during the winter. It is cultivated in great profusion in the fields, wholly in the open air, during the short but warm summer of Russia, and in the public-kitchen garden ground surrounding the great towns. It is, in general, planted in long rows, along with cabbage,—a cabbage and a cucumber plant placed alternately constituting the row. The cucumber is also to be met with in abundance, in the gardens of the better class of peasantry, throughout the villages of the interior; and in those of the higher orders sometimes in the open air, at other times under glass, which is remarkably cheap in Russia, as it pays little or no duty.

The Russian cucumber differs, in many respects, from that of Great Britain. The leaf, and whole plant in general, are much smaller and contracted; the fruit, when it has attained its full growth, is short, thick, containing a great quantity of juice and pulpy matter; and from these last-mentioned qualities, is much better adapted for salting, (the only way in which the cucumber is preserved during the winter throughout Russia), than the common cucumber of this country.

For winter's use, the cucumber is preserved in salt, as already noticed; and, prepared in that way, it forms an excellent cooling article of diet, which is not only consumed in great quantity by the lower classes, but is also daily to be met with at the tables of the nobility, and of foreigners of every description settled in the country. Before those salted are eaten, the thin green-coloured outer skin is removed by the knife, when the interior is found remarkably pulpy, juicy, and pleasant to the taste. The liquid which is accumulated around them in great quantity, which is charged with the salt, and with the soluble portion of the vegetable matter, and which fills the casks in which the cucumbers are preserved, is not unpleasant to the taste, and is used by the native Russians as a gentle cooling laxative in fever, about a tumbler to a dose.

In two or three months the cucumbers are fit for use, and are brought to the table entire, floating among the juice and leaves which surround them whilst in the cask. In Russia, they seldom appear at table until the month of November or December, when the winter has completely set in, as they must remain in the cask for two or three months, in a cold place, from the time that their preparation is first set agoing, until they are ready for use, in order that the salt and water may have sufficient time to act upon the vegetable matter of the cucumber, and of the various species of leaves employed in their preparation. A Russian will often eat several of the cucumbers salted in the above mentioned manner, during the course of a meal; and no bad effect is ever known to arise from their use.

II. *Moscow Early Yellow Turnip.*

This is a small flat-bottomed turnip, with a short thin tail or root issuing from its centre, with firm dense reddish coloured flesh. It is produced in great abundance in the neighbourhood of Moscow, and in the Crimea.

III. *Narva Yellow Turnip.*

The turnip in all its different varieties is a vegetable used in considerable quantity as an article of food by the Russian peasantry, in the various governments of the interior. They particularly use the small species of yellow turnip above described, as having a fine dense reddish coloured flesh, with a completely flat bottom or under surface, and a small root issuing from its centre. It is known amongst the British residents in Russia, by the name of the Moscow Yellow Turnip, as it is peculiar to that part of the Russian Empire. When cooked, and prepared for table, it is remarkably rich and well-flavoured. The turnip is also one of the vegetables constantly to be met with in the garden of the boor, and in some of the southern districts of the empire, it is to be found growing in its wild or original state.

The native Russians do not boil their turnips, as we do our's; they either eat them in a half raw state, cut down into small pieces, in their stews or soups, or roast them, covered well over with the fir wood or birch tree ashes of their stoves, in the manner in which children often roast potatoes in Scotland. This mode of cooking adds greatly to their taste and flavour, by driving off the superfluous watery particles.

IV. *Variegated Cabbage.*

Brought by Krusenstern, the Russian circumnavigator, from the Islands of the South Sea, and since that time cultivated in Russia.

The common yellow-hearted cabbage is a vegetable also consumed in great quantity by the native Russians, both during the summer, and artificially preserved during the winter months.—To supply them with a sufficient quantity of these, large fields are planted in the manner formerly mentioned, when speaking of the cucumbers, in the neighbourhood of all the great towns and villages. During the summer they consume the cabbage in its natural state, either half raw in the form of soups, or slightly boiled. And in order to preserve it for winter's consumption, during which period by far the greatest quantity is used, the Russians cause it to undergo the process of partial fermentation, or form what is denominated *sour-krout.*

Every Russian family, from that of the boor to the nobleman, as also the foreigner settled in the country, for the supply of their numerous native servants as well as themselves, lay in their stock of cabbage, or make their sour-krout, about the month of October, before the setting in of the winter frost, and prepare it in the following manner: They take a large strong-made wooden vessel, or cask, with which every family is furnished, in resemblance of the salt-beef cask of the Scotch farmers, capable of containing as much as is sufficient for the winter's consumption of the family. They then gradually break down or chop the cabbage, deprived entirely of the loose outside green leaves, into very small pieces, beginning with one or two cabbages at the bottom of the cask, and adding others at intervals, pressing and rubbing them by means of a wooden spade, against the sides of the cask, when they crumble as it were into a rough unequal powder, until the vessel is nearly full. They then place a heavy weight upon the top of it, and allow it to stand near to the peach stove, or any other warm place, for four or five days, by which time it will have undergone fermentation, and be ready for use. Whilst the cabbage is passing through the process of fermentation now mentioned, a very disagreeable heavy fetid acid smell is exhaled from it; and this is strongly perceptible to the olfactory nerves of a person passing near the outside of the house in which the preparation of the sour-krout is going on. They then remove the cask to a cool situation, and keep it always covered up. Aniseeds are strewed among the layers of the cabbage during its preparation, and they communicate a peculiar flavour to the sour-krout at an after period.

In the boiling of the sour-krout, and preparation of it for the use of the table, two hours are the least period which they allow it to be on the fire, and it forms an excellent, nutritious, and at the same time agreeable antiscorbutic for winter use. For the greater part of the year, this article, in one form or another, supplies a daily dish to the table of the Russian peasant. It may be made use of, forming a separate dish by itself, made into soup, or along with boiled animal food.

V. *and* VI. *Large Black Russian Radish, and Large White Radish.*

All classes of Russians, but particularly the lower orders, are remarkably fond of both these species of radish, and make use of great quantities of them. They cut them into circular slices, about an hour before they are going to eat them, and strew salt upon them in order to alleviate and destroy their acrimony and pungency. When the hour has expired, they pour off the water which has collected about them during that time, remove them to a clean plate, and then bring them to table. The boors consume along with them immense quantities of black rye bread and salt.

VII. *and* VIII. *Large Round dark-green Water Melon, with red flesh; Large Spotted Russian Water Melon, with yellow flesh,—Natives of the coasts of the Black Sea.*

The different species of water melon, or arbouse, are cultivated in surprising quantities in the southern parts of the Russian Empire, from the Don to the Ural, and particularly along the banks of the Volga, and their cultivation requires but little trouble. They only thrive in the open air, however, to the 52d degree of south latitude. The melon gardens in the above mentioned parts of the empire, from their extensive size, might rather be called fields; they are surrounded with nothing more than a slight fence, just sufficient to keep off cattle, and are divided into long beds, between which, in the oriental style, little channels are raised or cut in the clay for watering the plants; and, for this purpose, the gardens are always laid out contiguous to a pool, or to running water. The melon comes early forward; and with little pains, the fruit is brought to an extraordinary size. They are treated with scarcely more care than the most vulgar field fruits, and yet, in every field, there are melons to be found weighing thirty pounds, and which, in point of succulence and mild flavour, cannot be excelled.

The water-melon plant grows with great rapidity. It sends out a most abundant crop of dark-green coloured, luxuriant, fresh-looking leaves, and also long juicy pale-coloured shoots or tendrils, of considerable thickness, which extend to a great distance, creeping along the surface of the soil. The fruit forms upon the fading of the flower; it is of a rich dark-green variegated colour, at times spotted, of an oval shape, and gradually increases to a great size. When ripe and cut into, its interior presents a pure white, spongy-looking structure, remarkably juicy; and, towards the centre, large dark coloured seeds, surrounded with a pale pink tinct, colouring the interior pulpy substance in which they are contained, and gradually losing itself in the white, make their appearance. When eaten, it is remarkably juicy, resembling the purest cold spring-water, and is excellently adapted as a refrigerant for allaying the thirst, and other disagreeable symptoms, incident to warm climates. It may be made use of either raw, along with powdered sugar, ginger, &c. or salted in the same manner as the cucumbers. The water-melon also possesses the advantage of preservation in its fresh state for a considerable period of time; and, from the firmness of its texture, it will bear, without injury, removal from the most distant parts of the empire to any other.

IX. *and* X. *Knoll, or bulbous-rooted Celery; Rothen or Red Celery.*

The Knoll-celery has a bulbous, irregular, contracted looking root, resembling in some slight degree that of a dwarfish ill grown turnip. The roots are cut away as soon as the plant is completely ripe, when they are preserved in sand for the winter consumption.

XI. *A peculiar species of Mustard from Russian Tartary.*

Mustard, particularly the white species, is cultivated in the south of Russia, on a very large scale, where oil is expressed from it, after it has been decorticated in hand-mills, and the mealy part which remains is used like English mustard; it is by no means inferior to the latter, and is exported to foreign markets. A great profit arises from this branch of rural economy; and it deserves to be remarked, that mustard generally produces sixty fold crops, and that the oil and flour of mustard exceed the value of wheat, in a similar proportion.

XII. *Siberian Honeysuckle,—a native of Siberia.*

The Siberian honeysuckle is a beautiful perennial shrub, which grows to a considerable height, and bears flowers the first year from the seed. It has a small green pointed leaf, and its branches are covered with delicate prickles, resembling the barberry-bush. It has a beautiful pale pink and white-coloured flower, issuing from the stem at the origin of each leaf, and it bears immense quantities of them, which are remarkably shewy. It flowers in the months of June and July. The flowers continue in vigour for a long period, and then are converted into seed, which are small, circular, of a black colour, shrivelled, and resembling Jamaica pepper.

XIII. *A peculiar Species of Onion from Chinese Tartary.*

The onion, the leek, &c. may justly be denominated the favourite vegetables of the Russian boor, and these are to be met with, constituting the most abundant produce of the humble garden of the village isba. These vegetables are also cultivated, in great quantities in the fields surrounding the principal towns, to supply the great consumption of the inhabitants.

Russian Receipt for preventing Mildew on Fruit-Trees.

Take one quart of watky, (a Russian spirit prepared from the distillation of rye, and resembling in every respect the whisky of Scotland), two pounds of powdered sulphur, two ounces of copperas, and a small quantity of camphor. Dissolve first the camphor, reduced to powder, gradually in the spirit, then dissolve also the copperas in it; then rub in gradually the powdered sulphur into the solution, when the whole will form a mixture of a thickish consistence. The fruit-trees in the spring of the year, immediately after being cleaned and tied up, are to have their trunks and all their branches completely covered with this mixture, by means of a large painter's brush.

Receipt for preventing Gumming, or the spontaneous exudation of gum from the trunks of Fruit Trees; which injures, to a considerable extent, the growth and strength of the tree.

Take of horse dung any quantity, mix it well up with a quantity of clay and a little sand, so as to make a composition; then add a quantity of pitch tar, (what is put upon cart-wheels), and form a wettish composition of the whole. The fruit-trees in the spring of the year, after they are cleaned and tied up, are to have their trunks and stems completely bedaubed or covered with this mixture.

NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

To MESSRS. GUNDRY *and* NEAVE, *of Gillingham, Dorsetshire, for their Invention of an Application of various Gases or Vapours to certain Useful Purposes.*—August, 1819.

THE object of the patentees is to apply gases to the purpose of working a piston or pistons in a vessel or vessels either pure or mixed with vapours of various kinds; and by which a mechanical first mover or power is obtained, capable of driving wheels or other machinery; or to the purpose of forcing water to any other liquid by means of such gases pressing thereon by their elastic power. It is essential to the purposes of this invention that the gases to be used should be produced or disengaged in close vessels, either by the action of heat or otherwise. From these close vessels, whether retorts, hollow cylinders, or by whatever name they may be called, the gas may be conveyed by a pipe or pipes, or other suitable means, into a barrel or barrels fitted with a piston or pistons. Into this barrel the gas may be introduced, so that its elastic force, either alone, or by subsequent condensation, may propel the piston in the barrel, and thus produce a mechanical first mover, or power, capable of driving wheels or other machinery. Or the gas may be conveyed into a hollow vertical cylinder, or other vessel, where it may accumulate till its elastic power shall have found a required portion of water or other liquid in such cylinder or vessel, through a pipe or other channels to the higher level where such water or liquid is intended to be discharged.

After the gas has produced its desired effect, it may be either suffered to escape entirely, or it may be received in a gasometer, and used again for any purpose required.

The gases which may be most profitably employed, and indeed chiefly used for these purposes by the patentees, are the inflammable gases obtained from coal or oil: after these gases have effected the purposes of the patentees, they are still perfectly applicable to the purposes of illumination.

The patentees do not lay any claim to any part or parts of the apparatus itself which is here detailed, but to such combination or combinations of machinery or apparatus as are necessary to work a piston, or pistons in a barrel or barrels, by means of factitious gases either pure or mixed with vapours of various kinds; or such combinations of machinery or apparatus as are necessary to bring into operation such gases, as mechanical agents for the purpose of forcing water or any other liquid.

To MR. JACOB PERKINS, *late of Philadelphia, but now of Austin Friars, London, for certain Machinery and Implements applicable to the transferring of engraved or other Work from the surface of one piece of Metal to another piece of Metal; and to the forming of Metallic Dies and Matrices. And also Improvements in the Construction and Method of using Plates and Presses for Bank Notes and other Papers, whereby the producing and combining various species of Work is effected upon the same Plates and Surfaces, the difficulty of imitation increased, and the process of printing facilitated. And also in an improved Method of making and using Dies and Presses for Coining Money, Stamping Medals, and other useful purposes. And also for certain Machinery, applicable to Ornamental Turning and Engraving.*

These inventions consist of five parts, viz. first, certain combinations of mechanical powers for the purpose of constructing presses whereby engravings upon plates or blocks of hardened steel may be transferred to rollers, blocks, or plates of soft steel; second, improvements in the construction of printing presses, and facilities in the modes of using them as applicable particularly to the production of Bank notes; third, apparatus for the purposes of coining money and stamping medals, &c.; fourth, certain methods of softening steel for the purpose of engraving upon and afterwards of hardening the same to produce dies or punches; fifth, improved lathes for turning and engraving geometrical figures and ornamental scroll work.

The claims of the present patentee are for improvements upon a former patent obtained by his agent in 1810, in which, under the title of "*certain improvements in the construction and method of using Plates and Presses, and for combining various species of work in the same Plate for the kind of printing, usually called copper-plate printing, designed for the object of detecting counterfeits, for multiplying impressions, and saving labour*," are described plates or blocks of steel rendered fit to receive engravings of various kinds, particularly for Bank notes, checks, and lottery tickets; and also of a method of hardening the said plates or blocks after they have been so engraved, whereby the work upon the plate is rendered durable; and also of taking reverses of the same plates upon soft steel, which are therein denominated *Perkins's Stereographic Steel Plates*. And likewise presses constructed expressly for the purpose of printing from these plates. The details of these most ingenious inventions can only be understood by reference to the engravings in the London Journal of Arts and Sciences, or the Repertory.

To MESSRS. LEWIS *and* DAVIES, *of Brinscomb, Gloucestershire, for certain Improvements in the Application of Pointed Wires, or other pointed substances of a suitable nature, for the purpose of Raising the Pile or Face of Woollen Cloth or other Fabric*

bric requiring such process.—August, 1819.

Messrs. Lewis and Co. are patentees of several successful inventions applicable to various parts of the manufactory of woollen cloths, viz. for the substitution of cards, (a sort of wire brush so called) in place of teasels, a vegetable production hitherto used for the purpose of raising the pile of the cloth;—for machinery applied to shearing superfluous wool, and rendering the face of the cloth a smooth surface, and for apparatus applied to polish the surface in the last process of dressing; the present patent is for an improvement in the mode of applying pointed wire to the purpose of raising the pile in the operation of dressing.

The cloth is wound upon the roller, and drawn off into another roller, between which it is distended over the bar. These rollers are turned by means of pulley wheels and bands or cog-wheels, regulated to their respective required velocities, and put in motion by any first mover connected thereto. As the rollers, by a very slow revolution, draw the cloth forward over the bar, the card bar is put into a rapid excentric motion, by which its fine points strike into the cloth, and draw out the pile with more effect than by any other process, and without the possibility of that injury to the cloth which might arise from drawing the wire cards over its surface. The various parts and detail of the machinery are not altogether new in their combinations or effects, excepting so far as respects their application to the above purpose, and may be variously constructed and disposed so as to give the required motion to the essential parts above described.—*London Journal of Arts and Sciences.*

To the same Parties, for certain improvements in the Application of Mechanical Powers, for the purpose of Laying, Smoothing and Polishing the Pile or Face of Woollen or other Cloth or Fabric, and also for cleansing at the same time the same Cloth or Fabric, requiring such operation.—August, 1819.

The apparatus for smoothing and polishing cloth is in many respects similar to that described in the last patent. The cloth is wound upon a roller, and stretched over a bar to another roller, which draws it forward. The polisher attached to the under side of the bar is made of horn, bone, wood, or other suitable hard substance, which, as the bar moves by an excentric motion, strikes upon the face of the cloth, and rubs over its surface by which the pile is laid, smoothened and polished. In this process the upper surface of the bar being solid, should be covered with several thicknesses of cloth, or other elastic substance, as a bed (over which the fabric operated upon is distended) for the purpose of preventing the polisher as it falls from cutting the cloth. During this operation the pattentee proposes to pass a current of water over the cloth for the purpose of cleansing it, which may have a small quantity of soap or fuller's earth mixed with it, when such shall be found necessary.

To Mr. James Wood, *of New Compton Street, for an Invention of an Improvement in the Formation and position of the Long Keys, B natural and C sharp, used upon the Musical Instrument called the Clarionet, for the more easily fingering of the same.*—January, 1820.

In touching the keys upon the old clarionet, to produce the notes above mentioned, the performer is under the necessity of passing the fingers across or round the instrument—a motion extremely inconvenient and difficult to effect, particularly in quick passages of the music. To obviate this, the said keys are so formed and placed upon the present improved clarionet, that the fingers of the performer are only to be slid or extended up and down the instrument, by which that part of the fingering is rendered more simple and easy of acquirement.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

THE British Institution has collected for its Exhibition of the present season, about 250 portraits of eminent persons, by distinguished painters. The royal collections and the galleries of the nobility have been exhausted to confer interest on this Exhibition. To the skill of Holbein, Vandyke, Reynolds, &c. is added the feeling created by a personal introduction to all the eminence which furnished employment for their pencils. To Lord Essex, the managers are indebted for the loan of the portrait of Henry the

Fourth (which next to the original portrait of CHAUCER belonging to the Editor of this Miscellany) is esteemed the oldest picture in England. As a school for living artists the collection has great merit, and as an assemblage of curiosities it has been well attended by the public.

A new General Biography has been planned, to supply the palpable defects and imperfections of the existing works, which have long been a disgrace to our national literature. Instead of being in alphabetical order, by which every new edition of such works destroys every former one, it is proposed to arrange the new work in the natural order of time, with Alphabetical Indexes for reference; and to add an extra volume of recent characters every 7 or 10 years. It is also proposed to insert eminent persons of all conditions, and particularly sovereigns, and all great historical personages, who by a strange election are omitted in other general works. Closely printed, it will extend to twenty volumes octavo, the size of the Monthly Magazine, and it is intended to publish a part containing the third of a volume per month, till the whole is completed. As an appropriate illustration of such a work, each part will contain about 20 portraits, and the series at least 1200, engraved from the most authentic originals. Such a work will vie with the best books of the same kind published on the continent.

GEORGE COLMAN, Esq. is printing in quarto, Posthumous Letters, addressed to Francis Colman, and George Colman the Elder; with annotations and remarks.

Travels in Syria and Mount Sinai, by the late JOHN LEWIS BURCKHARDT, are preparing for publication, consisting of, 1. A Journey from Aleppo to Damascus. 2. A Tour in the District of Mount Libanus and Antilibanus. 3. A Tour in the Hauran. 4. A second Tour in the Hauran. 5. A Journey from Damascus, through Arabia Petræa and the Desert El Ty, to Cairo. 6. A Tour in the Peninsula of Mount Sinai.

The Brothers; a Monody: and other Poems, by CHARLES ABRAHAM ELTON, Esq. will soon be published.

Mr. JOHNSTONE, Schoolmaster of Stanmore, is printing a Grammar of Classical Literature, whose object it is, to condense the Elements of Ancient Geography, Mythology, Manners, Customs, &c. of the Greeks and Romans, and include all the information on those subjects, which at present is scattered through a score of costly volumes.

Mr. JOSEPH SWAN, Surgeon to the Lincoln County Hospital, has in the press, a Dissertation on the Treatment of Morbid Local Affections of Nerves, to which the Jacksonian prize of the College of Surgeons was adjudged.

A new edition of The System of Chemistry, by THOMAS THOMPSON, M.D. F.R.S. and Regius Professor of Chemistry in the University of Glasgow, is in the press.

Mr. WILLIAM ALLEN, L.M. R.M.S.E. &c. Lecturer on Chemical Philosophy, and on the Human Mind, &c. has in the press, Lectures on the Temper and Spirit of the Christian Religion, as first written and delivered to a private Assemblage of Persons, and now addressed to the numerous Parties which agitate and divide this Empire.

Mr. ROBINSON, whose works on the history and antiquities of Tottenham we have had occasion to announce, has just completed a volume illustrative of the Antiquities of Stoke Newington.—Among the portraits are those of Dr. Sutton, Dr. Watts, Mr. Day, Dr. Gaskin, and Daniel De Foe.

Sketches, on 48 quarto plates, representing the Native Tribes, Animals, and Scenery of Southern Africa, from Drawings made by the late Mr. S. DANIELL, engraved by Mr. WILLIAM DANIELL, are in preparation.

A new edition of CAPPER'S Topographical Dictionary being in the press, corrections of errors or omissions in the former editions are earnestly solicited from persons who are anxious to see their own residences described.

Dr. LEACH is preparing a Synopsis of British Mollusca; being an Arrangement of Bivalve and Univalve Shells, according to the Animals inhabiting them, intended as an Introduction to the Study of Conchology, illustrated with plates.

A Natural Arrangement of British Plants, according to their mutual Relations, as pointed out by Jussieu, De Candolle, Brown, and other scientific Botanists; with their Characters, Differences, Synonyms, Descriptions, and Uses: the whole preceded by an Introduction to Botany, with figures illustrative of the terms, will soon be published, by SAMUEL FREDERICK GRAY, Apothecary, Lecturer on Botany and the Materia Medica, and author of the Supplement to the Pharmacopœias.

The History of the Causes and Effects of the Rhenish Confederacy will be published in a few days in 8vo. from the Italian of the Marquis LUCHESSINI.

Early in August will be published, in quarto, with twelve plates, A Guide to the Stars, being an easy Method of knowing the relative position of all the principal Fixed Stars, from the first to the third Magnitude, on either Hemisphere, particularly those which are useful for finding the Longitude at Sea; by HENRY BROOKE, formerly a senior Officer in the naval service of the East India Company.

An elegant quarto volume, called Devonia, consisting of a poem in five cantos, descriptive of the most interesting Scenery, natural and artificial, in the County of Devon, interspersed with Historical Anecdotes and Legendary Tales, by the Rev. G. WOODLEY, of St. Mary's, Scilly, will speedily be published.

Mr. FITCH, of Stepney, has in the press, a small work, entitled, The Monitor's Manual, or Figures made easy; for the use of Schools. It consists of a new and simple arrangement of the four elementary rules of Arithmetic, with the Author's method of teaching; whereby any number of pupils, from three to three hundred, may be instructed in a superior manner, with perfect ease, by one person.

Two new Observatories are projected; one at the expence of Government at the Cape of Good Hope, with an astronomer, assistants, &c.; and the other at Cambridge, partly at the expense of the University, and partly by public subscription.

The next part of the Monthly Journal of Voyages and Travels will consist of BRACKENBRIDGE'S Voyage to Buenos Ayres, &c., giving an account of the American Mission to those provinces.

Dr. PROUT announces an Inquiry into the Nature and Medical Treatment of those Diseases connected with a Deranged Action of the Urinary Organs, especially Gravel and Calculus.

Mr. HONE is proceeding with his expected History of Parody, as subjects of literary curiosity, and as connected with his own memorable Trials.

Mr. E. HOWITT is printing, Selections from Letters written during a Tour in the United States, in 1811, illustrative of the Native Indians, and of the Emigrants.

In the course of their late sessions THE LONDON SOCIETY OF ARTS voted rewards, either of an honorary or pecuniary nature, to the following:—Mr. HOOKEY, for various improvements in naval architecture, viz. in the construction of ships' rudders, generally; also in the construction of substitute rudders, in case of accident, out of materials belonging to the ship: and also for bending timber for ship-building, and giving additional strength to old vessels of large burthen.—Capt. BURTON, for apparatus intended to propel ships of war in a calm, and also to assist in working the pumps.—Mr. SMITH, for a method of supplying water in case of conflagration.—Messrs. JEFFRIES and HALLEY, for a powerful blowing machine.—Mr. JOPLING, for his improved method of forming the ribs and running mouldings of groined arches.—Mr. KING, for an improved method of making anvils.—Mr. HOLDSWORTH, for a new method of constructing roofs. —Mr. PERKINS, for his simple and efficacious mode of heating workshops, &c. and for driving off the black water of watermills.—Mr. AINGER, for an improved latch.—Mr. BULLOCK, for a ball-cock.—Mr. ELLIOT, for a safe coach.—Mr. SKINNER, for a chimney-sweeping brush.—Mr. TRENGROUSE, for a method of rescuing the crew in case of shipwreck.—Mr. JENNINGS, for a log-glass.—Mr. JAMESON, for a marine thermometer.—Mr. STOKES, for a hydrometer.—Mr. HARDY, for a clock escapement.—Mr. PRIOR, for the striking part of a clock.—Mr. GORMAN, for a truss.—Dr. MAXWELL, for a hook to extract pins from the gullet.

Early in August will be published, the School Prayer-Book; being a Week's Course of Prayers for the use of Schools and Young Persons; together with a few on particular occasions: also the Collects throughout the year, with a short explanatory Catechism prefixed to each; the Church Catechism in English and French; and some select Psalms and Hymns.

A small volume is nearly ready for publication, under the title of The Margate Steam Yacht's Guide, by R. B. WATTS, containing a description of the country between London and Margate, with an account of steam-engines, and other information interesting to Margate visitors.

Mr. J. W. W. ENGLISH, of Wellingborough, is preparing a volume of Medical and Surgical Remarks, including an effectual method of removing enlargements from the throat, commonly called Wens.

The second volume of Dr. MORELL's History of England, to the close of the Reign of George the Third, and which completes the series of Studies in History, will be published in a few days.

Mr. DUPIN, a Member of the French Institute, whose book on Public Establishments of England was translated in the 3d Number of the Collection of Modern Voyages and Travels, has just published the Military part of his Voyages into Great Britain. This part, complete in itself, is composed of 2 vols. 4to. with plates, folio, beautifully engraved.

COL. DE BOSSET has nearly ready for publication, a second edition of the Proceedings in Parga and the Ionian Islands, with a series of Correspondence and other justificatory documents. This edition comprises, besides a variety of new matter and many interesting additional papers, a full and accurate report (taken in short hand) of the trial in the Court of King's Bench, on the 15th July, of an action brought by the author against Sir Thomas Maitland.

Mr. J. ZWEED, of Bocking, will soon publish, Popular Observations on Regimen and Diet; with Rules and Regulations in regard to Health.

Mr. T. A. KNIGHT, in the Transactions of the Horticultural Society, describes a peach which was the offspring of a sweet almond, and of the pollen only of a peach. The tree produced eight peaches, three of which were cleft open like almonds, when nearly ripe, whilst the others retained the form and character of peaches, and the flesh of all was perfectly soft and melting.

In a few days will be published, Sermons, Doctrinal, Practical, and Occasional, by the Rev. WILLIAM SNOWDEN.

A Select Cabinet of Natural History, with 26 elegant coloured plates, by the late Dr. SHAW, is nearly ready.

Dr. J. T. CONQUEST has in the press, Outlines of Midwifery, developing its Principles and Practice.

Sketches illustrative of the Manners and Costumes of Italy, Switzerland, and France, by R. BRIDGENS, Esq. will be continued monthly, in royal 4to. containing five coloured plates, with descriptive letterpress.

Twenty-four Select Views of the Principal Ruins of Rome; with a Panoramic Outline of the Modern City from the Capitol, by HENRY ABBOTT, Esq. will be completed in eight Numbers at 1*l.* 1*s.* each, from Drawings taken on the spot in the Winter of 1818.

Mr. M. A. Taylor, with his wonted public spirit, has presented to the House of Commons the report of the committee, on the invention enabling steam-engines, furnaces, &c. to consume their own smoke, and notice is given of a bill next session to enforce the adoption of this scheme.

A diamond, said to be worth 20,000*l.* and consequently one of the largest in the world, was among the spoils of the Peishwa, and is now in the East India Company's treasury, to be sold for the benefit of the captors.

A block of amethysts has been sent from Brazil to Calcutta, four feet in circumference, and weighing 98 lbs.

It has lately been stated, that there grows in *Santa Fe de Bagota*, a root more nourishing and prolific than the potatoe. It is called *Arakatska*, and resembles the Spanish chesnut in taste and firmness.

Mr. N. Mill is said to have discovered a new metal resembling gold, and possessing some of its best qualities, which he calls aurum millium. In colour it resembles 60s. gold, and is nearly as heavy in specific gravity as jeweller's gold. It is malleable, and has the property of not easily tarnishing. It is hard and sonorous, and requires care in the working.

The Society of Friends, in the yearly Epistle of 1820, state, that they "have been deeply affected, on hearing that the slave trade, notwithstanding its abolition by our Legislature, and by various foreign powers, still exists, with the horrors consequent upon it, to a lamentable extent; and although the way does not immediately open for much to be done by us, on behalf of the objects of this nefarious and cruel traffic, we earnestly recommend them to your continued remembrance and commiseration."

FRANCE.

The most surprising and honourable operation of surgery is, without any contradiction, that lately executed by M. RICHERAND, by taking away a part of the ribs and of the pleura. The patient was himself a medical man, and not ignorant of the danger he ran in this operation being had recourse to, but he also knew that his disorder was otherwise incurable. He was attacked with a cancer a cancer on the internal surface of the ribs and of the pleura, which continually produced enormous fungosities, that had been in vain attempted to be repressed by the actual cautery. M. Richerand was obliged to lay the ribs bare, to saw away two, to detach them from the pleura, and to cut away all the cancerous part of that membrane. As soon as he had made the opening, the air rushing into the chest occasioned the first day great suffering and distressing shortness of breath; the surgeon could touch and see the heart through the pericardium, which was as transparent as glass, and could assure himself of the total insensibility of both. Much serous fluid flowed from the wound, as long as it remained open, but it filled up slowly by means of the adhesion of the lung with the pericardium, and the fleshy granulations that were formed in it. At length the patient got so well, that on the twenty-seventh day after the operation he could not resist the desire of going to the Medicinal School to see the fragments of the ribs that had been taken from him, and in three or four days afterwards, he returned home, and went about his ordinary business. The success of M. Richerand is the more important, because it will authorize, in other cases, enterprizes which, according to received opinions, would appear impossible; and we shall be less afraid of penetrating into the interior of the chest. M. Richerand even hopes that by opening the pericardium itself, and using proper injections, we may cure a disease that has hitherto been always fatal, the dropsy of that cavity.

The French Government is preparing a voyage to Lapland. It is to proceed beyond the North Cape, into the Frozen Ocean, and is expected to terminate about the end of September this year.

Le Voyageur, steam brig, which sailed from L'Orient for Senegal on the 18th of October, arrived safely at the place of its destination, after a voyage of sixteen days. This is the first steam vessel that sailed from a French port, on a voyage of any length.

A carriage with sails has lately been exhibited at Paris. It appears that this carriage is of English construction; the object of the inventor is to substitute sails for horses, and the mechanism is simple and ingenious.

The following is a report of the number of persons imprisoned in France, on the first of July, 1819:—Accused 8,274. Sentenced to imprisonment for a term less than a year 2,389—to compulsory labours, during their confinement 1,160—to labour of a miscellaneous description 435—to solitary confinement 9,521, of whom 6,206 are men, and 3,315 women—to one year's imprisonment and upwards 9,824, of whom 7,158 are men, and 2,666 women.—Total 31,603.

The French *Journal des Voyages* reports that in February last, several distant voyagers had met in Rome. Among these, was M. de Forbin; who intended to visit the coasts of Barbary, and Messrs. Banks and Barry, returned from Abyssinia, Upper Egypt and Syria. Mr. Banks brought away a curious inscription, found on the municipal or town house of a city in Asia, of the time of the latter Roman Emperors. It contains a tariff or maximum of commodities and personal services in the Roman empire, from the price of oil and grains to the hire of a horse for the day; from the salary of a barber to the perquisites of the conservator of curiosities of the place.

The same Journal announces the return to Europe of M. Belzoni, after an absence of ten years, five of which were spent in Egypt and Nubia. The sarcophagus of alabaster which he discovered at Thebes was deposited, in good condition, with the British consul, at Alexandria, to be embarked for England; as was also the obelisk twenty-two feet long found at Philœ, beyond the first cataract of the Nile. The discoveries of M. Belzoni, with an account of his voyage on the coast of the Red Sea and in the Oasis, are preparing for publication. The model of the superb tomb discovered at Thebes, will be set up, when an eligible site shall be fixed upon.

ITALY.

It appears from some Foreign Journals, that the King of Naples has concluded a convention with the Court of Rio Janeiro, whereby malefactors that have been usually exiled in the small islands of the Mediterranean are to be transported to Brazil, to undergo compulsory labours.

In the prosecution of the excavation at Pompeii, several buildings have lately been laid open in the fine street leading to the Temples of Isis and Hercules, and to the theatre. In one house some surgical instruments of excellent workmanship have been found, and several well-executed paintings of fruit and animals.

RUSSIA.

M. the Count de Romanzow is fitting out at his own expense an expedition which is to set out from Tehouktches, so as to pass over the solid ice from Asia to America, to the north of Behring's Strait, at the point where Cook and Kotzebue were stopped. The same nobleman is also fitting out an expedition which is to ascend one of the rivers which disembogue on the western coast in Russian America, in order to penetrate into the unknown tracts that lie between Icy Cape and the river Mackenzie.

In the course of last winter, the Russian government established, for the use of travellers along the Gulph of Finland, from Petersburg to Cronstadt, guard-houses, at the distance of every three wersts, or from one French half league to another. These are kept well warmed, and so carefully attended to, that none need object passing the night there. On the tops of the buildings, were reverberatory lamps, to be seen at a distance, and in foggy weather, large bells are kept constantly ringing, to recall strayed travellers. The road is also indicated by large poles with flags, on both sides, at due distances. About half way, a capital inn has been built, plentifully stored with every necessary, to warm and comfort the body, and cheer the spirits.

Professor Rask, in a letter dated 19th of October last, announces his arrival at Mosdok, on the Terek, after having crossed over from Astracan, with a caravan of one hundred carriages. With the exception of an Armenian merchant, he was the only Christian in the party; he speaks highly, however, of the cordiality of their manners. The troubles with which the Caucasian districts are agitated will prevent him from studying the language and manners of the inhabitants, nor will he be able to execute his original project of repairing to India by land, from the wars in the eastern regions of Persia. But he purposes exploring the western tracts of that empire, and on reaching the coast, to take shipping in some English vessel.

EGYPT.

It appears that M. Frediani, an Italian, has succeeded in arriving at the Island of Oases in the Desert, whereon stands the Temple of Jupiter Ammon, visited 2150 years ago by the Macedonian madman. He was attended by a considerable armed force.

GREECE.

By a letter from Athens, dated Aug. 21, 1819, it appears that a Bible Society has been formed at Athens, the direction of which is confided to twelve respectable inhabitants, all Greeks by nation.

Since the 15th of Feb. St. Maure, one of the Ionian Isles, has been a prey to alarms occasioned by earthquakes. On the 21st of February, a dead subterraneous noise was heard, which was succeeded by a violent storm. These phenomena were followed by the shock of an earthquake so violent, that part of the great fortress fell down, and the bridge across the channel was shattered in several places. The square situated in the centre of the town, sank sensibly; the Church of St. Sauveur was soon a heap of ruins; the walls of St. Martin's Church were much damaged; several houses fell down, and others were so much damaged that the inhabitants were unable to shelter themselves from the heavy rain which followed the earthquake. A little island has recently been discovered, supposed to have been the cause of the late earthquakes, the Aid, Capt. Smith, has sailed to examine the island. St. Maure continues in a most deplorable condition, the soil being in a state of continual oscillation. A violent shock took place on the 6th of April, in a marshy spot, accompanied by a strong smell of sulphur.

UNITED STATES.

The United States have established their pretensions to an island in the Pacific Ocean, in an easterly situation, between the 9th and 10th degrees of latitude, and which bears the name of Madison. Captain Porter, commander of the American frigate Essex, first landed there in November, 1813, and a fort has since been erected, with sixteen cannon, by the consent of the inhabitants.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

BY Mr. Clegg's new method of producing coal-gas, he can produce 25,000 cubic feet of coal-gas from one chaldron of Newcastle Wallsend coal, without generating either tar or ammoniacal liquor, being 15,000 cubic feet more than was formerly produced. The coal is introduced, by a mechanical process, in strata not exceeding half an inch in thickness. In this way, the retorts are kept at an uniform heat, and the coal is completely and rapidly decomposed, so that the whole of the hydrogen combines with the charcoal, constituting olefiant gas; and the matter which usually escaped in the form of tar and ammoniacal liquor is perfectly decomposed. The expence of producing 50,000 cubic feet of gas in twenty-four hours on the old plan is 3817l.; upon the new plan 1123l.; and the expence of producing an equal quantity of light from oil 19,010l.

Mr. Perkins, the ingenious inventor of the siderographic process of engraving, has ascertained that water is compressible in a much greater degree than it appeared to be from the experiments of Canton and Zimmerman. "Having filled a cylinder, three feet long and four inches diameter, with water, into which a rod or piston was passed through a stuffing box, and having a sliding ring upon the rod, the whole was lowered 500 fathoms into the sea, when it appeared, by the situation of the sliding ring, that the column of water which pressed upon the piston, had sunk it so as to have compressed the water one hundredth part of its bulk. The same apparatus was placed in a cannon filled with water, and secured very tight, when a pressure equal to 500 fathoms, was forced in by means of the hydraulic press, and the same results as in the experiment in the ocean took place."—*London Journal of Arts.*

Mr. Thomas Dick, of Perth, observed the planet Venus, on the 16th October, 1819, when she was only 6 days and 19 hours past the time of her superior conjunction with the Sun. Her distance from the Sun's eastern limb was then only 1° 28′ 42″. From this observation Mr. Dick concludes, 1. That Venus may be distinctly seen at the moment of her superior conjunction with a moderate magnifying power, when her geocentric latitude exceeds 1° 44′ 47″; and, 2. That during the space of 583 days, or about 19 months, the time Venus takes in moving from one conjunction with the Sun to a like conjunction again, when her latitude at the time of her superior conjunction exceeds 1° 44′ 47″, she may be seen, by means of an equatorial telescope, every clear day without interruption, except at the moment of her inferior conjunction, and four days before and after it. Mr. Dick considers day observations as of great utility, in ascertaining whether or not Venus has an atmosphere, as Schroeter supposes; and he suggests the propriety of employing them, with the view of discovering if any planets exist in the immense interval of 37 millions of miles between Mercury and the Sun. In making day observations, Mr. Dick has always found, that the opaque screen which is used to intercept the direct rays of the Sun, produces an effect corresponding to its distance from the object end of the telescope.—*Brewster's Journal.*

A paper read at the Cambridge Philosophical Society by Mr. Christie, "On the Laws according to which Masses of Iron influence Magnetic Needles" states, that instead of a mass of iron, disturbing a needle by becoming a magnet, having its north and south poles in the upper and lower part respectively, he supposes that the needle is guided in its horizontal direction by magnetic particles passing through its centre in the direction of its natural dip; and the iron to act principally, if not wholly, on these particles, causing, by their deviation towards it, a corresponding deviation of the horizontal needle. In confirmation of this, he found by experiment, that when the disturbing mass is placed at the same distance from the magnetic axis and the centre of the needle, the deviation of the horizontal needle, when properly estimated from the magnetic axis, is always the same, whether the mass be placed to the north, or the south, or any other point of the compass with respect to the needle.

On the 2d of November in the afternoon, a red-coloured rain fell at Blankenburg and Dixmude, in Flanders. In the following night the same happened at Scheveningen. When analysed, it yielded the hydrochlorate of cobalt, and on November 23, the whole atmosphere appeared as covered with a thick haze of a dingy orange colour, during which rain fell of a *dark inky appearance*, and apparently impregnated with some black substance, resembling soot.

Sir GEORGE MACKENZIE, Bart. read a Paper, on the 3d of January, to the Edinburgh Royal Society, entitled, *Speculations on the Nature of Sound.* The facts which he chiefly dwelt upon were, first, That in every experiment, air has intervened between all bodies supposed to have the power of emitting and of conducting sound, and the apparatus of the ear; 2. That sound varies in quality, and that the quality is not altered by transmission through different media, although the intensity of the sound may be increased or diminished; 3. That the intensity of sound does not depend on the rate of vibration; 4. That different substances have the power of modifying the quality of sound; 5. That there are cases in which sounds interfere with one another; 6. That the same effect, in acquiring any pitch of sound, may be obtained by preserving a spring of the same length, while the volume of air connected with it is altered in dimension, (as in playing on a Jew's harp); or by keeping the volume of air the same, while the dimensions of the spring are altered, (as in the trumpet of an organ). Sir George Mackenzie's opinions, as far as they were stated, are, 1. That sound is a medium *sui generis;* 2. That this medium is emitted by no other substance but air; 3. That it is not conducted through air, but that successive portions of air, when put into a certain condition by impulse, emit it; and that when the impulse reaches the air in connection with the tympanum, the sound emitted by that portion of air alone, is made perceptible to us by the apparatus of the internal ear; and that we learn to judge of the distance of the body that gives the impulse, in a manner analogous to that by which we judge of the distance of objects in perspective; and that our acquaintance with sounds, as they proceed from impulse given by certain means, is derived from an imperceptible induction, similar to that by which a child learns the meaning of words, and forms correct ideas of distance. Lastly, That all means of producing sound, are only means of causing air to emit it.

Dr. Fergusson, Inspector of Hospitals, read a paper, on the 17th of January, *On the Nature and Properties of the Marsh Poison,* as known under the titles of *Marsh Miasmata* and *Malaria*. The author endeavoured to prove, from a reference to the medical topography of various places in the South of Europe and the West Indies, that the universally received opinions of aqueous and vegetable putrefaction, single or combined, being the sources of this poison, were unfounded; that putrefaction under any shape had no effect in producing it; that it never emanates from water in bulk, however putrid that water may be, nor is necessarily an exhalation from marshes, but some modification of the state of the atmosphere by heat and moisture, being the product of a highly advanced stage of the drying process in absorbent soils, that had previously and recently been saturated with water. The illustrations were principally taken from the countries where the author had served with the British armies during the last twenty-five years, and exhibited a great variety of facts and observations in support of the opinions the paper professed to advocate. Other properties of the marsh poison, such as its particular adherence to and attraction for lofty umbrageous trees and rising grounds in the neighbourhood of swamps; its concentration in ravines, hollows, or leeward localities; its absorption from passing over water, and rarefaction or dissipation by the sun's heat, and regular currents of wind, were also pointed out and illustrated. In the course of the paper, the author, while treating of the effects of the marsh poison, was led to consider its extreme and most baleful product,—the yellow fever of the tropics;—and the non-contagious nature of that disease, was established by a series of facts and arguments that appeared to be incontestible. It concluded with some observations on the mode of reception of the marsh poison into the human constitution, whether by the lungs, the stomach or the skin, which last the author seemed to think was the most probable channel, and supported his opinion by some illustrations taken from the plague of the Levant, and the peculiar idiosyncracy of the African or Creole Negroes.

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED *in the* FIRST YEAR *of the* REIGN *of* GEORGE THE FOURTH, *or in the* FIRST SESSION *of the* SEVENTH PARLIAMENT *of the* UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. VII. ***To repeal so much of several Acts as requires Bonds to be given to his Majesty in certain Cases, and the taking of certain Oaths in Matters relating to the Revenue of Customs, and to prevent Fees being offered or given to Officers and other Persons in the Service of the Customs.***—June 22, 1820.

Sec. V. Whereas by an act passed in the Fifty-first Year of His late Majesty's Reign, entituled An Act for the Abolition and Regulation of certain Officers in the Customs, it is, amongst other things, enacted, that no Fee, Perquisite, Gratuity, or Reward, whether pecuniary, or of any other sort or description whatever, shall be required, taken, or received by any Officer, Clerk, or other Person, executing or performing or assisting in the execution or performance of any of the Duties, or acting in any of the Offices or employments in or belonging to his Majesty's Customs in the Port of London, for any Service, Act, Duty, Matter, or Thing done or performed, or to be done or performed by any or either of such Officers, Clerks, or other Persons, on account of or relating to any such Office or Employment, except as herein-after is provided: and whereas the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland have, by virtue of a power granted to them by the said Act, extended the provisions thereof to the Outports of Great Britain, and to the Officers, Clerks, and other Persons employed in the Service of the Customs therein: And whereas it has been found that many evil-disposed Persons do, notwithstanding the Provisions of the said Act, offer and give Fees, Perquisites, Gratuities, or Rewards to Officers, Clerks, and other Persons employed in the Service of the Customs, who are by the afore-recited Act prohibited from receiving the same, whereby the Provisions of the said Act have been very much defeated; be it therefore enacted, that if any Person or Persons shall, from and after the passing of this Act, give, offer, or promise to give any Fee, Perquisite, Gratuity, or Reward, whether pecuniary or of any other sort or description whatever, to any such Officer, Clerk, or other Person, for any Service, Act, Duty, Matter, or thing done or performed, or to be done or performed, by any or either of such Officers, Clerks, or other Persons, on account of, or relating to, any such Office or Employment, every such Person or Persons shall, for each and every such Offence (whether the same offer or promise be accepted or performed or not) forfeit the sum of Five Hundred Pounds.

CAP. VIII. *To allow a Drawback on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize imported into any British Colony or Plantation in America, on the Exportation thereof to any Foreign Country to which they may be legally exported.*—June 22, 1820.

I. On re-exportation of Goods to any Foreign Country, a Drawback of the Duty paid on Exportation shall be allowed.

II. Proof being made on Oath that such Duty had been paid.

III. Searcher may open and examine packages; and if found less in Quantity or Value than expressed in entry, Goods to be forfeited.

IV. No Drawback allowed unless Goods shipped within Three Years from the Time they were originally imported, and unless claimed within Two Years after Goods shipped for Exportation.

CAP. IX. *For granting the Privileges of British Ships to Vessels built at Malta, Gibraltar, and Heligoland, and certain of those Privileges to Vessels built in the British Settlements at Honduras.*—June 22, 1820.

I. Vessels built at Malta, Gibraltar, and Heligoland to be registered, and Certificate obtained, according to the Regulations of 26 G. 3. c. 60.

II. Vessels built at Honduras entitled to Privileges of British Vessels, so far as regards direct Trade between those Settlements and the United Kingdom.

CAP. X. *For applying certain Monies therein mentioned for the Service of the Year* 1820.—June 22, 1820.

CAP. XI. *To continue, until the Fifth Day of July, One thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, an Act of the Fifty-seventh Year of His late Majesty, for regulating the Trade and Commerce to and from the Cape of Good Hope, and for regulating the Trade of the Island of Mauritius.*—June 22, 1820.

CAP. XII. *To extend several Acts for allowing the Importation and Exportation of certain Goods and Merchandize to Morant Bay, in the Island of Jamaica.*—June 22, 1820.

CAP. XIII. *For funding Exchequer Bills to a certain Amount, and for raising a Sum of Money by way of Annuities for the Service of the Year* 1820.—June 22, 1820.

Persons subscribing to the funding of 7,000,000l. of Exchequer Bills, depositing 20 per cent. shall be entitled to 99l. of the 5 per cents. for every 100l. so subscribed.

CAP. XIV. *To repeal the Drawback on certain Gold Articles exported; and to permit the Exportation of Cordage, entitled to Bounty, free from Right of Pre-emption by the Commissioners of the Navy.*—June 22, 1820.

CAP. XV. *To continue, until the Twenty-fifth Day of July, One thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, an Act of the Twenty-eighth Year of His late Majesty, for the more effectual encouragement of the Manufacture of Flax and Cotton in Great Britain.* — June 22, 1820.

CAP. XVI. *To continue, until the Twenty-fifth Day of July, One thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, an Act of the Fifty-ninth Year of His late Majesty, to continue certain Laws of Excise with regard to Crown Glass and Flint and Phial Glass, and to alter certain Laws with regard to Flint Glass.*—June 22, 1820.

CAP. XVII. *For raising the Sum of Five Millions by way of Annuities.*—June 22, 1820.

Contributors entitled to 100l. Reduced Annuities, and 42l. 4s. in the Three per Cent. Consols.

CAP. XVIII. *For further continuing, until the Twenty-fifth Day of March, One thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, an Act of the Fifty-eighth Year of His late Majesty, for preventing Aliens from becoming naturalized, or being made or becoming Denizens, except in certain Cases.*—June 22, 1820.

NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN JULY,

With an Historical *and* Critical Proemium.

⁂ *Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the* 18*th of the Month.*

MR. LEIGH HUNT, the author of *Rimini*, and other poems, chiefly of a classic description, has again favoured the literary world, with a translation of the *Amyntas, a Tale of the Woods*, from the Italian of Torquato Tasso. The pastoral Comedy of Italy has been long and deservedly celebrated, but not sufficiently *known*, particularly among the English. The Germans, indeed, have availed themselves of that originality and happy union of simplicity and grace, which the genius of the Italian poets was the first to revive after the Greek and Roman models—and thus, Gessner, Lessing, Goëthe, and Wieland, have produced in their lighter moments, numerous and elegant little tales, and poems of a pastoral character, in which they have often imitated, and borrowed from, the rural muse of Tasso, Bonarelli, and Guarini. Not that we are destitute of beautiful poems, upon this plan, in our own language, but they are of a more independent and national character —more full of nature and local associations, than abounding with the flowers of poetry, and a rich and playful imagination, filled with concetti, of which the Italians are so fond; and we think our English authors are fortunate in this, as the more entire our national literature, in all its branches, can be preserved, the more true and lasting will it be. But though the more light and sparkling genius of Italy, in its pastoral and other poems, was not at all consonant with the strength and grandeur of poetic spirit which animated our poets in the days of Elizabeth: yet the more trifling literary productions of Italian growth, and those of its poets in their "youthful tide," such as the Amyntas, and the Filli di Sciro, are well calculated in way of version, for the more limited but sparkling genius of our modern metropolitan poets. We, therefore, think this translation superior to any thing of Mr. Hunt's which we have seen: it has more of what is good in his manner, and abounds in fewer of his faults. It is written, too, quite *con amore*. We perceive our author is in his true element—for the original itself is simple and *affected* throughout. The Amyntas is by no means a fine specimen of Tasso's powers as a poet; except in probability, and natural expression of character, it is undoubtedly inferior to the *Pastor Fido*, and the *Filli di Sciro*. We are happy to say, that, though not without faults, the translation is a very pleasing one, the language is easy and natural—the thoughts, without the appearance of constraint, are well preserved, and a few of the chorusses are given in a style and versification which we wish Mr. H. had more frequently been at the pains to observe in other productions.

Mr. Barry Cornwall has published a new volume of Poems, containing *Marcian Colonna*, a Story; three more *Dramatic Scenes*, accompanied with other pieces, which have chiefly made their appearance before, in the Edinburgh and London Magazines.—This mode of serving up the same dish to the palate of the public, instead of another course, has become more fashionable than fair and just, and we shall not cease to decry it, until our young poets shew more invention and abundance, or *less greediness* of fame. When they *do* write, let us, at least, have things new, whether they are excellent or not. Of the Dramatic Scenes, it is enough to say, that they are fully equal to the last; some of the smaller poems are fanciful and beautiful. But we are sorry that we cannot compliment Mr. C. on the further developements of poetic powers in the composition of the chief poem. It has more of the peculiarities and faults of an imitative system, without being redeemed by any great and striking qualities, like the poetry of Byron and Wordsworth.

One of the most remarkable volumes has appeared within the month that has for a long time challenged the curiosity of the public. It is a collection of those early records of the History of Jesus Christ, and of the writings attributed to his disciples, which, for unexplained reasons, were rejected by the councils of Laodicea and Nice, and which have hitherto, either been scattered in expensive collections, or published in forms chiefly addressed to the learned. These most curious Histories fill a volume of the size of the New Testament, whose "*Apocryphal*" Books they properly constitute, and they will command the attention of all, and the respect of those who do not yield their faith to the authority of Popish councils. In matters of doctrine they are important, and as topics of history and research, they are inestimably curious. The language of the translation is often bald, but it is that which has been adopted by Jones and other Biblical critics, and the present editor has done what Stephens did for the canonical books, by dividing the whole into verses for convenience of reference. We shall not wonder if we see them bound with the New Testament, just as the Apocryphal Books of the Old Testament are bound with that work; nor be surprised if they become the subject of many commentaries, expositions, and pious discourses.

John Foster, Esq. has recently published *An Essay on the Evils of Popular Ignorance*, in which he has very fully and ingeniously considered a subject of extreme difficulty; and of vast importance to the general interests of society and good government. The work is of a truly moral, and religious tendency—its object the exposition of the causes and consequences of that universal ignorance amongst the people, which though death to them, is the life and spirit of despotic laws and government—and the only safe engine of royal tyranny and oppression. Our author clearly demonstrates, that the greatest calamity which can befall a nation, is a supine acquiescence in the degraded condition which nature seems to have imposed both upon individuals and nations who *dare* not to assert those powers of thought and action, which, if strenuously urged, will always be found equal to the acquisition of private, as of public independence. We shall now quote his own words:—"In several parts of the Essay will be found a language of emphatic censure on that policy of states, or in other words, that predominant spirit and system in the administration of the affairs of nations, by which the people have been abandoned to such a deplorable state of intellectual, and, consequently, moral degradation, while resources,

sources, approaching to immensity, have been lavished on objects of vulgar ambition. So far from feeling that such observations can require any apology, he thinks it is high time for all the advocates of moral, intellectual, and religious improvement, to raise a protesting voice against that economy of the states denominated Christian, which has for ages found every conceivable thing necessary to be done, at all costs and hazards, rather than to enlighten, reform, and refine the people."

The Journal of New Voyages and Travels proceeds with unparalleled success, and is become one of the best-read works of its time. The last number contains Castellan's Travels in Italy. He is an artist, and also an enthusiastic antiquary, therefore qualified above others to explore such a country. His accounts of the crimes of the Italian Despotisms, in the wretchedness of the people, are so many lessons to all people to maintain an effectual check on the policy of their government. The plates are numerous, and their subjects unusually interesting.

Amongst the lighter and more elegant works of the month, a translation of *The Decameron, or Ten Days Entertainment of Boccacio,* has recently made its appearance, executed in a very faithful and pleasing manner. There is an air of ease and freedom in the language, which seldom reminds us of the constraint and anxious labour of exactness too often apparent in versions from older writers. The present edition likewise contains a more copious account of the life and writings of this celebrated Novellist than any of the former ones we have seen, which are much too scanty to afford any reasonable degree of interest. There are several critical observations subjoined, containing, among other remarks, conjectures upon the most probable sources of history and fiction, whence our Italian Novellist is supposed to have drawn nutriment for that mirth and eloquence of style and narrative, which his hundred pleasant stories inimitably possess. A portrait of Boccacio is prefixt to the volume—and there is likewise an advertisement, by the author of Old Nick, a piece of Family Biography.

Among the numerous productions to which a great *political* and *moral* question has given rise, we notice *A Poem,* entitled *Caroline*; a poem more remarkable for the truth and justice of its sentiments, and the honest cause which it espouses, than for the poetical language, or rhetorical figures in which *fiction* generally abounds. Not that we think it deficient in appropriate style, and those strong appeals to the heart, which constitute the best merit, either of oratory or poetry, but we *do* think, that the importance of the subject appears to support the poet, and yield an enthusiasm, without which we cannot help perceiving that the Muse's wing might flag. What is still more rare in poetry too, this is a poem for the people, and contains some of those great truths which cannot be studied too much.

The cause of popular and liberal education has been powerly supported within the month by the publication of a volume containing every interesting fact which transpired during *All the Voyages Round the World,* by Capt. PRIOR; by a volume in which *the world is displayed in easy verse,* by Mr. LYNCH; and by *a Biographical Class Book,* on the plan of Blair's General Class Book, containing 500 lives of eminent persons, from Homer to Sir Joseph Banks. The embellishments are numerous and interesting, and each work seems calculated to enjoy an extensive and lasting popularity.

In passing our hand over our file of political pamphlets, which are still addressed to us in abundance, exposing the follies, the crimes, and blunders of the chartered libertines, who are daily committing further excesses upon the constitution of our country, we notice *one* upon that scandalous transaction of the transfer of Parga. It is entitled, *An Estimate of the Property abandoned by the Parguinotes,* in refutation of the Statements in No. XLV. of the Quarterly Review; by a British Merchant. This able little statement incontrovertibly proves, that the estimate of the Corfu Commissioners was a false and partial one; so that the value individually received by this unfortunate people, was comparatively nothing for the loss of country and all which they held dear. On a fair calculation, the property ceded is found to amount to above double the sum for which this innocent people, "without a reason as without a crime," was thought deserving of banishment.

GEORGE MAN BURROWS, M.D. F.L.S. has lately added to the medical department of literature, by an able work, entitled, *An Inquiry into certain Errors relative to Insanity, and their Consequences; Practical, Moral, and Physical.* We are of opinion that Dr. B. has very successfully detected the fallacy of the hitherto prevailing theories upon this most calamitous of diseases, and satisfactorily proved, that it is far from being of that incurable nature, and wholly dependent upon the mind, as many even of our enlightened physicians have supposed. Like delirium, and other mental aberrations, induced by alterations of the physical frame, in numerous cases, Dr. B. maintains that the affection of mind may be attributed, and often traced to, bodily causes, which may generally be removed. We entirely agree with Dr. B. in his view of other parts of the subject, and warmly recommend the work to the attention of physicians of asylums, and to the medical faculty in general.

Mr. W. P. MACDONALD, author of the *Moneiad; or, a Poem on the Power of Money,* has recently translated a political work, entitled, *Mirror presented to his*

Sicilian Majesty, Great Britain, and the Allied Sovereigns. The object of this singular production (said to be written by Captain Francis Romeo) purposes, as its title imports, to reflect political facts of the utmost importance, calculated to undeceive the minds of the above imperial personages; which, translated into still plainer English, means, we presume, to "flash their illustrious crimes in their faces." We are, however, doubtful whether our author will accomplish the purpose which the motto of his work points out—"*Vincit enim stultos ratio*," as we have unluckily another proverb which we generally find to hold true, "Bruise a fool in a mortar and he will be never the wiser." There is much curious information, and anecdotes of party intrigues relating to the Courts of Sicily and Naples, contained in this historical Mirror, which we are sometimes, however, afraid does not exactly reflect the truth.

We notice the first and second numbers of a *New System of Geography*, by **Thos. Myers**, M.A. published in quarto, elegantly printed on large wove paper, and accompanied with maps, and numerous engravings illustrating the manners and customs of different countries. The work is intended to be completed in twenty-four parts, forming two quarto volumes; the splendid style and literary arrangement of which will correspond with the parts which have just appeared. We think they will prove a very useful addition to modern voyages and travels, in systematically describing the changes which have taken place in the general geography of the world, and illustrating the course of history by a variety of views and plates, which appear, so far, to have been well executed. There is a fair allowance of matter in every page, without so much sacrifice to wide margin and loose printing as we frequently remark in similar works.

The thirty-first number of *The Pamphleteer* presents us with Mr. **Cottu's** interesting enquiry into the "Administration of the Criminal Code in England, and the Spirit of the English Government." Of the articles contained in this number, Mr. Cottu's is justly entitled to stand the first, exhibiting as it does in every page, the marks of a comprehensive, vigorous, and impartial judgment. He has taken the utmost pains, both by personal observation, by reading, and verbal explanations from the most enlightened characters of the day, to acquire a thorough knowledge not only of the practical routine of our laws, but also of the spirit in which they have been framed; and his view of the English character is no less creditable to his penetration than it must be flattering to Englishmen, who see in the mirror which he holds up to them features, of which, not to be in some measure proud, would be to shew themselves deficient in perception of all that is most valuable in the human race. With our modes of chusing our magistrates, sheriffs, and jurors, M. Cottu is peculiarly satisfied, and the contrast which he draws between them and the proceedings in France, on similar occasions, is indeed sufficiently striking. "It is easy," says he, "to imagine the immense difference which this form of nomination, added to all the other circumstances belonging to it, must make between the sheriffs and our *prefects*, and to see also how great is the independence which these officers are enabled to maintain.—The only advantage that they can desire from their employment being the augmentation of public respect towards them in their own county, their efforts are naturally directed towards satisfying public opinion, and avoiding any action which might turn it against them. This, then, is the grand secret of the perfection of the English Government; almost all the public employments, whether they be those of judges, sheriffs, jurymen, or justices of peace, are so framed as to inspire in those who possess them no other desire than that of attaching to themselves the esteem and affection of those around them; a wish the very nature of which obliges them to conquer all personal feelings and animosities, and apply themselves solely to the discovering, and acting in concert with, the opinion of the people at large." It is this *grand secret* which M. Cottu is never weary of admiring. He is charmed with us as a people who literally govern ourselves, and who on all important occasions take the administration of the law gratuitously upon ourselves, and leave the government scarcely the privilege of interfering even by the most insignificant agent.

Mr. **Gurney's** *Notes, and Observations on Prison Discipline*, cannot come better than immediately after such a work as M. Cottu's. They are concluded in this number from the last.

Dr. **Maclean's** *Essay on Contagion*, may be considered as of considerable importance. He is decidedly of opinion that the plague is an epidemic disease, and that epidemic diseases are *not* contagious; contrary belief is, as he justly observes, productive of such incalculable misery and inconvenience, so fatal to health, so injurious to commerce, so hostile even to humanity and civilization, that we rejoice to see him support his own with the most powerful arguments, drawn not only from his own personal experience, but from the written testimonies of nearly all the writers on the subject, who have had the best opportunities of becoming acquainted with it.

Tributes to Truth, by NICHOLAS LITTLETON, is a publication containing an ingenious but paradoxical attempt to clear up some *imputed* obscurities made or left by Locke and others, and professing to oblige philosophy and common-sense to walk hand-in-hand. Without insisting upon the difficulty of putting this bold promise into execution, we shall merely observe, that after an impartial view of the questions at issue between *our modern philosopher*, and the author of the Essay on the Understanding, the reputation of the latter appears in much less danger than we had at first apprehended, from the powerful title, and assured correctness with which the former opens his case.

A poetical effusion, entitled *A Queen's Appeal*, has made its appearance on the approach of a very *delicate* but *unpopular* investigation, involving the tenderest interests of royalty and honour. If, however, we except against the *propriety* of the Muses interfering in a court of justice, and in the assertion of injured innocence and truth, we must allow that the style in which their poetical appeal is offered, is equally deserving of the admiration of their votaries, and of the friends of her (who are a nation) whose noble character this able production is calculated at once to justify and to adorn.

Mr. W. B. TAYLOR has recently published his second part of an elegant work in quarto, containing a *History of the University of Dublin*, handsomely illustrated with a series of drawings in aquatinto, exhibiting Views of the different Colleges and public buildings belonging to the University. The accompanying history contains much curious and interesting matter, with several anecdotes connected with political affairs, and the variable patronage which, under different reigns, this great seminary of learning has either suffered or enjoyed.

In the cloud of theological tracts which has lately crowded the windows of the booksellers, we observe a publication from the eloquent pen of the Rev. T. BELSHAM, entitled, *Christianity Pleading for the patronage of the Civil Power, but protesting against the aid of the Penal Laws; considered in Three Sermons, preached in Essex-street Chapel.* In the few words which we are able to bestow upon this production, we must observe, that the learned and reverend author appears to have forgotten the tendency of his motto. "*Fides suadenda est non imperanda*," when he advocates a stricter union between the civil and ecclesiastical institutions of the country; for, can any one at all conversant with the ecclesiastical history of the world, be ignorant that where the secular arm has been employed in marshalling the affairs of the Church of Christ, it has almost uniformly extorted obedience and conformity at the faggot, and with the sword—but never deigned to employ precept and persuasion from the pulpit. It is to this species of patronage and interference that we owe the curse of persecution and inquisition, with the long train of religious evils which, for a season, appeared to desolate the christian world. Neither do these new-fangled doctrines of the union of church and state find their support in the authority of the gospel. So sensible was the Founder of our religion, of the insidious and grasping nature of temporal power, that he always wisely deprecated its interference in sacred affairs—"Render unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's; but unto God the things which are God's," is an injunction which plainly points out the distinction which should ever be made between the church and state government of the world. These Sermons, however, are most ably written.

We warmly recommend to the attention of the English legislature, a consideration of a little tract, entitled, *The Improvement of English Roads urged, during the existing dearth of Employment for the Poor*. The policy and humanity of bringing some measure before Parliament for the mitigation, if not for the removal, of that crying evil of pauperism which is rife throughout the land, were never more peremptorily called for than at the present period—when the middle and most useful classes of society, are daily added to those who are a burden to their country, by the necessity of administering support to them until they are themselves reduced to equal poverty. In such a situation of things, would it not be as wise in Parliament to devote a few millions to improving the agriculture or the roads of the country, and employing its starving population, as to disburse double the amount in supporting an army during a general peace, for the inhuman and mistaken purpose of holding the poor in awe, and cutting them to pieces if they should assemble together to petition for relief and work?

We notice several numbers of a new periodical publication, entitled, *Biographia Curiosa; or, Memoirs of remarkable Characters of the Reign of George the Third.* Each number is accompanied with portraits to the biographical notices, said to have been collected from the most authentic sources, by GEORGE SMEETON. The work is of a light and desultory nature, principally consisting of anecdotes, and descriptions of a humorous or sentimental nature, respecting a class of beings of an itinerant disposition yclepped beggars, with other singular geniuses who have experienced the vicissitudes, the promises and infidelities of fortune.

The Rev. C. C. Colton, A.M. and late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, has recently presented the thinking world with a publication entitled *Lacon, or Many Things in Few Words; addressed to those who Think.* The work is formed upon the same plan as Rochefaucault's Maxims, La Bruyère, Lavater's Axioms, and similar authors, studious only of the "Φιλοσοφια παραδειγματων," in which compression of style and pithiness of matter are the chief recommendations to our notice. Amongst some compilation, the author has mingled much sound reflection of his own, and we are not afraid to add, that in the numerous subjects upon which he touches, he has contrived to render them both instructive and entertaining.

We beg leave to call the attention of our medical readers to a very useful and interesting monthly publication, entitled, *The Medical Intelligencer.* The object of this work is to give a complete view of all the papers published in the different Medical Journals, and also an account of the papers on medical subjects in every periodical publication of the day.

The first number of a periodical series of *Portraits of Eminent Foreign Composers, accompanied with Biographical Notices;* has been recently published in large quarto size, with a fine type and paper, and in a most elegant and finished style of engraving. It contains an account of the celebrated Ludwig von Beethoven, with his portrait, engraved from a fine painting of him by the famous Louis Lebronne. In an age when the works of the best foreign composers are in high and deserved repute, such a publication must be a source of interest and gratification to many.

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The present State of Chili, from the report laid before Congress; by Judge Bland, the Commissioner sent to that country by the Government of the United States, 1818. 3s. 6d.

Customs of the Manor of Taunton and Taunton Deane. 2s. 6d.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

No. V. Vol. III. of the Modern Voyages and Travels, contains Castellan's Travels in Italy, illustrated by engravings. 3s. 6d. sewed, 4s. bds.

All the Voyages round the World, from Magellan in 1520, to Krusenstern in 1820, prepared from the original Journals; by Capt. Samuel Prior, illustrated with 72 engravings. 12mo. 10s. 6d. bound in red.

Travels in Sicily, Greece and Albania; by the Rev. T. S. Hughes, illustrated by numerous engravings. 2 vols. 4to. 5l. 5s. bds.

Popular Travels and Voyages throughout the Continent and Islands of Europe; by Mrs. Jamieson (late Miss Thurtle). 12mo. 9s. bds.

A Tour through a part of the Netherlands, France and Switzerland, in 1817; by Thomas Higer. 8s.

Journal of a Tour through part of the Snowy Range of the Himala Mountains, and to the sources of the Rivers Jumna and Ganges; by J. B. Fraser, Esq. with a map. royal 4to. 3l. 8s.

Twenty Views in the Himala Mountains, illustrative of the foregoing Travels. Engraved from the original drawings made on the spot; by J. B. Fraser, Esq. to subscribers 21l. non subscribers 26l. 5s.

NEW MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

The Favorite Air of Lullaby, *arranged for the Harp, and dedicated to Miss Stephens, by W. Henry Steil.* 3s.

THIS publication consists of an introductory movement of twenty-three bars, and the announced air of *Lullaby*, with five variations, and a coda. The air itself is faithfully and simply given; and the added matter exhibits taste, judgment, and a degree of embellishment that almost rises to the dignity of invention. Indeed, we cannot but give Mr. Steil credit for original talent; nor refrain from suggesting our opinion, that he would find his account in straining for a higher honor than that of new-modelling old materials,—a practice which, in our times, has been too general; and which, for the most part, declares the absence of inventive talent, or want of spirit for its display.

A Venetian Boat Song, written and arranged for Three Voices, by D. A. O'Meara, Esq.

The melody applied to the words of this song is the plainest that can be imagined, but not without meaning and effect. The combination of the parts is easy and unlaboured; and where much is not attempted, but little can be achieved. The harmony, however, is free from theoretical error; and while the air gratifies the untutored ear, the connoisseur will be pleased with the combination. The poetry is comprehended in two verses, to the second of which the harmonized air is repeated.

Overture to La Clemenza di Tito, composed by Mozart; arranged for Two Performers on the Piano-Forte, by J. F. Burrowes. 2s.

Mr. Burrowes, in his arrangement of this beautiful effusion of Mozart, has displayed considerable ingenuity, and knowledge of effect. The predominant ideas of the composition are judiciously distributed between the two performers; and much useful exercise is afforded to the juvenile finger.

"The Tear that gems dear Woman's Eye;" a Ballad, written and adapted to a Popular Caledonian Melody, by D. A. O'Meara, Esq. 1s. 6d.

For this ballad, the symphonies and accompaniments of which are composed by Mr. C. N. Smith, Mr. O'Meara has selected not only one of the most attractive of the best known Scotch airs, but a melody that is peculiarly appropriate to the sentiment of his words. The poetry (limited to two verses) exhibits some natural and beautiful ideas, expressed in easy, smooth, and flowing diction.

THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE.—Saturday, July 8th, the Theatre Royal, Drury-Lane, terminated its first season under the assiduous and skilful management of Mr. Elliston. The task that spirited and enterprizing gentleman imposed upon his abilities and industry, when he undertook the conduct of the unwieldy machine that had baffled the efforts of a Right Honourable and Honourable Committee, seemed at first to say more for his courage than for his discretion; but the flattering success and eminent credit which have crowned and rewarded his laudable exertions, prove his perfect competency for the formidable undertaking, and that the Committee could not have selected a more eligible lessee.

The result of two hundred and six performances, (eighty-five of tragedy, sixty-two of comedy, and fifty-nine of opera) has been combined fame and profit, and a satisfactory demonstration of what talent, judgment, and persevering exertion can effect. While the zeal of the new manager put in requisition all his own personal resources, his liberality assembled a host of histrionic powers; and each province of the drama has been enriched, either by the pathos and energy of a *Kean*, the ever-pleasant ease and gaiety of an *Elliston*, the nature, and genuine humour of a *Munden*, the refined taste of a *Braham*, or the charming voice and finished manner of a *Vestris*.

Under these circumstances, we are not to wonder that the public have felt and rewarded Mr. Elliston's strong claim upon their sanction and support; and that Mr. Russel was so warmly greeted, when, for the Manager, himself, and the whole Company, he came forward and addressed to the audience the following words:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen,

"After the usual season, for the success of which our sincerest thanks are due to your generous and uniform kindness, it becomes our special and pleasing duty to express in the warmest terms, the deep and cordial sense we entertain of your liberal and unremitted patronage.

"In the several provinces of the Drama, that exertion has been employed without which we could have had no pretensions to the high favour we have enjoyed. To deserve that favour, without injuring the interests of a meritorious rival establishment, we may with truth affirm, has been our ardent and incessant effort.

"I beg leave to add, that Mr. Kean's late accident prevented the completion of a wish that he should appear in all his established characters before the close of the season.—But it is his intention to return when his previous provincial engagements are fulfilled; and to have the honor of completing that intention by once performing each of his principal parts, before his departure for America.

"It is with much pleasure I have to state, that Mr. Kean's temporary absence from this country, is agreeable to a mutual and cordial understanding and arrangement between himself and the proprietor, and that it is his intention to return to this theatre, again to court your indulgence.

"I have now, Ladies and Gentlemen, for the Proprietor and the Company of this establishment, only to repeat the thanks my grateful feelings have already dictated; and to assure you, that, on his part and theirs, no effort will ever be spared, to merit the continuance of your kindness. Till next month, we most respectfully take our leave."

COVENT-GARDEN.—Monday, the 17th of July, the Theatre Royal, Covent-Garden, closed (till near the middle of next month) with the last new tragedy of *Virginius*, in which Mr. Macready displayed his usual skill and energy, and was received with that applause which his growing excellence has uniformly extorted. The season of this House, though not equally prosperous with that of the other royal establishment, has, on the whole, we understand, been tolerably successful; and from the new accumulation of talent, and active preparations to which the proprietors look for the future patronage of the public, we should have no doubt of the speedily improved condition of its treasury.

At the fall of the curtain, Mr. Fawcett, to whose lot, for several successive years, it has fallen to fulfil a task which could not be consigned to better hands, addressed the audience as follows:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen,

"This being the last night of the present season, the acceptable task devolves on me, to return our sincere thanks for the kind patronage and support with which you have honoured this theatre.

"Your kindness has given popularity to most of our productions; and where our exertions have fallen short of our intentions to please, you have generously extended your forbearance and indulgence. For this we cannot but be grateful, and shall ever feel it a duty to bow to your decisions.

"Vaunting promises are as unnecessary as they would be absurd. We always have done, and shall continue to do, all that lies in our power, to render this establishment worthy of a great metropolis.

"All the Performers return you thanks for the favour you have uniformly extended to their endeavours: and now we most respectfully bid you farewell, until Monday, the eleventh of September."

MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT *of* DISEASES *and* CASUALTIES *occurring in public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the* CITY DISPENSARY, *the limits of which, commencing at the Fleet-street end of Chancery Lane, pass through Gray's Inn-lane, Portpool-lane, Hatton Wall, Great Saffron-hill, West street, Smithfield-bars, Charterhouse-lane and Square; along Goswell-street to Old-street; down Old-street, as far as Bunhill-row; thence crossing the Old Jewry and extending along Queen-street, terminate at the water-side.*

THAT disorder which is for the most part the visitation of the vernal or autumnal season, has this year appeared with much frequency and force during the summer solstice—a circumstance which is plainly attributable to those most extraordinary vicissitudes in exterior temperature that the few past weeks have witnessed—changes which, in rapidity and extent, were scarcely, perhaps, ever equalled even in this proverbially changeable climate.

Rheumatism is one of the most intractable of all the complaints with which the art of medicine is called upon to encounter, and one to which the *obsta principiis* rule applies with especial propriety. Ουκ δεῖ μέχρι λειποθυμίης ἄγειν, τοῦτο ποιέειν, ἢν ἐξαρκεσῃ ὁ νοσέων, says the Father of Medicine, in refeference to disease generally—and there is no disease, perhaps, to which the maxim is more appropriate than the one in question; the practitioner often being peremptorily called upon to crush it in its nascent state, even at the expence of his patient's feelings, in order to prevent a severe and continued malady; which continuance, beside the pain and inconvenience that it involves, is much more calculated to operate injuriously upon the constitutional *stamina* than even a severe shock given at once by remedial measures. That kind of "bold practice" which regards merely the disorder, and cares not for the subject of it, ever has had, and ever will have, the present writer's bold and decided disapproval; but the *in medio* principle, if properly conceived, is equally a stranger to timidity and indecision as it is to rant and rashness; and in the *summi morbi* the *summæ curationes* often most palpably and most happily apply. Elaterium, in half-grain doses, administered at the commencement of a rheumatic attack, will frequently convert into a trifling and transient, what, not thus powerfully opposed *in limine*, would have proved a most painful and protracted malady; the colchicum, likewise, is often highly serviceable,* and as a mean of lessening the severity of suffering which confirmed rheumatism occasions, the stramonium extract is many times attended with marked advantage. Peruvian bark, too, is an excellent remedy for some kinds of rheumatism. These medicinals, and others, are of course to be administered, suspended, and varied, under the individual observation and discretion of the prescriber. The writer ought not to omit saying, that in some inveterate instances of the disease in question, he has found the compression and percussion recommended by Dr. Balfour of unequivocal service; and in chronic affections of a rheumatic kind, galvanism has often been administered, under the Reporter's direction, with a happy result.

Affections of the stomach still continue to be benefited by the oxyd of bismuth, the virtues of which are, perhaps, not duly appreciated by the generality of practitioners: its administration is not invariably successful, even in cases apparently similar to those which had before been relieved,—but what practitioner is able to predicate of any single medicine an absolute uniformity of operation ?

The Reporter has recently received much gratification in hearing a masterly lecture from Mr. Wilson, at the College of Surgeons, condemnatory of the too frequent practice of applying steel and other instruments in cases of commencing deformity in young persons, and urging the superiority of those remedial plans which are founded upon the principle of insuring a consentaneous and steady action of all the muscles, particularly of the back. Those contrivances which distort artificially, in order to oppose the distortions of nature, are often far worse than useless; and steel administered internally is, for the most part, much more advisable than the same material applied outwardly, even under the direction of the most ingenious devices.

Bedford Row, D. Uwins, M.D.
July 20th, 1820.

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* In the urgent recommendation of new medicines, the writer is fully aware that the narrator of their virtues has to encounter a considerable degree of sceptical disposition on the part of his readers; and such disposition is not for the most part unreasonable, since success is often so little commensurate to laudatory accounts of drugs, even from regular and respectable authorities. The reporter, however, cannot refrain from saying, that, as editor of a monthly publication, he has just sent to press a most interesting paper which he has been favoured with by Dr. W. H. Williams, of Ipswich, that contains testimony in favour of the *seeds* of colchicum which cannot fail to excite the deepest interest. The paper alluded to will be found in the London Medical Repository, to be published on the 1st of August.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE wheats have blossomed successfully throughout South Britain, and are proceeding with equal good hope towards a crop. Much of the wheat land which appeared too thinly planted in the spring, bears now a very luxuriant appearance. The spring crops, for the most part, peas excepted, are of equal promise. The season has yet been most capricious, and the old defect of our climate, absence or uncertainty of the solar heat, most marked. Should we be so fortunate as to escape the latter mildew it is the general opinion, that the corn harvest will be very productive. Swedish turnips and the *Lettsom* root, or mangel wurtzel, larger breadths than usual, appear to be great crops. The common turnip, with no greater damage from the fly, than to be expected in such a season, will be a good average. The hops vary in the different counties, but on the whole, are likely to exceed expectation. It is reported, that the fly upon this plant, is not unfrequently the *forerunner of blight;* whereas, in fact, the fly upon all plants, is the consequence of blight. The hay crops, both natural and artificial, are heavy, and with some exceptions, well got in, notwithstanding considerable interruption from the rains. Of fruit there is a general abundance, which has checked the commencing import from the continent. There is an immense plenty of both fat and lean cattle and sheep, and the meat markets are declining. Wool is on the advance. The corn markets have held steadily to price. Two months since, several samples of fine white wheat from Suffolk, were sold at the Corn Exchange at 94s. per quarter, which is quoted to shew the immense difference made by quality, in the price of this inestimable grain.

Smithfield: Beef 4s. 4d. to 6s.—Mutton 4s. to 5s. 8d.—Lamb 5s. to 7s.—Veal 4s. 8d. to 6s. 6d.—Pork 4s. to 6s.—Bacon 5s.—Raw fat 3s. 6½d.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 54s. to 84s.—Barley 30s. to 44s.—Oats 20s. to 34s. – The Quartern-loaf in London 12½d.—Hay 3l. 3s. to 4l. 15s.—Clover do. 4l. 4s. to 7l. 17s. 6d.—Straw 1l. 1s. to 2l. 2s.

Coals in the Pool 31s. 6d. to 39s. 9d.

Middlesex, July 25.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.	*June 23.*							*July 25.*							
Cocoa, W. I. common	£5	0	0	to	6	0	0	5	0	0	to	6	0	0	per cwt.
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	5	15	0	..	5	17	0	5	15	0	..	5	17	0	ditto.
————, fine	6	19	0	..	7	6	0	6	16	0	..	7	3	0	ditto.
——, Mocha	6	0	0	..	7	15	0	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	per cwt.
Cotton, W. I. common	0	1	0	..	0	1	1	0	1	0	..	0	1	1	per lb.
——, Demerara	0	1	1	..	0	1	3½	0	1	1	..	0	1	4	ditto.
Currants	4	16	0	..	5	0	0	4	16	0	..	5	0	0	per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	2	16	0	..	3	0	0	2	16	0	..	3	0	0	ditto.
Flax, Riga	62	0	0	..	0	0	0	59	0	0	..	60	0	0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	ditto.
Hops, new, Pockets	3	10	0	..	4	6	0	3	10	0	..	4	14	0	per cwt.
———, Sussex, do.	3	3	0	..	3	14	0	3	6	0	..	4	2	0	ditto.
Iron, British, Bars	10	0	0	..	11	0	0	10	0	0	..	11	0	0	per ton.
————, Pigs	6	10	0	.	7	0	0	6	10	0	..	7	10	0	ditto.
Oil, Lucca	11	0	0	..	0	0	0	11	0	0	..	0	0	0	per gall.
—, Galipoli	75	0	0	..	0	0	0	68	0	0	..	0	0	0	per ton.
Rags	2	0	0	..	0	0	0	2	0	0	..	0	0	0	per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	3	14	0	..	0	0	0	3	5	0	..	3	10	0	ditto.
Rice, Patna kind	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	ditto.
——, East India	0	10	0	..	0	0	0	0	10	0	..	0	11	0	ditto.
Silk, China, raw	1	3	10	..	1	8	7	1	3	10	..	1	8	7	per lb.
——, Bengal, skein	0	18	0	..	1	7	0	0	15	3	..	0	17	5	ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon	0	8	1	.	0	8	7	0	8	1	..	0	8	7	per lb.
——, Cloves	0	3	6	..	0	0	0	0	3	4	..	0	0	0	ditto.
——, Nutmegs	0	4	8	..	0	0	0	0	4	8	..	0	0	0	ditto.
——, Pepper, black	0	0	6½	..	0	0	6¾	0	0	6½	..	0	0	6¾	ditto.
——, ——, white	0	0	10	..	0	0	10½	0	0	10	..	0	0	10½	ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0	3	10	..	0	4	0	0	3	6	..	0	3	8	per gall.
——, Geneva Hollands	0	2	0	..	0	2	2	0	2	0	..	0	2	2	ditto.
——, Rum, Jamaica	0	4	3	..	0	4	6	0	4	2	..	0	4	6	ditto.
Sugar, brown	2	18	0	..	3	2	0	3	0	0	..	3	4	0	per cwt.
——, Jamaica, fine	3	13	0	..	4	5	0	3	19	0	..	4	6	0	per cwt.
——, East India, brown	0	19	0	..	1	2	0	0	19	0	..	1	2	0	ditto.
——, lump, fine	4	7	0	..	4	11	0	5	4	0	..	5	10	0	per cwt.
Tallow, town-melted	3	3	6	..	0	0	0	2	11	0	..	2	12	0	per cwt.
——, Russia, yellow	2	13	6	..	2	14	0	2	19	0	..	0	0	0	ditto.
Tea, Bohea	0	2	2	..	0	2	3	0	2	3	..	0	2	4	per lb.
——, Hyson, best	0	4	6	..	0	0	0	0	4	6	..	0	0	0	ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	44	0	0	..	46	0	0	44	0	0	..	46	0	0	per pipe.
——, Port, old	38	0	0	..	52	0	0	38	0	0	..	52	0	0	ditto.
——, Sherry	30	0	0	..	60	0	0	30	0	0	..	60	0	0	per butt.

Premiums of Insurance...Guernsey or Jersey, 12s. 6d.—Cork or Dublin, 10s. 6d.—Belfast, 10s. 6d.—Hambro', 10s. 6d.—Madeira, 20s.—Jamaica, 30s.—Greenland, out and home, 4gs. to 5gs.

Course of Exchange, July 25.—Amsterdam, 12 6.—Hamburgh, 37 6.—Paris, 25 80.—Leghorn, 46¾.—Lisbon, 49¾.—Dublin, 7½ per cent.

Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies.—Birmingham, 535l.—Coventry, 999l.—Derby, 112l.—Ellesmere, 75l.—Grand Surrey, 55l.—Grand Union, 33l.—Grand Junction, 212l.—Grand Western, 4l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 275l.—Leicester, 260.—Loughbro', 2400l.—Oxford, 640l.—Trent and Mersey, 1900l.—Worcester, 25l.—East India Docks, 163l.—London, 85l.—West India, 169l.—Southwark Bridge, 24l.—Strand, 5l. 10s.—

5l. 10s.-- **Royal Exchange Assurance**, 229l.—Albion, 40l.—Globe, 116l.——**Gas Light Company**, 60l.—City Ditto, 90l. At the Office of Wolfe and Edmonds'.

The 3 per cent. Reduced, on the 24th was 69⅞; 3 per cent. consols, 69; 5 per cent. navy 103⅞.

Gold in bars 3l. 17s. 10½d. per oz.—New doubloons, 0l. 0s. 0d.—Silver in bars 5s. 0d.

The aggregate value of Goods (the produce of the East Indies and China) imported from the East Indies, was in 1818, £8,693,063; in 1819, £7,832,965; and exported, in 1818, £3,900,100; in 1819, £3,600,433. The aggregate value of Goods imported from China was, in 1818, £3,598,391; in 1819, £4,256,951; and exported, in 1818, £862,402; in 1819, £791,978. Total value of India and China Imports, in 1818, £12,291,454; in 1819, £12,089,916; and exports, in 1818, £4,852,512; in 1819, £4,392,411. The total value of exports from Great Britain to the East Indies and China, in 1818, £6,289,527; in 1819, £2,953,816.

Alphabetical List of Bankruptcies *announced between the 20th of June and the 20th of July,* 1820: *extracted from the London Gazette.*

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 99.]

Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

AIKEN J. Liverpool, merchant. (Wheeler, L.
Aspinal, H. Blackburn, Lancashire, brazier. (Armstrong, L.
Aston, R. Red Marley D'Arbitol, Worcestershire, dealer. (Beckett, L.
Bagnall, T. Birmingham, toy maker. (Egerton and Co. L.
Barbe, J. Stockport Etchells, cotton manufacturer. (Tyler, L.
Batty, W. S. Sculcoates, Yorkshire, apothecary. (Knowles, L.
Bignell, J. Phœnix-place, Knightsbridge, carpenter. (Wreatmore, L.
Blackburn, W. Blackburn, shopkeeper. (Wigglesworth, L.
Boucher, J. Cheltenham, cabinet maker. (Williams and Co. L.
Booth, J. Burley Woodhead, Yorkshire, worsted spinner. (Few and Co. L.
Brennand, T. Bread-street, warehouseman. (Bourdillon and Co.
Bradbury, S. Oxford-street, tailor. (Willoughby.
Bubb, J. G. Grafton-street, East, Fitzroy-square, sculptor. (Hackett.
Burlingham, T. Worcester, glover. (Bousfield and Co. L.
Carr, T. Chorley, Lancashire, ironmonger. (Rotherham, L.
Cassidy, T. Liverpool, feather merchant. (Adlington and Co. L.
Cobbett, W. Catherine-street, Strand, bookseller. (Birkett.
Cooper, S. Tottenham-court-road, baker. (Hurd and Co.
Corp, B. Liverpool, butcher. (Chester, L.
Crawford, J. T. Judd-street, Brunswick-square, merchant. (Madox and Co.
Cragg, J. Empingham, Rutlandshire, corn dealer. (Alexander and Co. L.
Crawshaw, B. and G. Birstal, Yorkshire, carpet manufacturers. (Evans, L.
Crooke, W. Benacre, Wilts, farmer. (Scudamore, L.
Crowson, J. Boston, innkeeper. (Lodington and Co, L.
Cruden, R. P. Gravesend, slop seller. (Gregson and Co. L.
Daniel, C. W. Bath, jeweller. (Kaston, L.
Denson, R. and W. Chester, curriers. (Philpot and Co, L.
Dewey, J. Wolverhampton, factor. (Price and Co. L.
Dunkin, C. Shad Thames, lighterman and corn dealer. (Sudlow and Co. L.
Dyer, T. Frome Selwood, cordwainer. (Williams, L.
Elliott, C. St. Thomas a Beckett, in the Cliffe, Sussex, grocer. (Smith and Co. L.
Ezard, H. Brentford, carpenter. (Wilmot, L.
Gillet, J. Crown-court, Fleet-street, printer. (Spencer.
Geddes, J. F. and N. Wood, Gosport, mercers. (Alexander and Co. L.
Golding, H. Oxford, cabinet maker. (Robinson and Co. L.
Harrison. J. Saxilby, Lincolnshire, timber merchant. (Stocker and Co. L.
Hale, W. Milton, Oxfordshire, carpenter. (Bridger, L.
Hawkins, D. Sheffield, innkeeper. (Darke and Co. L.
Hellyer, E. Kennington-lane. Lambeth, master mariner. (Hellyer.
Heap, W. and J. Hepworth, Yorkshire, clothiers. (Lake L.
Hellings, R. H. South Molton-street, coal merchant. (Dix.
Howard, J. Kennington-place, merchant.)Buckle, L.
Hoyle, T. Halifax, dimity manufacturer. (Milne and Co. L.
Holmes, W. Chesterfield, flour dealer. (Stephenson, L.
Houghton, W. L. Hull, stationer.(Rosser and Co. L.
Hyde, J. Stayley Bridge, Cheshire, merchant. (Brundrett and Co.
James G. Liverpool, merchant. (Wheeler, L.
Jackson, J. Boxford, Suffolk, maltster. (Blagrave, L.
Jeeves, J. St. Ive's, Huntingdonshire, hatter. (Ellis. L.
Lee, R. Hull, merchant. (Rosser and Son, L.
Macdonald, T. Rathbone-place, printseller. (Robinson and Co.
Martin, J. Liverpool, merchant. (Adlington and Co. L.
M'Farlane, A. Postern-row, Tower-hill, toyman. (Rippon.
Magor, M. jun. Truro, linen draper. (Makinson, L.
Mattey, W. Leominster, auctioneer. (Jenkins and Co. L.
Mee, W. Market Harborough, spirit merchant. (Nelson, L.
Morley, J. Liverpool, hatter. (Lowes and Co. L.
Morris, T. Pitfield-street, Hoxton, brush maker. (Slade and Co.
Moody, C. Hitchin, maltster. (Stephenson and Co. L.
Muir, J. Liverpool, merchant. (Lowe and Co. L.
Oakey, H. Mary-le-bonne-lane, boot maker. (Jones.
Oldham, W. Hop-gardens, St. Martin's-lane, warehouseman. (Windle and Co.
Peake, C. Drayton in Hales, Shropshire, miller. (Baxter and Co. L.
Pettinger, W. Sculcoates, Yorkshire, wood turner. (Shaw, L.
Pettit, R. Eagle-street, Red Lion-square, oilman. (James.
Poole, F. Collumpton, money scrivener. (Fairbank, L.
Postans, M. Cheltenham, victualler. (Meredith, L.
Pocock, G. Tiverton, Somersetshire, butcher. (Adlington and Co. L.
Prat, J. R. and W. R. Ravenscroft, New London-street, cornfactor. (Singleton.
Preston, W. Dove-court, Mansion-house, merchant. (Collingridge and Co.
Reed, J. Dowgate-wharf, wharfinger. (Hindman.
Rockliffe, W. Chatham, baker. (Nelson, L.
Robbins, E. and R. B. Muchall, Birmingham, merchants. (Long and Co. L.
Rood, J. Portsmouth, brewer. (Munchin, L.
Royde, G. Newgate-street, upholsterer. (Gatty and Co.
Ruspini, J. B. Pall-Mall, medicine-vender. (Harnett.
Sackett, T. Bermondsey-wall, shipwright. (Ingold.
Sandbach, W. Liverpool, provision merchant. (Taylor and Co. L.

Shelley, J. Hanley, Staffordshire, shopkeeper. (Williams and Co. L.
Simson, J. M. Elnstead, Essex, cattle dealer. (Cooke L.
Smith, J. Manchester, manufacturer. (Ellis, L.
Smith, J. W. and T. Townley, Manchester, cotton spinners. (Hurd and Co. L.
Spelman, W. Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, grocer. (Stocker and Co. L.
Stead, S. Huddersfield, cornfactor. (Fisher & Co. L.
Swain, G. J. Mansell-street, Goodman's-fields, warehouseman. (Jones.
Thompson, T. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, joiner. (Marriott and Co. L.
Tolson, R. jun. Dalton, Yorkshire, manufacturer. (Clarke and Co. L.
Tozer, J. Bristol, woollen draper. (Clarke and Co.
Wace, R. Castle-street, Falcon-square, merchant. (Dennett and Co.
Walker, W. Wortley, Yorkshire, merchant. (Few and Co.
Walden, J. and M. Hackney, butchers. (Earnshaw, L.
Warwick, J. Rotherhithe, ship builder. (Tyrell and Co. L.
Waring, J. Somerset-place, factor. (Bliss and Co.
Welch, J. Nantwich, shopkeeper. (Wigglesworth, L.
Wilcox, J. Towcester, innkeeper. (Longdill and Co. L.
Willis, T. Carisbrooke, fellmonger, Newport. (Sewell and Co.
Willans, W. South Shields, clothier. (Meggisons and Co. L.
Wright, C. Old Ford, wharfinger. (Gellibrand, L.
Woods, S. Havant, Hampshire, grocer. (Minchin, L.

DIVIDENDS.

Allan, W. Throgmorton-street.
Allen, A. Pall Mall.
Anderson, A. Philpot-lane.
Barnard, W. H. and C. Liverpool.
Bailey, C. R. H. Swallowfield, Wilts.
Baker, T. Rochester.
Barclay, J. Old Broad-street.
Barfoot, J. Arundel-street, Strand.
Bell, J. R. Old Broad-street.
Bellin, J. Oxford-street.
Beswick, T. Manchester.
Beavan, J. Old Cavendish-street.
Blakey, G. Bishop Moncton, and W. Blakey, Leeds.
Blow, W. Whittlesford.
Bolton, W. Bury-st. Westminster.
Bowring, J. Aldgate.
Booth, J. Gloucester.
Booth, J. Oxford-street.
Bradley, W. Jewin-street, Cripplegate.
Bragg, W. A. Rotherhithe.
Brooke, N. Duke-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields.
Bradshaw, J. Postern-row, Tower-hill.
Brown, J. R. and H. M. New, Poultry.
Brush, J. A. Liverpool.
Bryan, J. and W. L. Grocer's Hall-court.
Buxton, J. Derby.
Byrchmore, T. Caddington, Hertfordshire.
Cay, C. J. Bishopwearmouth.
Cliffe, C. George-inn, Commercial-road.
Coles, W. Mincing-lane.
Collinson, E. Crooked-lane.
Cooper, H. D. Back-street, Horselydown.
Cope, J. L. Hull.
Cox, D. High-street, Southwark.
Creasy, T. Chelmsford.
Curlewis, S. L. King-street, Covent-garden.
David, J. Threadneedle-street.
Davis, W. Newbury.
Davis, N. New-road, Whitechapel.
Dawes, J. W. Noble, R. H. Croft, and R. Carwick, Pall-Mall.
Deakin, F. and J. Oughton, Aston, Warwickshire.
Devlin, M. Great Wild-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields.
Dunderdale, T. Manchester.
Duvilus, P. E. Size-lane.
Edwards, W. Dartford.
Edwards, W. Longford, Somersetshire.
Elswood, A. Chard.
Evans, W. P. Pwlheli Carnarvonshire.
Fenner, R. Paternoster-row.
Field, J. Newgate-market.
Fish, J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Fish, T. Bridport.
Fisher, S. Wincombe, Gloucestershire.
Fitton, J. Gosport.
Fletcher, B. Barnley, Yorkshire.
Foot, B. Gracechurch-street.
Fordir, W. Basingstoke.
Ford, E. Lime-street.
Fourdrinier, H. Cannon-street, and S. Fourdrinier, Charing-cross.
Frears, E. Birmingham.
Frears, E. Muncaster, Cumberland.
Goddard, S. Cornhill.
Goodall, G. Bristol, Yorkshire.
Graham, R. and S. Sharman, Leicester-square.
Grant, J. Coleman-street.
Greathead, T. and W. Outhwaite, Lamb-street, Christ-church.
Gregson, W. Hull.
Grimsby, J. B. Hull.
Groning, R. Broad-street-buildings.
Harding, S. T. and Co. Tamworth.
Harkness, J. Addle-street, Russell-square.
Hardisty, G. and J. Corving, Bedford-court, Covent-garden.
Hill, T. Ledbury, Herefordshire.
Hobson, J. Manchester.
Hornby, G. Liverpool.
Hodgson, R. Fleet-street.
Hockley, D. Brooke-street, Holborn.
Holroyde, J. Halifax.
Hudson, J. Birchin-lane.
Hudson, H. and G. Liverpool.
Humphreys, S. Charlotte-street, Portland-place.
Illingworth, J. Leeds.
Jackson, C. Upper Thames-street.
Jackson, H. Strand.
Jackson, R. Otley, Yorkshire.
Jarman, W. jun. Knightsbridge.
Kennell, J. and J. P. Church-street, Westminster.
Kirkman, J. Gower-street.
Kirkman, J. Wellington-brewery, City road.
Knight, J. Fore-street.
Le Souef, P. Great Winchester-street.
Lloyd, T. Timberton, Herefordshire.
Maddocks, E. R. Quinn and Uniacke, Liverpool.
Mayhew, J. Keppell street, Russell-square.
Mackenzie, C. Caroline-street, Bedford-square.
M'Kay, R. Knutsford.
Maddock, E. Liverpool.
Marshall, J. Manchester.
Masefield, W. Newport, Shropshire.
Macdonald, R. Frant, Sussex.
Martin, J. Mitcham.
Marrett, J. Arlingham, Gloucestershire.
Meacock, R. Liverpool.
Moantree, W. Prince's-street, Westminster.
Monkhouse, E. S. G. London.
Moody, J. York-mews, Paddington-street.
Morris, J. Manchester.
Moore, T. Paddington.
Morrall, C. and J. Borland, Liverpool.
Morgan, P. and R. Stother, of the Crescent, Minories.
Mullion, M. Liverpool.
Nailer, J. Jefferies'-square, St. Mary-axe.
Newman, S. Finsbury-place.
Norris, P. Liverpool.
Nott, T. Bristol.
Oakley, W. and W. S. and W. Overend, Church-st. Southwark
Peel, J. and Co. Fazeley, Staffordshire.
Pegrom, M. and J. Artillery-street.
Perring, J. Chalford, Gloucestershire.
Phillips, L. and J. High Holborn.
Pratt, J. Banbury, Oxfordshire.
Prior, J. H. London-road.
Rains, J. S. Wapping-wall.
Ray, J. and J. R. Clare, Suffolk.
Roberts, J. Hereford.
Roper, W. J. and W. Damums, near Keighley.
Silvester, H. P. Newport, Shropshire.
Simpson, G. Copthall-court.
Smith, J. and J. Forsythe, Prince's-street, Bank of England.
Strong, R. Whitehaven.
Taylor, T. Guildford.
Taylor, W. Durham-street, Strand.
Taylor, R. Witney.
Thompson, E. Rotherhithe.
Timberlake, E. Great Mary-le-bone-street.
Tomling, J. Chaff's-row, Gray's Inn-lane.
Turner, W. Whitchurch, Shropshire.
Waddington, H. Bridge-street, Blackfriars.
Waddington, G. Blackburn.
Walker, J. Harp-alley.
Walker, R. S. East Smithfield.
Watts, W. Lower Morden, Surrey.
West, T. Gracechurch-street.
White, H. Warminster.
Whitehead, G. jun. and G. Clarke, of Basinghall-street.
Wicksteed, J. Shrewsbury.
Wilson, E. H. Liverpool.
Wolff, J. and J. Dorville, New Bridge-street.
Woodgate, W. F. Tonbridge.
Woodroof, J. Gun-street.
Wray, A. Tokenhouse-yard.
Wrightson, G. jun. Maryport.
Wylam, R. Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Wyatt, J. Hinckley.
Yates, J. E. Shoreditch.
Young, J. Carlisle.
Young, D. A. T. and W. W. Abbott, Water-lane, Fleet-st.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Results from Observations made in London for the Month of June, 1820.

	Mean.	Maximum.	Days of the Month.	Wind.	Minimum.	Days of the Month.	Wind.	Range.	Greatest Variation in 24 hours.	Days of the Mth.
Barometer	29·78	30·25	26	N.E.	29·39	1	W.	0·86	0·34	19
Thermometer.	59·51	91½°	26	N.	40½°	12	N.E.	51°	31½°	29
Thermomet. hygrometer	35·39	105½	26	N.E.	8¼	4 & 15	W. & N.W.	97¼	79¼	29

Prevailing winds,—N.W.
Number of days on which rain has fallen, 14; hail 3.
Fall of rain, &c. 2·294 inches.

Clouds.

Cirrus.	Cirro-stratus.	Cirro-cumulus.	Cumulus.	Cumulo-stratus.	Nimbus.
6	23	11	26	13	6

From the 1st to the 20th the weather was cloudy, wet, and unseasonably cold. Rain occurred almost daily, and in the afternoons of the 1st and 2d some heavy showers of hail fell. On the 13th we were visited by a violent storm of hail and rain, accompanied with thunder and lightning from the north, which commenced at 1¼ p. m. and lasted about half an hour. The thunder and lightning were not very severe, but the hail and rain fell remarkably heavy; the former was large, opake, and of a conical shape, and laid undissolved a considerable time after the storm was over. Another very heavy fall of rain occurred again at 4 p. m., and the remainder of the day was showery. Previous to the storm the wind was very calm, and the atmosphere hazy and partly filled with small dense lofty clouds, of a reddish tinge. The temperature was not particularly high, the maximum for the day being only 62¼° and had been as low as 40½° on the preceding night.

Between the 20th and 26th a most extraordinary and rapid increase of temperature took place; the thermometer on the latter day rose to the uncommon height of 91½° in the shade, and continued very high till the 28th, when, in the course of the afternoon and night of this day, it fell no less than 31½°, and decreased very rapidly on the two following days.

The above alteration of temperature was attended with a corresponding, but gradual alteration of pressure; and what is rather singular, and which seldom happens, the maximum occurred on the same day.

During the above period, the weather was extremely fine, and from the 23d to the 29th, scarcely a cloud obscured the sky. The wind was mostly very calm, and rendered the temperature exceedingly oppressive. In the evening of the 29th it lightened very much in the north, and rain fell early on the following morning.

An increase of temperature somewhat similar occurred in the month of June, 1817, as will be seen on referring to the following table, containing the extremes for the first fifteen days, and the decimal extremes for the last fifteen days, the means of the extremes, and the general means, (in which are included three other daily observations) for the former and latter halves of each month, and the monthly means, with their respective differences.

	June, 1817.		June, 1820.	
	Max. °	Min. °	Max. °	Min. °
	72	47½	65¼	40½
Days.				
16	66	50	64½	51½
17	69	55	66½	49½
18	76	59½	66	53½
19	83	62	66½	49½
20	84	64	59½	47½
21	88	64	66¼	49½
22	84	60	70½	52½
23	83	64	74¾	55½
24	81½	66	80½	58½
25	78	59	84¼	64
26	76	64	91½	62½
27	75½	59	88½	65¼
28	71½	53½	89	57½
29	71½	61	73½	56
30	69½	52½	67	51
Mean	77·10 61·66	59·56 51·10	73·91 60·68	54·91 46·13
Difference........	15·44	8·46	13·23	8·78
Mean of latter half Mean of form. half	68·80 57·21		65·00 54·03	
Difference..........	11·59		10·97	
Monthly Mean......	63·20		59·51	
Difference..........	3·69			

A. E.

St. John's-Square, 19th July, 1820.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN JULY.

GREAT BRITAIN.

IN the House of Lords, on Wednesday, July 5, Lord Dacre presented a petition from the Queen, as follows:

"CAROLINE REGINA—

"The Queen, observing the most extraordinary report made by the Secret Committee of the House of Lords, now lying upon the table, represents to the House, that she is prepared, at this moment, to defend herself against it, as far as she can understand its import. Her Majesty has also to state, that there are various weighty matters touching the same, which it is absolutely necessary, with a view to her future defence, to have detailed in the present stage of the proceeding. The Queen, therefore, prays to be heard this day, by her Counsel, regarding such matters."

The Earl of Liverpool could see no ground for such an application as that which was now made, merely on a notice for the introduction of a bill. She applied to be heard in the present stage by counsel; but their Lordships were in no stage whatever of the proceeding. The Lord Chancellor was clearly of opinion that no petition could be heard against any measure, before that measure was introduced, as the nature of it could certainly not be regularly known. The opinion of the Lord Chancellor was supported by Lord Redesdale and the Marquis of Buckingham; the contrary by Lords Lansdown, Grey, Holland, Darnley, and Dacre: but the question being put, was negatived without a division, and the petition consequently refused.

On the same day the Earl of Liverpool proposed a bill founded on the report of the Secret Committee, of which the following is the substance:—

"A Bill to deprive her Majesty, Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, of the title, prerogatives, rights, privileges, and pretensions, of Queen-Consort of this realm, and to dissolve the marriage between his Majesty and the said Queen.

"Whereas, in the year 1814, her Majesty, Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, then Princess of Wales, and now Queen-Consort of this realm, at that time residing at Milan, took into her service one Bartholomew Bergami, alias Pergami, a foreigner in a low situation, the said Bartholomew Bergami, alias Pergami, having before served in a similar capacity; and whereas, after the said Bartholomew Bergami, alias Pergami, had so entered her service, a most improper intercourse took place between them. She not only advanced him to a high situation in her household, and employed his relations—some in inferior, and others in confidential situations—but bestowed on him various other marks of her approbation; having obtained for him the decorations of several foreign orders; and even instituted, on his account, an order of her own will, without any competent authority. And, forgetful of her rank and station, and wholly regardless of her honour and character, she conducted herself towards the said Bartholomew Bergami, alias Pergami, with indecent and offensive familiarity and freedom, and carried on with him a scandalous and adulterous intercourse—by which great scandal and dishonour were brought on her Royal Highness as well as on this kingdom. And the said scandalous and adulterous conduct towards his Majesty having rendered the said Caroline Amelia Elizabeth unworthy of the situation of Queen of this realm; therefore we, your Majesty's most dutiful subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, do humbly entreat your Majesty,

"That it may be enacted, and be it enacted, by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the consent of the said Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, that the said Caroline Amelia Elizabeth shall, from and after the passing of this Act, be hereafter deprived of the title and dignity of the Queen of this realm, and of all rights, prerogatives, privileges, and pretensions connected therewith; and that, from and after the passing of this Act, the said Caroline Amelia Elizabeth shall for ever be rendered incapable of enjoying the same in any way whatsoever.

"And be it further enacted, that the marriage between the said Caroline Amelia Elizabeth and his Majesty be wholly dissolved, annulled, and made void, to all intents and purposes."

On Thursday, July 6, Lord Dacre again presented a petition from her Majesty, praying that she might be now heard by counsel.

"CAROLINA REGINA.

"The Queen has heard, with inexpressible astonishment, that a bill, conveying charges, and intended to degrade her and to dissolve her marriage with the King, has been brought by the first minister of the King into the House of Lords, where her Majesty has no counsel or other officer to assert her rights. The only alleged foundation for the bill is the report of a Select Committee, proceeding solely on papers submitted to them, and before whom no single witness was examined. The Queen has been further informed, that her counsel last night were refused a hearing at the bar of the House of Lords, at that stage of the proceeding when it was most material that they should be heard, and that a list of the witnesses, whose names are known to her accusers, is to be refused to her. Under such circumstances, the Queen doubts whether any other course is left to her, but to protest in the most solemn manner against the whole of the proceeding; but she is anxious to make one more effort to obtain justice, and therefore desires that her counsel may be admitted to state her claims at the bar of the House of Lords."

On Friday, July 14, Lord Erskine moved a resolution, "That a list of the witnesses against her Majesty be given to her Majesty's Attorney-General, and that the granting of such list should not exclude the evidence of any of her Majesty's witnesses." The Lord Chancellor said, the practice of Parliament was clearly against the motion; and the Earl of Liverpool opposed the motion. The House divided. For it 28—against it 78.

On Friday, the 7th, twelve Italians, (eleven men and one woman) witnesses against her Majesty the Queen, and of the very lowest class of society, arrived at Dover from France. Their object in coming to this country was immediately discovered by the people. While they were in the Custom-house, having their luggage examined, a crowd, consisting of men, women, and children, collected in front, and on their coming out, fell upon them and beat them unmercifully. The magistrates then called out the civil power, and proceeded to disperse the people. The Italians afterwards left Dover by stealth, and proceeded to London by a bye-road, through Folkstone, Maidstone, &c. They have since been sent to Holland for security.

Revenue of Great Britain, exclusive of the arrears of war duty on malt and property, in the quarters ending the 5th of July, 1819 and 1820.

	Qrs. ending July 5.	
	1819.	1820.
Customs .... £	2,244,639	1,882,846
Excise	5,692,270	6,620,609
Stamps	1,534,723	1,581,445
Post Office	367,000	352,000
Assessed Taxes..	2,257,960	2,343,380
Land Taxes	444,753	440,744
Miscellaneous ..	62,785	126,341
	12,604,130	13,347,365

The following is the official statement of the revenue for the two last years:—

5th July, 1819	£49,071,923
5th July, 1820	48,882,622

being a decrease of 200,000l. at a time when the creation of new debts have added nearly a million to the outgoings, and when the imposition of 3,000,000 of new taxes warranted the expectation of a great increase.

SPAIN.

SOLEMN OPENING OF THE CORTES.

From the Madrid Gazette Extraordinary of the 10th July.

The memorable epoch is arrived in which the wishes of the Spanish nation were to be fulfilled—the happy day, in which a people determined to preserve the liberty and the dignity of the throne, have seen their adored King giving another decisive and irrefragable proof of his paternal views, of the love which he bears to his subjects, and of the earnest desire which animates him to concur, in concert with the Cortes, in founding and consolidating the public happiness by means of a constitution essentially directed to the welfare of all—the happy hour, in which Ferdinand the Seventh, uniting his sentiments with those of the Spanish people, presented himself before the august national congress in the solemn act of swearing to the constitution of the monarchy. All the necessary arrangements for the celebration of this solemn ceremony had been previously made. The King having appointed the hour of 10 in the morning of yesterday, Sunday, the 9th of July, for proceeding to the hall of the Cortes, his Majesty left his palace, accompanied by his august spouse and the Infantas, attended by his suite, in state coaches.

On reaching the hall of the Cortes they were received by two grand deputations of the national representatives. One, consisting of 28 members, accompanied the Queen to the tribune which had been prepared for her, that she might, in company with the Infantas, enjoy the spectacle of so solemn a ceremony. The other deputation, consisting of 32 members, including two of the secretaries, was appointed to attend on the King.

When his Majesty entered, all the members stood up, as well as the diplomatic corps in the tribune on the right of the throne. The councillors of state, generals, and magistrates occupied the other tribunes; the immense multitude which filled the galleries could not restrain themselves from bursting into loud acclamations and *Vivas!* The King took his seat on a magnificent throne, on the sides of which were displayed the royal insignia. As soon as the King had seated himself, the Infantas, the President of the Cortes, and all the Deputies, also sat down. After a short pause the President rose, and, with the Secretaries, proceeded to receive the King's oath, which was taken in the manner prescribed by the Constitution.

Don Joseph Espiga, Archbishop Elect of Seville, as President of the Cortes, then addressing himself to the King, delivered the following speech:—

"The Cortes, at a less enlightened period, but of great and sublime virtues, preserved the fundamental laws of the kingdom, the glory and splendour of the throne, and the national prosperity; but that wise institution which united the King and the nation by the great and noble sentiments of affection and loyalty, gradually declined, fell at last into oblivion, and the nation became the theatre of ambition, and the King an instrument of bad passions. But the day of your Majesty's birth was the Aurora of the restoration of Spain; and more than twenty millions of inhabitants view in their young Prince the worthy successor of St. Ferdinand. They were congratulating themselves with these flattering hopes, when, at the same time that the sacrilegious project of extinguishing your sacred rights was conceived in the bosom of the nation, a vile impostor perfidiously introduced his hostile legions, and wrested from the arms of the faithful Spaniards their beloved monarch at the very moment when he had just been placed on the throne of his glorious progenitors. The Spanish lion was then roused, and a general and uniform cry gave spirit and vigour to the valorous sons of Pelayo; and while the brave warriors advanced with their breasts of bronze, and expelled the tyrant's hosts from their native land, the fathers of the country, who had been called upon by the general voice of the provinces, re-established the constitution of the Spanish monarchy, which, by solemnly declaring the person of the King sacred and inviolable, has more firmly fixed the crown on your Majesty's royal head, has secured you against the artifices of any favourite, and thus enables your Majesty to act more freely for the benefit of your people and the welfare of the State.

"The worthy sons of the country conceived that they could not make a better return to the confidence with which the provinces honoured them, nor offer to their King a more acceptable tribute, than to consolidate a vacillating throne, by placing it on the broad basis of a fundamental law, which, being the legacy of our ancestors, and the expression of wisdom, justice, and the public will, closed the door equally against vile flattery, and unjust aggression. It secured the administration of justice, established a just system of public economy, and sanctioned the respect, obedience, and veneration, due to the laws and the royal authority. Thus felt the representatives of the nation in Cadiz. I saw them, Sire, send up deep sighs to Heaven for the cruel captivity of their King: I saw them, like orphans, shedding tears of sorrow and anguish, and, humbled before the Lamb of God, praying for the return of so amiable a father to his numerous and disconsolate family. I saw them, overwhelmed with joy and delight, give vent to their oppressed hearts when they learned that the Almighty had listened to their fervent supplications, and that the tutelary angel of Spain had descended to break the chains imposed by tyranny. Such were their generous sentiments when sordid Interest, crafty Ambition, atrocious Calumny, and insatiable Vengeance, after meditating in obscurity their detestable plots, dared to approach the throne, and sacrilegiously profane the sanctuary of majesty. But, Sire, let us spread a veil over those melancholy proofs of human weakness.

"At length the happy day arrived when a bright star arose on the Spanish horizon, which dissipated the thick clouds formed by intrigue and malevolence, and sacred truth shone forth with a brilliancy which excited the admiration of some, the respect of others, the confusion of many, and the conviction of all. Happy Spain again sees assembled those Cortes which rendered the reigns of her Alphonsos and her Ferdinands so glorious; and the most virtuous of nations—forgetting wrongs, pardoning injuries—is solely employed in re-establishing a constitutional government, in preserving the purity of her holy religion, and in giving testimonies of gratitude and veneration to her King, now seated on his august throne amidst the national congress, after having taken a solemn oath, by which he is made greater than the son of Philip was by the conquest of Oriental kingdoms. O magnanimous King! the noble and loyal Spaniards are sensible of the numerous evils from which you have saved them by this generous act, by which the genius of evil, prepared to light up the flame of discord among us, is crushed. All hope that every pernicious gem will be extinguished, and that eternal peace and concord will take root in their stead. Let the fears, jealousies, and distrusts, which criminal souls have excited in the heart of the best of Kings, for ever disappear, and all unite in surrounding the throne with that fraternal alliance which secures order, produces plenty, maintains justice, and preserves peace. And permit me, Sire, the faithful organ of this Congress, and of the nation it represents, to present to you the due homage of its fidelity, and of the honourable sentiments by which it is animated.

"As our illustrious ancestors always were the firmest support of the throne and the monarch, so the same Spain, always ready to give brilliant testimonies of loyalty and love to her Kings, solemnly promises you that her sons, who have displayed in war more sanguinary examples of fidelity than were known to past generations, will make sacrifices worthy of Spanish heroes and the admiration of future ages."

His Majesty replied in the following terms:—

"I accept the expressions and sentiments of love and loyalty which the Cortes manifests towards me through the organ of its President; and I hope, through its assistance, to see the nation I have the glory to govern free and happy."

The ceremonies of this august solemnity being ended, their Majesties and the Infantas withdrew from the Cortes with the same retinue with which they had entered, repeated cries of *Viva el Rey y las Cortes!* resounding through the hall; and all returned to the palace.

The streets through which the procession passed were lined with the different corps of the garrison of Madrid, and the national militia, both cavalry and infantry. The presence of their Majesties and the Infantas—the splendour of the retinue—the brilliancy of the equipages—the taste displayed in the tapestry (which ornamented the balconies of the windows)—the numerous concourse of people, which almost impeded the course of the procession—the repeated applause of all classes of persons, enthusiastically exclaiming *Viva el Rey! viva la Constitucion! viva el Rey constitucional, &c.*—and above all, the recollection of the object of the magnificent ceremony,—all concurred to render this day most glorious to the Spanish nation, and to present a spectacle which will be the eternal admiration of future ages.

ITALY.

It has been foreseen, that the enlightened inhabitants of this garden of the world would soon imitate the Spaniards and free themselves from the insolent pretensions of *legitimacy*, and the boasted ascendancy of the vain-glorious *deliverers* of Europe. This manly spirit has, in the first instance, displayed itself at NAPLES, where, on the 6th of July, a few soldiers, the very instruments on which usurpation relies, became the rallying point of the insulted and oppressed people; and these gathering like a snow-ball, were enabled in a few hours to dictate the terms on which the Royal Hunter and his imbecile race could be permitted to remain at the head of the Government. They were moderate, but sufficient;—the recognition of *a political constitution like that of* SPAIN, that is, a legislation of REAL, not VIRTUAL, representatives, and ministers REALLY, not NOMINALLY, accountable; with such restrictions on the execution of the laws as will prevent its abuse by the daring discretion of judges and magistrates, and the neglect of ministers to correct the abuses of that discretion, accompanied by unrestricted liberty of the public press, and we hope with trial by juries taken in rotation.*

Nothing could be more glorious; nothing more could be desired, as far as regards Naples and Spain; and of the speedy spread of the same feelings and practices throughout all enslaved, insulted, and oppressed countries, there can be little doubt. The want of such a change is proved by the two latest publications on Spain and Naples,—in Graham's Letters on Spain, and in Castellan's Letters on Italy, which filled the very last Numbers of the Journal of Modern Travels. The provinces of Naples, by mal-administration, it appears, are become a wilderness, and the people are starving amidst overwhelming bounties of nature and climate.

As lookers-on, we exhort the Legislatures of Spain and Naples not to conspire (as in some countries) against the people, and fatten by their privations; but, as the first step, to improve and ameliorate the condition of the mass of the population; and, as the second, to put arms into their hands, and train the entire population for defence against the villainous conspiracies which probably are already hatching against them in the cabinets of despots. We hope to see no bloody re-action, or any crimes imitated by those who have been their victims; but we exhort all people who have been abused by insolent authority to transport the active agents and the friends of despotism to Algiers and Morocco, where they will make excellent subjects of his Serene Highness the Dey, or of his Sublime Majesty the Emperor. This would be to their taste, while it would clear civil society of its unworthy members without the horrors of bloodshed.

The following Letter contains all that was known in England on this most interesting subject when this sheet was put to press.

NAPLES, July 6.—"The organization of the camp at Sessa may be reckoned the immediate cause of all that has occurred, as it appears that it not only gave to the troops an opportunity of concerting their measures, but brought them into contact with the provinces, and assured them of the community of sentiment in the great mass of the population. The whole thing has been so sudden, that it is difficult to ascertain exactly how it begun or who took the lead in the operation. According to the best accounts, there is reason for believing that the first movement was made by a body of cavalry stationed at Nola, to the number of about 150 men, who suddenly and without orders quitted their post and marched in a body for the mountains of Avellino. Whether the result of previous understanding or not, is unknown; but the alarm of this march spread with the rapidity of lightning: detachments of infantry marched out to join them, and every peasant who could muster a firelock or an offensive weapon of any description followed their example. This mixed assemblage then proceeded towards the pass leading to Apulia, of which they took possession. They found there a military chest containing 22,000 ducats, which they appropriated to their own use, but gave an acknowledgement in due form to the party from whom they took it. The news of this insurrection having reached Naples caused the greatest alarm, and some Generals were sent off by the King to parley with the mutineers, and learn what objects they had in view. A council was immediately called at the Palace, to deliberate on the mode of proceeding: while they were in the act of deliberating, (this was yesterday afternoon) two regiments, one of infantry, the other of dragoons, quartered about a mile from the town, marched off with arms and baggage, but in the most perfect order, to join the insurrectionary troops. An intimation was then brought to the King from the head-quarters of the insurgents, that they demanded a free Constitution, similar to that which had been adopted in Spain. Preparations were made to oppose and to reduce this spirit; but it was discovered, on sounding the disposition of those troops who had not yet declared against the Government, that they all at heart, were imbued with the same sentiments, and that they could not with safety be led against their comrades. This state of things was reported to the King, on which he gave way, and declared his assent to the condition proposed. Couriers were sent off to the troops early this morning, to announce this change; and papers were exhibited on the walls of the city, declaring the King's intention to publish a Constitution or form of free Government in seven days. Where this would have ended, but for the timely concession that has been made, it is impossible to say; for the spirit spread through the soldiery with such rapidity, that even St. Elmo was deserted by its garrison. The general appearance of the city during the interval between the parley with the troops, and the King's resolution to accede to their wishes, was most singular. Every face was marked by anxiety, and denoted the expectation of some dreadful event.—When the joyful change was known, nothing was to be seen or heard but the most lively testimonies of pleasure. Groups paraded the streets with shouts of *Viva! Viva!* and these were by no means of the lowest or lower classes. I saw two Officers in the uniform of Generals, who joined in the exultation. There was a very general cry for the appearance of the King on the balcony of the palace, but he did not show himself."

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* The Treatise on the Powers and Duties of Juries has been translated and published at Paris, Weimar, Naples and Madrid. May its principles be acted upon!

It appears that the King has resigned in favour of his son, and that a provisional Junta of Patriots have been appointed to govern till the general Cortes are assembled.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

July 1. AT a Court of Common Council, held this day, at Guildhall, it was, on the motion of Mr. Favell, resolved nanimously,

That this Court having learned, with the deepest regret, that the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor had caused several bodies of Dragoon Guards to be assembled in different posts contiguous to the city, during the late meeting of the Livery in Common Hall, convened for the purpose of voting an address to her most gracious Majesty Queen Caroline: and that an orderly sergeant, from the commanding Officer of the Dragoons, was in attendance near Guildhall while the said Address was under consideration.

That this Court, as the guardians of the rights of their fellow-citizens, view with the utmost jealousy and alarm the interference of a military force upon such an occasion, as inconsistent with the rights of the subjects of a free state, having a tendency to overawe the Livery in the discharge of their most important duties, and to subvert the principles of the British Constitution.

That the appearance of such military force was no less calculated to inflame the public mind, and excite tumult, than it was hostile to the privileges of the City, injurious to the character and loyalty of the Citizens of London, repugnant to their feelings, and a direct violation of their birth-rights as Englishmen.

Afterwards, Mr. Oldham moved, "That it be referred to the Committee appointed to watch over the proceedings of the Court of Aldermen, in the prosecution instituted by them against certain Liverymen, to consider the act of Common Council of the 1st day of June, 1695; with respect to the calling, adjourning, and dissolving of Common Halls, and whether the same should be repealed, altered, or extended; and also to consider whether it is expedient for this Court to pass any other act or acts, or to take any other step for securing to the Livery of London their undoubted right to meet in Common Hall for the purpose of petitioning the King or the Parliament, or for the purpose of deliberating on any matter of public grievance or otherwise; and that such Committee do report their opinion of the whole subject to this Court."

July 17th. At another Court of Common Council for the special purpose of petitioning both Houses of Parliament against the Bill of Pains and Penalties, now pending in the

House of Lords against the Queen, Mr. Favell, in a long and able speech introduced a string of resolutions as the foundation of petitions thereon, to the following effect, viz. That the Court had learned, with great regret, that a Bill of Pains and Penalties had been introduced into the House of Lords against her Majesty, having for its object to degrade her from her rank, and to dissolve the marriage between her and his Majesty; that the principle on which this measure was founded was never resorted to except in the worst of times, and the Court could not but express their sorrow that it was brought forward on evidence that would not be received in ordinary cases. Mr. Hurcombe seconded the resolutions. A show of hands took place, when about 100 members held up their hands for the affirmative, and about 14 for the negative.

MARRIED.

Richard Fall, esq. of Newington-place, to Miss Eliza Whiteman, of Grenada.

Mr. James Eve, of Ludgate-hill, to Miss Mary Wafford, of Chatham-place West, Hackney.

Robert Davidson, esq. of Highbury Park, to Miss W. Barkley, of Highbury Grove.

Capt. H. L. Baker, C.B. R.N. late of Dunstable House, to Miss Louisa Anna, only daughter of William Williams, esq. M.P. for Weymouth.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Strathmore, to Miss Mary Milner, daughter of the Rev. the Dean of Carlisle.

The Rev. Samuel Littlewood, of Walworth Common, to Miss Mary Hayward, of Buckingstoke, Wilts.

Mr. F. Gunnis, to Miss Ponton, of Cheapside.

John Stewart, esq. of Clapham-road, to Miss H. C. J. Stewart, of Old Broad-street.

Mr. Edward Cowder, of Aldgate, to Miss Vaux, of the Minories.

Mr. A. W. Perkins, of Stanstead, Essex, to Miss Ann Binkes, of Chelsea.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lieut. G. Sir Colin Halkett, to Letitia Sarah, widow of Major Tyler, R.A.

Col. Francis Hepburn, of the 3d Foot Guards, to Henrietta, daughter of the Rev. Sir Henry Poole, Bart., of the Hooke, Sussex.

Lieut. Col. the Hon. James Hamilton Stanhope, to Lady Frederick Louisa Murray.

Isaac Eeles, esq. of Fulham, to Eliza; and William Merry, esq. of London, to Anne, daughters of the late Kender Mason, esq. of Beel House, Bucks.

Newell Connop, jun. esq. of Durants, Enfield, to Miss Charlotte Augusta Brown, of Windsor.

Mr. W. Bower, of St. Albans, to Louisa, daughter of Thomas Fenwick, esq. of Keppel-street, Russel-square.

At Islington, Captain Parker, to Miss Ann Poole.

John Sanders, esq. of Reigate, to Josephine Teresa, daughter of Joseph Mee, esq. of Upper Berkeley-street.

At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, the Hon. Newton Fellowes, to Lady Catherine Fortesque.

T. H. Fenwick, esq. of the Royal Engineers, to Marianne, daughter of Mr. Justice Burrough.

The Rev. H. B. Tristram, M. A. to Charlotte Jocelyn, daughter of the late Thomas Smith, esq. of the Temple.

Mr. William Bell, of Aldersgate-street, to Miss Elizabeth Kinnear, of Edinburgh.

At St. Mary-la-bonne New Church, John Norris, esq. Capt. in the 1st Somerset Militia, to Miss Mary Grant, of Manchester-square.

Mr. Alexander Wilson, of the East India Company's service, to Miss Antonia Andrew, of Wandsworth.

Henry Dickinson, esq. of the Madras Civil service, to Miss Mary Morison, of Montagu-square.

Joseph Baker, esq. of Chapel-street, Grosvenor-square, to Miss Hale, of Hornsey-lane.

Richard Missing, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Sarah Delmont, of John-street, Berkeley-square.

DIED.

In Finsbury-square, 31, *Camilo de la Torre*, esq. son of the late Spanish merchant of that name.

At Kennington, 86, *Mrs. Hoffman*, widow of John Christian H. esq. of Bishopgate-street.

At Walthamstow, 76, *Jesse Russell*, esq. many years known as a very wealthy soap boiler.

At Blackheath, *George Hawks*, esq. of Gateshead Iron-works; and a few days after his son, 31, Mr. Stanley Hawks.

At Kensington, 72, *John Fentiman*, esq.

In Poland-street, *Mrs. Simmons*, widow of Dr. S.

In Alfred-place, Bedford-square, 75, *Mrs. Grensill*, of Sun-row, Islington.

At Hampstead, *Richard Prince Swallow*, esq.

In Goodman's-fields, 79, Mr. *Charles Tabor*.

At Hoxton, 47, Miss *Hannah Blow*, late of Whittlesford, Cambridgeshire.

In Pullen's-row, Islington, 61, the Rev. *Samuel Kirkman*, much respected by a large circle of friends.

In Church-lane, Chelsea, 77, *Robert Barker*, esq.

In St. Paul's Church-yard, 89, *Mr. Dollond*, the optician, and inventor of the achromatic telescopes, which bear his name, and by making which he had realized a large fortune.

At Parson's-green, Fulham, 21, Mr. *Robt. Leonard*.

At Epsom, 23, *Susan*, wife of John Ashley Ware, esq.

In Manchester-street, Mrs. *Carvyn*, widow of the Rev. T. C. vicar of Tottenham.

At Suffolk-place, Islington, 58, Mrs. *Sarah Hutton*, late of Newgate-street.

At Norwood Green, *Sophia*, wife of Thomas Bramall, esq.

At Wandsworth, 30, Mr. *James Holder*, of Southwark.

In Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, Miss *Anna Maria*, daughter of the late Major-General Thomas Coxe.

In Upper Kennington-lane, Vauxhall, *Charles Cock*, esq.

In Bedford-road, Clapham, 52, *Thomas Cunningham*.

In London, 64, *Thomas Morcliffe*, esq. of Langton, Yorkshire.

In Montagu-place, Russell-square, Mrs. *Lens*, wife of Mr. Serjeant L.

In Verulam-buildings, Gray's Inn-lane, *James Goodchild*, esq.

In Parliament-street, Mrs. *Leonard*, wife of T. B. L. esq.

Elizabeth, wife of William Richardson, esq. of the 1st. Regt. of Life Guards.

In Russell-place, Fitzroy-square, 71, *Richard Grant*, esq.

In Holles-street, Cavendish-square, Col. *J. Byde*.

In Hertford-street, May-fair, Mrs. *Bonham*, widow of F. W. B. esq.

At Kennington-green, 55, *William Van*, esq.

In the Grove, Kentish Town, Mrs. *Robins*, wife of Mr. R. of the Piazza, Covent Garden.

In London, 35, *Charles Lucy*, esq. late of Hertford.

At Bath, Dr. James Sims, M.D. and LL.D. in the 80th year of his age. This eminent Physician was formerly the President of the London Medical Society, Member of the Royal Irish Academy, and of the Society of Antiquarians, and honorary Member of the different scientific Institutions of Avignon, Leyden, New York, and Philadelphia. Some of the most noble of our charitable institutions owe their establishment to his exertions; to him we are indebted for the Humane and Philanthropic Societies, the Westminster General Infirmary, and many other distinguished charities. He organized and established the Medical Society, and was for 19 years its President. He likewise filled the chair of the Philanthropic Society, until he resigned it to the Duke of Leeds.

At Fulham, the Right Hon. *Thomas Viscount Ranelagh*.

At Trinity Lodge, Cambridge, Dr. *Mansell*, Bishop of Bristol, an active member of the Church, and well known in the literary world. He owed his elevation to the patronage of his fellow Collegian, the late Mr. Percival, who when Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, presented him to the living of Berwick-in-Elmet, value 2,000l. per annum, having previously been promoted to the see of Bristol, and to the distinguished Headship of Trinity College, Cambridge.

At his palace, in Chelsea, after a long illness and general decay of nature, the Hon. *Brownlow North*, D.C.L. Bishop of Winchester, Prelate of the Order of the Garter, Provincial Sub-Dean of Canterbury, and Visitor of Magdalene, New Trinity, St. John's, and Corpus Christi Colleges, Oxford, F.A. and L.S. His Lordship was aged 79, and was nearly 40 years Bishop of that Diocese. He was a man of retired habits, and excited little attention, except from the length of time in which he held his Bishoprick.

At Brighton, after a short illness, the Right Hon. Lord *Gwydir*, brother of the late Duchess Dowager of Northumberland.

At Paddington, the Rev. *Joseph Pickering*, M.A. perpetual Curate of that parish. Mr. Pickering, previously to his induction into the curacy of Paddington, which he filled for nearly 20 years, had been 14 years Curate to Dr. Warton, of Wickham, in Hampshire. The unprecedented regret that was expressed upon his leaving that place, (for when he quitted it there was not a dry eye in the village) is the most unequivocal testimony of the affection and high esteem in which he was held. Modest, unassuming—simple in his manners and in his taste, this truly excellent man was altogether free from ostentation or vanity. He acted uniformly upon the purest christian principles, and no man ever possessed a more independent spirit, combined with the most unfeigned christian meekness. The humble efforts of the biographer—the simple lines which gratitude and affection may trace upon his tomb, are but faint shadows of his virtues. From the bed of sickness is now absent that minister of Heaven, who spoke peace and hope to the departing spirit. The infirm, the aged, the distressed, whose wants with a liberal hand he was ever ready to relieve, bewail the loss of their benefactor. The widow and the orphan now weep in silence, for he who was wont to sooth their grief, and pour the balm of comfort into their drooping hearts, is no more.—He was the father, the friend, the protector of his flock; cloathed with humility, he prayed in the house of God; yet elevated with all the dignity of pure and heartfelt devotion.

Every ear listened with devout attention to his precepts. His discourses from the pulpit were calculated to instruct, amend, and comfort his hearers; they were plain and simple, yet was his language such that the most fastidious could not object to, while, at the same time, it was perfectly intelligible to the meanest capacity.

In early life he had the prospect of enjoying all the advantages and blessings of affluence—but alas! that prospect was too soon blasted by family misfortune. Many, and severe, were his trials through life; yet, never did the breath of murmur escape from his lips; he bowed with meek submission, and kissed the chastening hand that dealt the blow.—His charity was unbounded, and only when the sight of misery met his eye, or the tale of suffering struck his ear, was he ever heard to lament his want of fortune. Long will his memory be cherished by those who knew his worth—and truly may it be said of him, "we ne'er shall look upon his like again."

At the George Inn, Northampton, in the 23d year of his age, *John St. Mawe*, esq. only son of Mr. Mawe, of the Strand, London. Endowed by nature with talents of the finest order, and blest with a disposition at once affectionate and endearing, this excellent young man afforded, in the exemplary submission with which he resigned his life, a deep and powerful evidence of that firmness in the awful hour of death which religious faith can confer.—His literary attainments kept pace with the developement of a mind of extraordinary comprehension; and his friends have to mourn in his early departure the premature close of a career which was full of promised honour and distinction.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. Dr. Kaye, to the See of Bristol, vacant by the death of Dr. Mansel.

Rev. Dr. Wordsworth, to the Mastership of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Rev. G. Hunt, to the rectory of Boughton, Norfolk.

Rev. J. F. Roberts, elected to the mastership of Walthamstow School.

Rev. George Lucas, B.A. to the rectory of Billockby, Norfolk.

Rev. Thomas Lea, M.A. to the vicarage of Bishops Itchington, Warwickshire.

Rev. E. Griffith, B.D. to be master of the Free Grammar School, Swansea.

Rev. Thomas Davies, M.A. to the vicarage of Bayton, Worcestershire.

Rev. George Pickard, jun. chaplain to Lord de Dunstanville.

Rev. G. Grantham, B.D. to the vicarage of Wraith, Lincolnshire.

Rev. R.P. Faulkner, to the chaplainship of Epping.

Rev. R. Marks, to the vicarage of Great Missenden, Bucks.

Rev. George Martin, M.A. to the chancellorship of the diocese of Exeter; also to the vicarage of Harberton, Devon.

Rev. Charles Walcot, B.A. to the living of Hopton Wafers, Salop.

Rev. James Hooper, to the rectory of Stowel, Gloucestershire.

Rev. Edward James, to the perpetual curacy of Mortlake.

Rev. W. Killet, B.A. to the vicarage of Kenninghall, Norfolk.

Rev. Daniel Rowlands, to the perpetual curacy of Llanycefen, Pembrokeshire.

Rev. John Overton, B.A. to the vicarage of Elloughton, Yorkshire.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

With all the Marriages and Deaths.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

AN address of condolence to the Queen was forwarded lately from Newcastle, signed by 6000 names; so anxious were the inhabitants to express their feeling and sympathy, that it was with extreme difficulty women were prevented from adding their names. It may not be unworthy to remark as a specimen, that one woman brought her five sons to sign, and told them that unless they did, she could not own them more.

Married.] Mr. J. Smith, of Forth-street, to Mrs. M. Shotton, of the High Bridge, both of Newcastle.—Mr. J. Greene, of Newcastle, to Miss E. M. Pincott, of London.—Mr. T. Joblin, of Gateshead, to Miss E. Hodgson, of Newcastle.—Mr. W. Daglish, of Newcastle, to Miss J. White, of Alston.—Thomas M. Greenhow, of Newcastle, to Miss E. Martineau, of Norwich.—Mr. W. Bradforth, to Miss J. Thwaites, both of Durham.—John Wilkinson, esq. of Durham, to Miss Francis Myddleton, of Grinkle-park.—Mr. T. Wilson, to Miss M. Smith, both of South Shields.—At Darlington, Mr. Rhydes, to Miss Atkinson.—Mr. J. Henry, to Miss Turnbull.—Mr. T. Sewell, to Miss M. Dunn.—William Skinner, jun. esq. to Miss A. Walker: all of Stockton.—Mr. W. Coxon, of Weldon Mill, to Miss M. Scott, of Haxlow.—Mr. A. Shanks, of Wylam Rift Farm, to Miss Weallans, of Dissington.—At Gosforth, Mr. J. W. Alkinson, to Miss J. Porter.—Mr. T. Heppell, to Miss A. Barrass, both of Benwell Colliery.—Mr. Forster, of White Horse, to Miss E. Stephenson, of South Shields.

Died.] At Newcastle, in Westgate-street, 72, Mrs. Ord.—In Denton Chare, 76, Mr. J. Thomlinson.—53, Mr. N. Weir, much respected.—38, Mr. R. White, deservedly lamented.—In the Close, Mr. J. Ireland.—58, Mr. W. Bell.—In Percy-street, at an advanced age, Mr. W. Potts.—In St. Nicholas' Church-yard, 75, Mrs. A. Patterson.—At Gateshead, 92, Mrs. Toppin.

At Sunderland, 27, Mrs. J. Campbell.

At North Shields, 67, Mr. R. Uron.—33, Mr. J. Haggle.

At South Shields, Mr. G. Wilson.—Mr. Jobson.

At Darlington, Mrs. G. Thompson.

At Tynemouth, 84, Mrs. E. Chater.

At Stockton, 44, Mrs. W. Richmond, greatly lamented.—72, Mr. E. Coates.—At Percy Main, 74, Mr. J. Wilkinson.—At Howden Pans, 62, Mrs. J. Hall.- At East Ord, 81, Mrs. M. Grey.—At Wark, 69, Mrs. H. Charlton.—At Slaley, 100, Mrs. M. Carr. —At Dunston, Mr. W. Kirkley.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] Mr. W. Peascod, to Miss M. Irwin.—Mr. T. Noble, to Miss J. Bell: all of Carlisle.—Mr. W. Hunter, to Miss A. Raven, both of Whitehaven.—At Henderson, to Miss Nixon, both of Brampton.—The Rev. Mr. Joy, of Brampton, to Miss Robson, of Burgh.—Mr. J. Lowthian, of Old Parks, to Miss D. Fisher, of Croglin Low-hall.—Mr. R. Robson, of Watermillock, to Miss M. Baxter, of Carlisle.

Died.] At Carlisle, in Rickergate, 60, Mrs. F. Grier.—In Peascod's-lane, at an advanced age, Mrs. Hind.—In Botchergate, at an advanced age, Mrs. Gorvenlock.—In Caldewgate, 62, Mr. C. Bulman.—30, Mr. W. Stobart.

At Brampton, Mr. T. Thirwell, suddenly. —46, Mr. T. Halleburton, of Carlisle, much respected.

At Wetherall, Mrs. M. Bell.—At Rockliff-cross, 91, Mr. J. Bell.—At Raughton Head, 62, Mr. D. Johnson.—At Seaton, 105, Mrs. E. Wales.—At Calderton, 90, Mrs. J. Cook. —56, Ann, wife of the Rev. J. Langton Leech, A. M. vicar of Askham, &c.

YORKSHIRE.

At the late York Assizes, there were 37 prisoners for trial, together with 25 for high treason, to receive their sentences.

A meeting of the inhabitants of York, lately took place, to congratulate her Majesty, and express their sentiments "on the degrading treatment she has experienced from his Majesty's ministers."—The following were the more forcible resolutions:—

That we have viewed, with the strongest reprobation, the conduct adopted towards her Majesty—the low arts with which her domestic manners have been watched—her privacy invaded—the designed neglect of every observance due to her high station—the insulting propositions which have denied her both name and rank—and the deviation, from due course of law, in *ex parte* charges and secret documents of accusation.

That the dignified firmness and spirited resolution exhibited by her Majesty in the difficult and degrading situation in which she has been placed, have impressed us with sentiments of warm admiration, and that we are confident a free and loyal people will strenuously support the just rights of an oppressed and insulted Queen.

That his Majesty's ministers, by their treatment of the Queen, have thrown the country into a state of agitation, and deserted the true interests of the throne—and that as nothing but the grossest imbecility could prevent their foreseeing the result of such treatment, so nothing but an entire failure in decorum could have caused it.

At a late meeting of the friends to Parliamentary reform, held at Leeds, the following was the principal of the resolutions which were unanimously agreed to:—

That a society be formed, under the denomination of the liberal alliance, the object of which is to be the relief of individuals prosecuted on account of the expression or publication of political opinions.

A considerable number of labourers are now employed in cultivating by spade husbandry a large quantity of sand in the park near Sheffield, who would otherwise be out of work, and chargeable upon the township. It is said there are no less than 2000 empty houses in Sheffield, and the poor-rates for the last year amounted to 38,000l.!

Married.] Mr. Smith Wermald, of York, to Miss Judith Jackson, of Northallerton.—Mr. J. Whitaker, to Miss Scorer, both of Leeds.—Mr. N. England, of Leeds, to Miss Thornbear, of Ever Bridge.—Mr. J. Hodgson, of Leeds, to Miss R. Storr, of Oustwick. - Mr. J. Tudsbury, to Miss A. Eels.—Mr. C. Harmingway, to Miss S. Foulstone.—Mr. D. Champion, to Mrs. C. Stones: all of Sheffield.—Mr. R. Harrison, of Sheffield, to Miss E. Danew, of Worcester.—Mr. W. Smith, of Wakefield, to Miss M. Nicholson, of Leeds. —William Harland, esq. M. D. of Scarborough, to Miss Pearson, of Falsgrave.—Mr. J. Rouse, of Bradford, to Miss Clapham, of Keighley.—Thomas Dunhill, esq. of Pontefract, to Miss Louisa Smith, of Little Preston. —Mr. R. Askew, jun. of Gisbrough, to Miss Sutcliffe, of Dale-end, Danby.—Mr. T. Hemsworth, of Sandal Magna, to Miss M. Firth, of Wakefield.—The Rev. W. Lindley, to Miss A. Graveley, both of Halton.—Mr. J. Dadson, to Miss Bamford, both of Slaithwaite.—Mr. W. Buckle, of Bramley, to Mrs. S. Mawson, of Woodhouse.

Died.] At York, 35, Mr. H. Morrod, much respected.— Mr. T. Hall, deservedly regretted.

At Hull, Miss C. Metcalfe.

At Leeds, Miss E. Meggeson.—81, Mrs. Newlove.—In Park-square, 75, Mrs. Bolland, deservedly regretted.—66, Mr. T. Brumfit.—47, Mr. G. Musgrave.- 47, Mr. T. Stelling.

At Halifax, Mr. W. Ellis.- Mrs. Hall.—82, Mrs. Hoyle, of Ward's-end.

At Sheffield, Miss Staniforth, justly esteemed.—56, Mr. J. Roberts.—In Fargate, Mr. J. Bardwell, much respected. Mr. J. Shearwood.— In Rockingham-street. — 79, Mr. R. Thorpe.

At Huddersfield, 82, Mr. T. Marshall.

At Bradford, Mrs. J. Broadbent.

At Knaresborough, Miss E. Paley.—41, Mrs. L. Butterfield. 68, Mr. C. Raynard, much respected.

At Beverley, A. Shaw, M. D. suddenly.

At Stainton, the Rev. Charles Baillie Hamilton, archdeacon of Cleveland.—At Featherstone, thestone, 64, Mr. C. Lake, deservedly lamented.—At Middleham, Elizabeth, wife of Lupton Topham, esq. greatly esteemed and regretted.—At Heworth, James Kilvington Lamb, esq.

LANCASHIRE.

A petition has been forwarded from Manchester lately to the House of Commons, to remove the restrictions on the China-trade, and to open mercantile transactions with the islands of the Ionian Seas: the petitioners were of opinion that important additional markets would be thus obtained.

Another petition has also lately been forwarded from Manchester and the neighbourhood, praying that if the Borough of Grampound should be deprived of the privilege of sending Members to Parliament, the right may be transferred to the Freeholders of the Hundreds of Salford and Blackburn.

A most admirable institution is about to be established in this county for the reform of discharged criminals. The design has been taken up with spirit by the wealth and rank of the county; and it is under the sanction of the collective magistracy—the Lord Lieutenant of the county is patron. The philanthropic Bishop of the diocese is also active in the formation of the laudable undertaking. The purposes of the institution are thus announced in their prospectus:—"To provide a temporary asylum for persons of both sexes liberated from penal confinement in the several jails and houses of correction belonging to the county palatine of Lancaster; to furnish them with the means of religious instruction; to habituate them to a system of moral and Christian restraint; to employ them in various trades of profitable labour, qualifying them, during their residence in the refuge, for the future exercise of some honest, industrious, and reputable calling; by mild restraints and reasonable motives to reform the character to the voluntary exercise of self-government, and to habits of practical virtue; and when, at length, such progress in amendment is made as to justify a re-admission to the free intercourse of society, then to furnish recommendations, (which, it is hoped, the merciful part of mankind may receive,) or to secure for them, by other means, such situations in life as may be suited to their condition and acquirements."

Married.] Mr. J. Walker, to Miss Kenyon: Mr. R. Hatfield, to Miss E. Winkell: all of Manchester.—Richard Walker Rushforth, esq. of Manchester, to Miss E. Gill, of the Crescent, Salford.—Mr. T. Hunter, to Mrs. E. Dickson: Mr. T. Toulmin, to Miss M. Hatton: Mr. T. Longworth, to Miss Briscoe: Mr. J. Fenton, to Miss J. Towers: Mr. W. Sampson, to Miss Taylor: all of Liverpool.—Mr. J. Bowker, of Liverpool, to Miss S. Rowlands, of Chester.—Charles Smith, esq. of Liverpool, to Miss Ann Jane Owen, late of Liverpool.—Mr. R. Johnson, of Liverpool, to Miss E. Danson, of Ulverston.—Thomas Gates, esq. of Bolton, to Miss Mary Knowles, of Little Lever.—James Harrison, esq. of Chorley, to Miss Eccles, of Lower Lane Cottage, Ashton-in-the-Willows.—Mr. J. Dorning, of Hulme, to Miss Brundrett, of Stretford.—Mr. J. Wormwood, of Burnley, to Miss M. Spencer, of Liverpool.

Died.] Mrs. Buszard, aged 67, widow of the late William Buszard, esq. of Manchester, justly beloved.

At Manchester, 60, Mrs. A. Greaves, deservedly esteemed.—In Grosvenor-street, 56, Mrs. J. Armstrong, greatly respected.—In the Market-place, 36, Mr. E. Kenyon.—At Cheetham-hill, 56, Mr. J. Willcock, deservedly regretted.

At Salford, Mr. J. Ryder, much and deservedly lamented.—In Gravel-lane, 58, Mr. J. Lamb.

At Liverpool, 24, Miss J. Kaye.—At Edgehill, 59, Mrs. Dover.—47, Mrs. M. Robinson.—63, Mr. J. Mann.—In Derby-square, 62, Mrs. C. Harrison.—24, Mrs. C. Oakes.—In Cornwallis-street, 53, Mrs. E. Grayson, deservedly lamented.

At Preston, Mr. G. Cowell, late of the firm of Messrs. Cowell and Webster.—At Chorley, 34, Mr. R. Andron.—At Knowsley, James Heyes, esq.—At Cleves Hills, 38, Mrs. A. Mawdsley, of Liverpool.—At Dimsdale, 34, Ann, wife of John Bennett, esq.—At Northern, Mr. James Watson, formerly librarian of the Portico in Manchester, and author of "The Townsman," a Theatrical Critique, published some years ago. He was the author of several miscellaneous pieces, many of considerable merit.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Lowe, to Miss M. Orme; both of Chester.—Mr. W. Palen, of Chester, to Miss M. Reade, of Bunbury Lock.—Josiah Howard, esq. late of Stockport, to Miss J. Buchannan, of Glasgow.—Mr. J. Frost, of Macclesfield, to Miss S. Barlow, of Chorley, both of the Society of Friends.—Mr. S. Street, to Miss Garner, of Altrincham.

Died.] At Chester, in Northgate-street, Mrs. Towsey.—In Linenhall-street, Mr. W. Grimer.—20, Miss S. Manley.

At Stockport, 27, Mr. J. Harding.—33, Mr. S. Dodge.

At Congleton, 41, Mrs. C. Sherrat.

At Hoylake, 63, Mrs. M. Ellis.—At Ince, the Rev. A. B. Church.—At Over, 59, the Rev. N. Scholefield.—At Clotton, 76, Mrs. Hassall.—At Henbury-hall, 65, T. Brooke, esq.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Francis Boot, esq. to Miss M. Hardcastle, both of Derby.—Mr. J. Smedley, jun. to Miss J. Longden, both of Alfreton.—Mr. W. Crookes, to Miss M. Webster, both of Stony Haughton.—Vice-Adm. Sir Richard Goodwin Keats, G.C.B. to Miss Mary Hurt, of Alderswasley.

Died.] At Derby, 79, Mr. W. Burrowes.—In St. Peter's-street, 89, Mrs. Bates.

At Chesterfield, 38, Mrs. Sheldon, deservedly esteemed and regretted.

At Mickleover, 74, the Rev. J. Ward, A.M.

—At Duffield, Miss L. M. Bakewell, deservedly lamented.—At Hilton, 51, Capt. J. Matchitt.—At Littleover, 72, Mr. J. Holden, much respected.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

An address, signed by 7000 names, has lately been forwarded to her Majesty from Nottingham, congratulating her on her arrival in this country.

Married.] Mr. W. Gamble, to Miss F. Buxton.—Mr. Hawley, to Mrs. Hunt.—Mr. R. Caparn, of Newark, to Miss J. Caparn, of Boston.—Mr. J. Betts, of Newark, to Miss C. M. Hurt, of Beeston.—At Newark, Mr. E. Hewsin, of North Muskham, to Miss M. Oddy.—Mr. W. Buckland, of New Radford, to Miss F. Baxter, of Tollhouse-hill, Nottingham.—Thomas Pare, esq. of Gamston-house, to Mrs. E. Morley, of Holme Pierrepont.—The Rev. J. J. Cleaver, rector of Holme Pierrepont, to Miss E. S. Peach, of Tuckingham house.

Died. At Nottingham, 57, Mrs. S. Wood, of Leenside.—29, Mrs. M. Meilson, of St. Mary's-gate.—In Barker-gate, Mrs. J. Norwell, deservedly esteemed and regretted.—72, George Bott, one of the Society of Friends.—29, Mr. W. Woodehouse.—68, Mr. T. Rogers.

At Newark, Mrs. Saunderson.—40, Mrs. J. Greaves.

At Beeston, 73, Mrs. J. Bond, deservedly respected.—At Trowell, 78, Mr. E. Baker, much regretted.—At Lenton, 74, Mr. R. Hill, much respected.—At Southwell, 21, Mr. W. Heathcote.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Spilsby has rendered itself remarkable for its public expression of enthusiastic attachment to the person and cause of the Queen. A procession moved about the town, headed by several most respectable individuals, and followed *en train* by 4000 persons: public feeling was carried to the utmost. The following were a few of the mottos carried by the overjoyed populace:—an oak bough;—"Long live the King and Queen; may they stand like the oak, and their enemies fall like its leaves."—"King and Constitution."—"Trade and Commerce."—A numerous Band of Music, composed of Gentlemen Amateurs.—A White Banner with the Royal Arms; initials in gold on black, "C. E." surmounted by drapery with a celestial crown: motto, "Britons will support their Queen," and the painting of a crowned King and Queen tastefully woven in flowers.—His Majesty's Banner, on the right of the Queen's.—A Chaplet of Laurel, with a transparent initial "C." and a regal crown, supported on each side with a brilliant star of laurel.—A Royal Purple Banner.—Three tablets with inscriptions—"Brougham"—"Ennobled Wood and his illustrious race"—"Denman"—each ornamented with garlands of flowers. A respectable party retired to the White Hart Inn, John Bourne, Esq. of Dalby, in the Chair. After addressing the meeting in a neat and applicable speech, he gave, "Her most gracious Majesty the Queen; may injured innocence ever meet with brave, honest, and able defenders"—three times three. A great number of other loyal and constitutional toasts were given, and several national airs were performed at intervals by the band. The evening terminated in the greatest harmony.

Married.] Mr. S. Briggs, of Grantham, to Miss Raynor, of Gunthorpe.—Mr. T. Penny, to Miss Pridgeon, both of Lincoln.—Mr. W. Harrison, of Lincoln, to Miss Wake, of Eagle Wood House.—Mr. J. Smith, of Gainsborough, to Miss A. M. Odling, of Laceby.

Died.] At Lincoln, Mrs. Wells.—Mrs. Jackson.

At Boston, 81, Mr. S. Barton.—22, Mr. R. J. Ashton.—74, Mrs. C. Waldegrave.

At Horncastle, Mrs. J. Carter.

At Kerby-green, 59, Mr. N. Taylor.—At Maltby, 68, Mrs. S. Chapman.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

Leicester fair was tolerably well supplied with cattle; but sales in both meated stock and stores were not very readily effected; and a reduction in price followed.

The coach that runs between Leicester and Lutterworth, was lately upset near Blaby. Several of the passengers were injured by the fall.

Married.] Mr. Whitmore, to Mrs. Ratcliffe, of the Market-street.—Mr. E. Rawson, to Miss Edwards.—Mr. J. White, to Miss E. Vickerson.—John Forth Freer, esq. M.D. to Martha, daughter of Sir William Walker: all of Leicester.—Mr. Imeson, to Miss S. Wragg, of Loughborough.—Mr. Johnson, of Loughborough, to Miss M. Johnson, of Swanington.—Mr. R. Heathcoat, to Miss M. Freestone, both of Hinckley.—At Quorndon, Mr. J. Pearson, to Miss F. Humber.—Mr. S. Elliott, to Miss R. Smith, of Long-lane, Leicester.—Mr. S. Garner, of Barwell, to Miss E. Stanton, of East Shilton.

Died.] At Leicester, in Wellington-street, 51, Mrs. S. Townsend.—57, Mr. Postlethwaite, suddenly. Mrs. Cant, deservedly respected.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 88, Mr. J. Worstall.—23, Mr. J. Camp.

At Rothley, 74, Mr. T. Paget, much respected.—At Osgathorpe, 74, Mrs. F. Jones, widow of the Rev. R. Jones, curate of Tamworth, deservedly esteemed and regretted.—At Stoke Golding, 97, Mr. W. Morris, greatly regretted.—At Appleby, 63, Mr. T. Smith.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Considerable distress exists among the miners of this county; no less than 32 furnaces have lately been blown out; two or three thousand more hands have in consequence been thrown out of employment. A late provincial paper observes, "the wretchedness of the labourers in the collieries and iron-works, and in the towns in their neighbourhood, was becoming extreme.—Amongst the latter, Walsall, Wednesbury, and Wolverhampton, were reckoned to be the worst off; the distress of the people being even greater than at Birmingham." In the midst of these distressing exigencies, the Marquis of Stafford has acted a worthy part, and it deserves to be recorded. He has reduced the price of coals considerably, and given directions that no reduction shall take place in the colliers' wages.

Married.] Mr. R. Cotterell, of Fradswell-hall Farm, to Miss Shuker, of Whittington.—Mr. J. Corvoser, of Coley Farm, to Miss E. Allison, of Birmingham.—Mr. F. E. Turner, of Bilston, to Miss E. Evans, of Monaughty-castle.

Died.] At Wolverhampton, 48, Mrs. H. Banister.—28, Mrs. A. Crowley, much and deservedly esteemed.—40, Mrs. E. Pardoe, generally lamented.

At Bradley-house, 39, Mrs. M. Morris, much regretted.

WARWICKSHIRE.

On the 18th instant the interesting ceremony was performed of laying the principal stone in the foundation of the intended Sunday schools, hitherto under the patronage of the society connected with the Old Meeting House, Birmingham. Contrasting the original and humble pretensions of the institution with its (perhaps) unexampled success, may stimulate others engaged in the laudable pursuit of public instruction to follow the example. The year 1786 witnessed the commencement in this town of schools on the plan indisputably assigned to the benevolent Raikes; and all parties concentrated their efforts under one general arrangement. A few dissenters having, however, proposed a law authorising such of them who might wish to avail themselves of it, to take the children recommended by themselves, to their own respective places of worship;—the motion was negatived by the casting vote of the chairman (a clergyman,) and in consequence the Old Meeting society immediately decided on establishing a school for themselves, April, 1787. One of the first resolutions of their committee was, that the number of boys and girls should, for the present, be limited to 30 each; and from that time to the present day, the institution has never ceased to increase both in numbers and in interest, so that it has now to boast a regular attendance of from 400 to 500 children, under the sole gratuitous instruction and management of a numerous and respectable body of teachers, most of whom were educated in the establishment, and many of them are now become heads of families. Part of the funds for the building has been raised by voluntary contributions, so that the rental for Sunday and weekly purposes, will compensate the trustees for the amount they may have to advance; and a pleasing circumstance farther connected with it is, that the loan of 400l. has been offered and accepted from the capital realised by the society in their sick establishment, entirely appropriated to the schools. To commemorate the erection of the building, the following inscriptions were engraved on strips of copper, rivetted together like the sticks of a fan, put into a bottle with an air-tight glass stopper, the remaining space was filled with dryed pounded charcoal, and the bottle was then hermetically sealed, and deposited in a cavity of the stone on a bed of dry sand:

1. This building was erected for the pur pose of a Sunday School.
2. A.D. 1820, in the 1st year of the reign of Geo. IV.
3. Estimated expence, £1000 British currency.
4. Calculated to accommodate 600 pupils.
5. Architects, { Samuel Copland,
   John Edge.
6. Pastors of the Meeting house,
   The Rev. { Robert Kell,
   Steven Weaver Browne.
7. Treasurer,—Thomas Lee.
   Chapel Wardens { John Houghton,
   Thomas Eyre Lee.
8. Principal promoter of the institution,—
   James Luckcock.

Married.] Mr. H. Mason, to Miss S. Slack.—Mr. T. Short, to Miss H. Noake.—Mr. W. H. Latchford, to Miss H. Allman.—Mr. T. Roberts, to Miss A. Worboys.—Mr. T. Allen, of Congreve-street, to Miss S. Simmons, of Great Charles-street: all of Birmingham.—Mr. J. S. Fallows, of Perry-barr, to Miss M. A. Mayne, of Great-barr.—Mr. C. Ashburn, of Ridford, to Miss Waddams, of Grafton.

Died.] At Birmingham, in High-street, 30, Mr. J. B. Dakin, much lamented.—In Bromsgrove-street, 52, Mr. W. Ellis.—In Hurth-street, 77, Mrs. Thompson.—On Snow-hill, 63, Mr. T. Paviour.—In Lionel-street, 53, Mr. T. Magenis.—In Woodcock-street, Mrs. Jones.—In Ashted-row, 66, Mrs. Arnold, deservedly regretted.—In Bromsgrove-street, Mr. S. Statham.—In Union-street, Mr. T. Edmonds.

At King's Heath, Miss M. Gem, deservedly lamented.—At Ashted, 58, Mr. W. Harrison, of Park-street, Birmingham, generally regretted.—At Islington, 61, Mr. T. Langher.—At the Five Ways, 69, Mr. Rogers.—At Edgbaston, 50, Mrs. S. Cooke.

SHROPSHIRE.

Valuable porcelain materials have recently been discovered in Middletown-hill, in this county; the Coalport Company by their inimitable manufacture of them have obtained a gold medal from the Society of Arts.

A fat cow of the Durham breed, fed by Col. Charlton, of Apley Castle, was lately slaughtered, by Messrs. Moore and Harper, at the Oaken Gates, near Wellington; it weighed 40 stone per quarter, and had 28¼ stone of fat taken out of her.

Married.] Mr. Bickerbon, to Mrs. Pidgeon, both of Shrewsbury.—Mr. Watton, of Shrewsbury, to Miss Catherine Baskerfield, of Arlington-street, Camden town.—Mr. J. Clively, of Much Wenlock, to Miss M. Milner, of Callaughton.—Mr. W. Pasey, of

Knighton, to Mrs. Ayres, of Ludlow.—Mr. Milnes, of Clunn, to Miss Flint, of Ryton.—Mr. F. Bishop, of Deux-hill, to Miss A. Black, of Prescot.—Mr. M. S. Stokes, of Roughton, to Miss M. C. Smith, of Munslow Aston.—Mr. C. Reynolds, of Plealey, to Miss Atcherley, of Stanwardine.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Frances Wingfield.—In Dalpole-court, 62, the Rev. W. Calcott, of Cainham-court, deservedly esteemed and regretted.—On Pride-hill, Mr. Powell, much respected.

At Oswestry, Mrs. Davies, widow of Thomas D. esq. of Lloran, Llansilio, much and justly esteemed.

At Ludlow, Mr. W. Edwards, sen.—Mrs. Jones.—Mr. B. Hughes.

At Bishop's Castle, 54, Mr. C. Plowden.—Mrs. Phillips.—Mrs. Sayce.

At Fens Wood, Mrs. Dudleston.—At Mardol Head, 80, Mrs. Woodall.—At Pentrecoed, Mr. Gittins.—At Hadley, 65, Mr. Whittingham.—At Lydham, Mrs. Edmonds.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The freedom of the City of Worcester has been lately voted by the Mayor and Corporation to Marquis Camden, for his public spirit in relinquishing his emoluments as one of the Tellers of the Exchequer.

Married.] Mr. R. B. Dawes, of Worcester, to Miss H. Cottrell, of Bradford-street, Birmingham.—Mr. T. France, of Worcester, to Miss S. Rodnor, of Much Wenlock.—Mr. W. Steel, of Kidderminster, to Miss Hallerton, of Kinver.—Mr. H. O. Smith, of Stourton, to Miss S. Smith, of Heath Farm.—The Rev. T. Thomas, of Bromsgrove, to Miss Dale, of Leaton.

Died.] At Worcester, in Broad-street, Mrs. Raff.

At Dudley, Mrs. A. Green.—Daniel Parsons, esq. an esteemed benefactor to the poor.

At Hemley-park, 77, Mr. W. Johnson, deservedly respected.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The annual meeting of the Hereford Agricultural Society at Leominster, which lately took place, was very respectably attended. Mr. Hayton having withdrawn his fine pair of oxen, the premium in that class was awarded to Mr. Jones, of Breinton. The best three year old bull was shown by Mr. John Walker, of Westington; the best yearling heifer by Mr. Hayton; and the best long-woolled ram by Mr. Gough, of Stretford. Amongst the extra stock exhibited, was a Durham ox of unusual size and beauty, the property of Mr. Dent, of Street Court, and supposed to be four years old; a six-year old cow of Mr. Smithies, and a fine-woolled-ram of Mr. Hayton's were particularly admired. The chair was taken by T. A. Knight, esq. sen.

Married.] Mr. Penner, of Ross, to Miss E. Hartland, of Boulsden.—Mr. W. Morgan, of the Sand-pits, to Miss M. Daniel, of Leominster.—Richard Hening, esq. of Acton Beauchamp, to Miss S. Dangerfield, of Mathom.—Mr. S. James, of Brinsop, to Miss Ann Jones, of Builth.

Died.] At Hereford, 81, John Green, esq. generally respected.

At Leominster, George Nuttall, esq. late of Hampton Court.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

The independent burgesses having conquered the old magisterial *regime*, which had always been close and aristocratical, determined to mark the event by decorating the newly elected Mayor and magistrates with a new costume. A committee was formed, who resolved that, instead of the sable cloaks used by their predecessors in office, (resembling those worn by mutes at a funeral) the present Mayor and Bailiffs should wear a purple cloth robe, with purple velvet cape and cuffs, ornamented with fringe, and faced with velvet of the same colour; that of the Chief Magistrate differing from the Bailiffs, in being edged with a broad gold lace and fringe round the cape and cuffs, and gold fringe round the body of the robe. A large number of the independent burgesses, with other inhabitants and friends to their cause, assembled in the Mayor's room in the Town-Hall, and, preceded by the constables of the borough, Mayor's officers, mace bearers, &c. went in procession to church.

An unprecedentedly severe thunder-storm lately visited parts of Monmouthshire. The vivid flashes of lightning, as well as tremendously loud thunder, were almost incessant for more than an hour; and so great a deluge of rain fell, that the streets of Tredegar were filled with torrents of water. The rain rushed with a head nearly four feet in perpendicular height down the rivers Sirhowey and Ebbw; whilst the Rumney and Avon Llwd, at a very short distance on either side, were not affected. In several parts of the country cattle were killed by the lightning.

Married.] Mr. T. Morgan, to Miss E. Washbourn.—Mr. Halford, to Mrs. Phelps: all of Gloucester.—Mr. J. B. Milbard, of Stroud, to Miss F. Washbourn, of Gloucester.

Mr. H. G. Cherry, to Miss M. Bromhead.—Mr. R. Fiske, to Miss M. Jones: all of Bristol.—Mr. T. Perry, of Bristol, to Mrs. S. Smallwood, of London.—Mr. C. Cross, jun. of Bristol, to Miss Ford, late of Leimsham.—Mr. E. Jones, to Miss Ballinger, both of Cheltenham.—Mr. J. D. Kelly, of Cheltenham, to Miss E. Buston.—Mr. P. Osbourn, of Tewkesbury, to Miss Fream, of Nailsworth.—Mr. G. Miles, of Bowbridge, to Miss M. Sweeting, of Stroud.—Mr. S. Evans, of Rodborough, to Miss A. M. Lusty, of Stonehouse.

Died.] At Gloucester, 86, Mr. Richard Hairland.

At Bristol, in Trinity-street, 64, Mrs. S. Haynes.—Mr. James Norton, justly esteemed and regretted.—64, Mrs. Wayne.—In Lower Castle-street, Mrs. Mittens.—Mr. J. Vaughan.—At Cheltenham, Mr. R. Jones, of Worcester.

cester.—Anna Maria, wife of H. Way, esq. of Bridport Harbour.

At Tewkesbury, Mr. J. Turberfield.

At Tetbury, Mr. J. Overbury, sen.—47, Mr. J. Hill.

At Colford, 71, Mrs. R. Thomas.—At Corse, 70, Mrs. T. Boulton.—At Cold Aston, 60.—Mr. R. Hanks.—At Winchcomb, Mr. T. Beckett.—At Tormarton, 86, Mrs. Strange.—62, John Barnes, esq. of Tirley-court, deservedly esteemed and lamented.—At Combend, 22, Miss K. Lyne.—At Chipping Sodbury, Mrs. Ford.

OXFORDSHIRE.

At the late Oxford Assizes, there were eighteen prisoners for trial; eight were condemned; one was sentenced to fourteen years' transportation; two for seven years, and four to be imprisoned for various periods.

Married.] Mr. Quartermaine, to Miss C. Haines.—Mr. Kerr, to Miss H. Knilts, both of Holywell: all of Oxford.—Wm. Brown, esq. of Chipping Norton, to Miss E. Bond, of Abergivelly.—Mr. Thorne, of Banbury, to Miss A. Raester, of Pershore.—George Anthony Wake, esq. of Sydney Cottage, Cambridge, to Miss M. M. Dodd, of Ipsden.

Died.] At Oxford, in St. Peter's in the East, 76, Mrs. Kimberley.—26, Mrs. E. Hedges, suddenly.—60, Mr. J. Fox.—In Magdalene-hall, 60, the Rev. W. West Green, D. D. rector of Husband's Bosworth, one of the Lecturers of the city, and Vice Principal of Magdalene-hall.—67, Mr. J. Meredith.—54, Mr. S. Green.

At Thame, 95, Mrs. Ecles, much respected.—96, Mrs. F. Coles.

At Rose-hill, 26, Mr. James Tredwell, deservedly lamented.—At Marston, 38, Mr. Robert Haines.

BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

At the late Berkshire Assizes at Abingdon, there were 24 prisoners for trial; of whom twelve received sentence of death, two were ordered to be transported fourteen, and two for seven years.

The botanical garden, woods, and vineyards, with their decorations of fountains, grottos, and bowers, of the late ducal residence at White Knights, near Reading, have now become a public promenade.

Married.] Mr. Chas. Fielder, of Newbury, to Miss E. Roberts, of Linfitts, Yorkshire.—The Rev. J. Kershaw, M.A. of Abingdon, to Miss Wayland, of Reading.—The Rev. W. Smyth, of Broughton, to Miss M. Ray, of Tannington-green.—Mr. Wyatt, of Tilehurst, to Miss S. Gibson, of Watling-street, London.

Died.] At Reading, in Castle-street, Mr. Butler.—Mrs. F. Quelch.—In Friar-street, Mrs. Dyson.

At Abingdon, Mrs. E. Wheeler, deservedly esteemed and lamented.—55, Mr. J. Giles.

At Caldecot-house, 76, Mrs. Lintall, much respected.—At Burghfield, Mrs. James, suddenly.

BEDFORDSHIRE AND HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At St. Alban's, George Seavancke, esq. to Mary Emma, daughter of the Rev. J. Lowe.—Mr. R. Jennings, of Chertsey, to Miss Keddie, of Addlestone.

Died.] At Hertford, 82, Mrs. Killingley.

At Cheshunt, 82, John Russell, esq. of Thruxton's-court, Hereford.

At Royston, 73, Mrs. Pendered, wife of the Rev. Wm. P.

At Barkway, 76, John Stallibrass, esq.—At Boxmoor-house, Miss E. G. Mead.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] William Henry Fitton, M.D. of Northampton, to Miss Maria James, of Adbury-house.—The Rev. Chas. Eddy, of Guilsborough, to Miss Birch, of Rugby.—Mr. Nibbs, of Peterborough, to Miss Booth, of Billingborough.

Died] At Peterborough, Mr. J. Atkinson.—70, Mrs. J. E. Miller.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON.

The annual prizes of fifteen guineas each, given by the Representatives of Cambridge University, for the best dissertations in Latin prose, were lately adjudged to Thomas Thorp, of Trinity College, and Edward Boteler, of Sidney College, Middle Bachelors.—Subject, *In* GEORGIUM Tertium, *τὸν μακαρίτην*, *Oratio Funebris.*—No prize adjudged to the Senior Bachelors.

The Porson prize for the best translation of a passage from Shakespeare into Greek verse, has been adjudged to William Henry Fox Talbot, Scholar of Trinity College. The subject from Macbeth, act. i. scene the last.

Married.] E. Daniel, B.A. of St. John's Coll. to Miss M. Swann, both of Cambridge.—Mr. R. Newby, of Cambridge, to Miss A. Whitechurch, of Harlton.—Mr. J. Miller, of Godmanchester, to Miss A. Pryor, of Cambridge.—Mr. R. Ind, of Cambridge, to Miss S. Webb, of Horseheath.—Mr. R. G. Ind, to Miss E. Laundy, of Chesterton.

Died.] At Cambridge, 85, Mrs. Sharpe.—26, Mr. R. Chevell.

At Wisbeach, Mr. G. Walton.

At Wilburton, Mrs. Crow.—At Wimpole, Mrs. Smith.—At Cherryhinton, 57, Miss Forlow.—At West Walton, 43, Mr. R. Skinner.

NORFOLK.

A numerous and distinguished company assembled at the late Holkham sheep-shearing. Much agricultural science was present, and the details were copious and interesting. Among the company were the Duke of Sussex, the Marquis of Downshire, Lords Albemarle, Waterpark, Delawarre, Anson, Erskine, Ebrington, &c.

Married.] Mr. J. Moll, to Miss S. Pettengall.—The Rev. W. T. Myers, A.M. to Miss Booth, of the Upper Close.—Mr. E. Blakely, to Miss Theobald: all of Norwich.—Mr. P. S. Scott, of Norwich, to Miss Smith, of Swaffham.—Mr. T. Webster, jun. of Norwich, to Miss F. Adams, of London.—The Rev. J. Alexander, of Norwich, to Miss P. Wraith, of Blackburn.—Mr. Lock, of St. Andrew's, Norwich, to Miss S. Barham, of Kirby Bedon.—Mr. H. Emms, to Mrs. E. Cameron, both of Yarmouth.—Mr. E. Nurse, of Holt, to Miss Barber, of Kelling.—Mr. J.

Cole, of Thorpe Abbotts, to Miss Spanton, of Yarmouth.—Mr. R. Taylor, of Swanton, to Miss E. Leeder, of Barney.—Mr. T. Kiddle, to Miss Johnson, both of Attleborough.

Died.] At Norwich, in St. Edmunds, 52, Mr. W. Hall. 55, Mr. T. Hall.—In Forncett St. Peter's, 57, Mrs. A. Moore.—In St. Peter's Mancroft, 57, Mr. Paul.—In St. Gregory's, Mr. Williams.—In King's-street, 48, Mrs. Bransby.

At Yarmouth, 85, James Fisher, esq. sen.—71, Mrs. F. Flight.—54, Mr. T. Ransom.—48, Mrs. S. Fulcher.—21, Mrs. M. A. Stagg.—67, Mrs. E. Welt.—59, Mr. J. Witham.—79, Mr. Hedgeman.—48, Mr. C. Page.

At Swaffham, 57, Mrs. A. Dunning.

At Holt, Mrs. Johnson, much and deservedly respected.

At Burgh, 70, Mr. J. Newrick.—At Erpingham, 81, Mrs. Herring.—At Attleborough, 77, Mr. R. Barnard.—At Little Ellingham, Mrs. W. Bowles.—At East Dereham, Mrs. Wilson, widow of T. W. esq. late of Westminster, a benefactress to the poor.

SUFFOLK.

A spectacle was lately exhibited at Ipswich, which that town never before witnessed: it was the exhibition of the work of public spirit on the confirmation of Messrs. Haldimand and Lennard, representatives of the town:—there were no less than 40,000 spectators present: 3000 horsemen gave inconceivable effect to the procession of triumph; 100 carriages, generally with six horses each, lent their aid, and the whole ceremonial appeared more the garniture of Roman pride to acclaim their greatest conqueror, than simple rejoicings for the victory of principle over corruption and self-interest.

Married.] The Rev. James Blomfield, to Miss Anna Smith, of Bury.—Mr. J. E. Ebbs, of Bury, to Miss E. Worsley, of Wood-street, London.—Mr. H. Bales, to Miss F. Denham.—Mr. D. Pollard, to Miss M. Cork: all of Ipswich.—Mr. Reynolds, to Miss Catchpole, both of Bungay.- Mr. Irwin, of Bungay, to Miss Dunham, of Lynn.—Mr. T. Cook, to Miss M. A. Trott, both of Woodbridge.—Mr. Elvis, of Woodbridge, to Miss S. Braggs, of Melton.—Mr. S. Simkin, to Miss S. Davies, both of Sudbury.

Died.] At Bury, 68, Mrs. M. Martin.—17, Miss E. Friend.

At Ipswich, Mrs. M. Borrett.—87, Mrs. Davie, of Debenham.

At Bungay, 74, Mr. Warmell.

At Woodbridge, 66, Mr. J. Button.—Mrs. Bonner.—68, Mr. J. Lynch Studd.

At Thelnetham, at an advanced age, Mrs. English.—At Walsham-le-Willows, 82, Mr. W. Youngman.—At Stenham Parva, 89, Mr. J. Alexander.—At Gazely, 67, Mrs. S. Norman.—At Walberwick, 80, Mr. Prew.—At Bayton, 71, Mrs. D. Mingay.—89, the Rev. Robert Malyn, of Eye, rector of Kirton and Thornham, and the oldest freeman of that Corporation. He was present at the death of Gen. Wolfe, at Quebec, the taking of Louisburgh in 1758, and of Reubeck in 1759, being chaplain on board the Prince Frederick.

ESSEX.

Married.] Mr. E. Sallows, jun. of Colchester, to Miss Partridge, of Wissen.—Mr. S. Collier, of Romford, to Miss M. Rowley, of Cambridge.—Mr. Engle, to Miss Sprague, of Coggleshall.—Mr. W. Pilkington, of Stratford, to Miss S. Pearson, of Little Ilford.—Henry Warren, esq. of the Grove, Dedham, to Miss Elizabeth Bruce Hamilton, of Bangour, N. B.

Died.] At Colchester, 82, Mrs. Godsell.

At Harwich, 78, Mrs. J. Gage.

At Manningtree, 81, Mr. W. Carrington.

At Epping, Mr. J. Black, deservedly lamented.

At Harlow, Mr. T. Joselyne, master of the Chantry House Academy, justly respected.

At Langley-hall, 84, Peter King, esq.—At Castle Hedingham, 19, Miss Anna Nottidge, highly and deservedly esteemed.—At Walthamstow, 81, Mrs. Camppen.—49, Robert Lee, esq.—At Ramsay, Lieut. P. Whinfield, R.N. regretted.

KENT.

An address from Sandwich was lately presented to the Queen; in her Majesty's answer was the following excellent and spirited passage:—"I desire no praise for not compromising my honour to any pecuniary consideration. Honour is above all compromise; and I should spurn the offer of millions, if it were made the condition of leaving a stain upon my character. In the malicious and unjustifiable attacks which are making upon my honour as a woman, and upon my rights as a Queen, I trust that my enemies will never be permitted to violate the sanctuary of the Constitution."

Married.] Lieut. Doorne, R.N. to Mrs. Wetherelt, of Castle-street, both of Canterbury.—Mr. T. Tilbee, of Canterbury, to Miss J. Pilcher, of Nackington.—Mr. J. Davison, to Miss Mockett, both of Dover.—Mr. W. Sutton, to Miss M. Daws, both of Margate.—Mr. R. Cox, to Miss S. Marsh.—Mr. J. Dane, to Miss S. Bidden: all of Folkestone.—Mr. Ridgway, to Miss Matthews.—Mr. T. Matthews, to Miss Green: all of Sheerness.—Mr. Saffery, of Sheerness, to Miss M. Harnden, of Chatham.—Mr. W. Heath, of Cranbrook, to Miss A. Holden, of Biddenden.—Mr. R. Tooth, of Cranbrook, to Miss M. A. Reader, of Ashford.

Died.] At Canterbury, 68, Mr. W. Badcock.—In Best-lane, at an advanced age, Mr. P. Gambier.—79, Mr. R. White.—In St. Dunstan's, 76, Mrs. Robertson.

At Dover, 21, Mr. H. Knocker, much esteemed and lamented.—64, Mr. J. Brickell.—Mr. Webb.

At Chatham, Mr. Ivy.—30, Lieut. A. Clements.

At Margate, Thomas Irvin, esq. deservedly regretted.—Mrs. Stramack.

At Maidstone, 63, the Rev. Abm. Harris, Unitarian minister, much respected.

At Cranbrook, Mrs. Willis, wife of Charles W. jun. esq.—26, Mr. J. Marshall.—At Tenterden, 59, Mrs. S. Sawyer.—At Bromley, Miss S. E. Strong.—At Wye, 47, Mr. W. Hopkins.—69, Mr. T. Butcher, and 72, Mrs. A. Butcher.

SUSSEX.

Twenty stage coaches now leave and enter Brighton every day. Several new lines of road have been cut, the distance shortened five miles, and the hills avoided. The town increases at the rate of 150 houses per annum.

Married.] William Izard, esq. of Brighton, to Miss Rhoda Dyer, of Flansham.—Hugh Ingram, esq. of Steyning, to Miss M. Bostock, of East Grinstead.

Died.] At Chichester, Mrs. Sink, late of Winchester.—58, Mr. G. Herbert, much respected.

At West Stoke, 62, Mr. M. Cobden, deservedly respected.—At Uckfield, 92, Mrs. Mary Wade.

HAMPSHIRE.

The Hampshire Agricultural Society, lately held their general June meeting and cattle show. The ground of exhibition was a field at Winnal, near Winchester. A great number of excellent sheep were exhibited, of the Leicester, Southdown, and Merino breeds; and also several good horses of the cart kind; bulls, cows, and swine; two machines for drilling corn, pulse, and other seeds, constructed by Mr. Smyth, of Peasenhall, Suffolk, attracted great notice, as did also a chaff-cutter, adapted to work either by water or by horse power, the workmanship of Mr. Flower, millwright, of Winchester.

A gentleman in South Hants, has recommended sulphur to be mixed with turnip seed previous to sowing in proportion of one of the former to twenty of the latter, as a preventive against the ravages of the fly.

Married.] The Rev. J. Griffin, of Portsea, to Miss Moody, of Havant.—Mr. H. Mew, to Miss Norris, both of Lymington.—Mr. Batten, to Miss Rickman, both of Ramsey. Mr. James Bull, of Yard, to Miss M. Whitehood, of Goldshill.

Died.] At Southampton, John Elliot, esq. —82, Mrs. Elderton.—79, Mrs. Ashford, much respected.

At Winchester, in Upper Brooke-street, 52, Mr. W. Godwin.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Collier.—In Hyde-street, Miss M. C. Lyford.—54, Lady Amelia Knollys, much esteemed and lamented.

At Portsea, 71, Mr. J. Carter.

At Ramsey, Mrs. Ingram.

At Newport, Mr. Abraham.—At Bedhampton-park, James Brown, esq. late of Purbrook, deservedly lamented.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Geo. Wicks, of Troubridge, to Miss E. Treasure, of Beckington.—Mr. J. Spackman, of Calne, to Miss E. Tuckey, of Chippenham.—At Bradford, Mr. D. Flemings, to Miss E. Taylor, of Trowbridge.

Died.] At Marlborough, 73, Mr. J. Shrimpton, much respected.

At Devizes, Mr. Powell.—At Winkfield, Mr. J. Holwell.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The second Ploughing and Sheep shearing Match for 1820, for the premiums offered by the Bath and West of England Society, lately took place in a field, near Petty France. A numerous body of spectators was assembled, and both operations were performed in the same field.

Married.] Mr. W. Hall, to Miss C. Williams.—Mr. T. Shell, to Miss S. H. Chatterton, of Belvidere.—The Rev. Charles Turner, to Miss M. Banks: all of Bath.—Capt. Grant, of the E. I. Co.'s Service, to Miss Griffies Williams, of the Circus, Bath.—T. W. Butt, esq. of the first Scots regiment of foot, to Miss Anne Bartlett, of Bath.—M. S. Magnus, of Bristol, to Miss M. Brewer, of Bath.—Rev. Dr. Morgan, rector of Walcot, to Miss E. S. Stewart, of Fort Stewart, county of Donegal.—William Norris, esq. of Paulett, to Miss J. Maydarn.—The Rev. F. Morgan, of Fairford, to Miss H. Taylor, of Frenchay.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Lloyd, much respected.—In Park-street, 80, Mrs. A. Warburton, greatly regretted.—In Burlington-place, Malachy O'Conner, esq. formerly of Dublin.—In Paragon-buildings, 35, Mr. J. J. Wallis, much esteemed and regretted.

At Frome, Mrs. J. Cheltenham.

At Camely, Miss Seccombe, greatly lamented.—At Weston, 22, Miss M. Lawes, of Walcot-parade, highly esteemed and lamented.

At Keynsham, Mr. J. Collier.—95, Mrs. J. Hale.

At the Villa House, Bathwick, 85, Dr. John Trusler. As an author and compiler he may be reckoned one of the most voluminous publishers of his time; his works contain much useful information, and display considerable industry and extensive reading.

DORSETSHIRE.

An address to the Queen, from the inhabitants of Shaftesbury and its vicinity, was lately agreed to.

Married.] At Dorchester, Mr. F. Ingram, to Miss M. Oakley.—Mr. R. Woodman, to Miss Mary Oakley, of Weymouth.—Charles James Axford, of Wootton Bassett, to Miss C. Isles Evans, late of Glanvilles Wootton.

Died.] At Weymouth, the Rev. Willoughby Bertie, rector of Buckland, Surrey, justly lamented.

At Blandford, the Rev. John Wharton, rector of Chesilborne.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Discombe, to Miss M. Venson.—Mr. H. Matthews, to Miss E. Brown: all of Exeter.—Mr. A. Thems, of Exeter, to Miss A. Pooke, of Starcross.—Mr. T. Holgrove, of Exeter, to Miss S. Stone, of Crediton.—At Exeter, Dr. Bairn, to Miss Castle, daughter of the late R. S. Castle, esq. of the Bahamas.—Capt. Barton, R.N.

R. N. of Burrough-house, to Miss R. Lopes Franco, neice of Sir M. M. Lopes, bart. of Marston-house.—Mr. Snell, of Barnstaple, to Miss Stothard, of Shaftesbury.—The Rev. Thomas Cleave, of Totness, to Miss Frances Oke Edye, of Pinney-house.—Mr. Hayman, of Sandford, to Miss J. Burcot, of Exeter.

Died.] At Dartmouth, 82, Miss P. Floud.

At Heavitree, 77, Mr. W. Barrell.—At Withygate, 46, Mr. H. Vellacott.

At Exeter, Frances, wife of the Rev. J. H. P. Polson.

At Barnstaple, Mr. W. Mullins.

At Knowle-house, Salcombe Regis, John Walcot, jun. esq.—At Rawleigh-house, 73, Justinian Casamajor, esq. of Pottarells, Herts.

CORNWALL.

Married.] Mr. S. Sargent, to Miss E. Little, both of East Love.—At St. Austell, Mr. P. Hoar, to Miss J. Davies.

Died.] At Falmouth, Mrs. J. Ellis.

At Truro, Mrs. R. Bray.

At Falmouth, Thomas Wilson, esq.

At Helstone, 63, Miss Tremayne.

At Newnham-house, Truro, Capt. W. Woolridge, R. N.

WALES.

New public rooms have lately been opened at Aberystwith, and the company at that delightful and salubrious spot is numerous and respectable.

Married. Mr. F. D. Michael, of Swansea, to Miss Collier, of Merton, Glamorganshire.—William Powell, esq. of Neath, to Miss H. E. Jones, of Dery Ormond, Cardiganshire.—William Jones, esq. to Miss Blanch Pugh, both of Aberystwith.

Died.] At Swansea, 84, Mrs. A. Richards.—Miss Richards, highly esteemed and greatly lamented.—At Poppet-hill, Mrs. Mary Price.—At Carmarthen, 78, Mr. J. Wilson.

At Narberth, at an advanced age, Mrs. Hester Jones.—86, Matthew Davies, esq. of Cwmcynfelin, Cardiganshire.

SCOTLAND.

A serious disturbance lately took place at Glasgow, between a number of soldiers and the police and the inhabitants. The cause of the disturbance has not been ascertained; but the infuriated military stabbed in all directions; the police assisted the inhabitants, and were it not that the thrusts of the bayonets were warded off by the adroitness of the stavesmen deaths would have ensued.

Married.] At Edinburgh, D. C. Guthrie, esq. to Jane Campbell, daughter of the late Sir John Hunter, Consul-General, in Spain.—Peter Rose, esq. of Demerara, to Miss H. Gordon, of Aberdour, Aberdeenshire.—John Grant, esq. of Kilgraston, to the Hon. Margaret, daughter of the Earl Gray.—Thomas Francis Kennedy, esq. M. P. of Deaure, Ayrshire, to Sophia, daughter of the late Sir Samuel Romilly.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Alexander Christison, esq. M. A. Professor of Humanity.

At Abbeyhill, the Hon. Fletcher Norton senior Baron of the Court of Exchequer, in Scotland, one of the oldest Judges in the three kingdoms. He succeeded Baron Wynn, who resigned in 1776, and therefore sat in that Court for the long period of 44 years. He was second son of Fletcher, first Lord Grantley, and was born in 1744. He married Miss Balmain, daughter of James Balmain, Esq. Commissioner of Exercise, by whom he has left four sons and four daughters. The

IRELAND.

After strenuous exertions and a severe conflict of party opinions with considerable personal invective, the contest for the representation of Dublin, between Mr. Grattan and Mr. Ellis closed, the gross numbers stood

Ellis	1213
Grattan . . .	799

Married.] William Peet, esq. of Waterford, to Miss L. Wallis, of Poole.—Sir John Allen de Burghe, bart. to Miss A. M. Waller, of Castle Waller, county of Tipperary.—The Rev. T. Mahon, rector of Newport Pratt, county of Mayo, to Catherine, daughter of the Hon. Robert Annesley.—The Rev. W. S. Birch, of Mone Incha, county of Tipperary, to Miss A. Paul, of Highgrove, Gloucestershire.

Died.] At Dublin, Mary Trye, wife of T. Young Lester, esq. of the 7th Fusileers.

At Cork, Henry Bridgewater, esq.

At Cahir, 106, the Rev. James Keating.

The Rev. Dr. Lyster, 66.

At Clonfeele Glebe-house, in the 80th year of his age, the Rev. William Richardson, D. D. formerly a Fellow of Trinity College.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Supplementary Number to the Forty-ninth Volume, containing the essence of several New Works of great interest, is published this day, and will, we trust, be delivered with this Number.

At page 35, *col.* 2, *read "The great phenomena of nature, which take place when a vast affected plate of the atmosphere is coated by clouds, are easily understood." The author of that paper invites controversy.*

We think it due to our Printer, to call the attention of our Readers to the improved press-work which has distinguished some late Numbers; and which has added to the attractions of the series of rich and interesting articles that follow one another in succession through the present and other late Numbers of this Miscellany.

At the commencement of its FIFTIETH *Volume, we are proud in exhibiting the vigour of younger Candidates for public favour directed by the experience of a quarter of a century.*

W. Shackell, Printer, Johnson's-court, Fleet-street, London.

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 344.] SEPTEMBER 1, 1820. [2 of Vol. 50.

If any one enquire in regard to the public feelings which guide the Conductor of this Miscellany, he replies, that in *Politics*, he is an immovable friend to the principles of civil liberty, and of a benevolent administration of government; and is of the party of the Tories, the Whigs, and the Radical Reformers, as far as they are friends to the same principles and practices;—that in matters of *Religion*, acting in the spirit of Christianity, he maintains perfect liberty of conscience, and is desirous of living in mutual charity with every sect of Christians;—and that, in *Philosophy*, he prefers the useful to the speculative, constantly rejecting doctrines which have no better foundation than the authority of respected names, and admitting the assumption of no causes which are not equal and analogous to the effects.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

LETTERS *from* NAPLES, *descriptive of the late* IMPORTANT REVOLUTION *in that City and Kingdom.*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

Naples, *July* 10, 1820.

I SHOULD not have written to you had it not been for the extraordinary and interesting events which have taken place, and of which you and your friends will be anxious to be accurately informed. But, first, let me premise, that neither myself, my friends, nor indeed any individual of this large and populous city, have suffered any personal injury or inconvenience, beyond the anxiety which must naturally prevail in such an eventful crisis.

The inhabitants of the kingdom have been for a considerable time greatly discontented with the system by which they were governed, and secret associations were formed, both in the city, and many, if not all the provinces, under the name of Carbonari, which have united them firmly together. The first open symptoms which manifested themselves, were at Salerno (about 30 miles off,) and the adjacent country; numerous arrests took place in consequence, both in those parts and here.—The first public notice appeared in the only journal published, of Monday evening last, 3d July, that, on the Saturday evening, 130 soldiers and non-commissioned officers of cavalry, and 2 officers, had deserted from their quarters at Nola, and that the most energetic dispositions had been made to arrest this *marnada*, and to secure private property and public tranquillity—they belonged to the Royal Regiment of Bourbon.

The day following, the same newspaper stated, that troops had been sent from Naples in pursuit of the deserters,—that they were posted between Marigliano and Nola (about 14 or 15 miles distant from Naples, as you may see by a good map,) and that they hoped to hear every moment of the destruction of these *bande*, gangs, bands, or companies.

The succeeding day gave notice that, in consequence of the desertion and of the movements of the deserters, the communication between Avellino and Naples was intercepted, (Avellino is about 28 miles distant,) and that his Majesty had ordered his troops *di rendere libero quel cammino* (to make the road free)—It says, "Soldiers, officers, generals, are all animated with the best spirits, and all wish to prove their fidelity and devotion to the King, who has acquired so many claims to the love and to the gratitude of his subjects." The above is all official.

It should seem as if the King and his ministers had been ill informed of the state of things; for most of the soldiers sent out, deserted in shoals and joined the rest—those which still remained the officers were afraid to trust in an attack—the artillery sent out, joined what has now obtained the title of the Constitutional Army, as did several regiments, with most of their officers; an entire regiment of cavalry marched off from Naples with the *whole* of their officers, leaving only their sentries, with directions to join them out of town as soon as they were relieved by the civic guard, which they did—when, to the surprise of the inhabitants here, before six in the morning of the 6th, appeared the proclamation, promising the basis of a constitutional government in eight days. This considerably tranquillized the public mind, as the same newspaper announced, that three respectable individuals were nominated to present the basis—that this important work should certainly be completed in the shortest time possible, with which the wishes and hopes of the nation should be fulfilled in less than the eight days mentioned—and the same day, all the ministers were changed, and a proclamation was published (the 6th) in which the King delegated the whole of his powers, with Alter Ego, to his son, Francesco, the hereditary Prince, on account of his indisposition.

On the 7th, the Prince published a proclamation, declaring, that wishing to manifest to all his father's subjects his own sentiments, and to second, at the same time, their unanimous wishes, he had resolved and decreed, that the Constitution should be the same as that adopted in Spain, with the reserve of such modifications as the national representation, constitutionally convoked, should think proper to propose, as adapted to the particular circumstances of the royal dominions, &c.—Another proclamation same day (7th) of the King, promises to confirm it, and whatever his son (the Vicar General) may think proper to do in future;—then came the following observations of the editor: "In the midst of the universal tranquillity, it is gratifying to us to make a solemn protest to contradict a former article published by us on the 3d, respecting the first movements of the troops of the Royal Regiment of Bourbon. We are journalists; but we have not the gift of prophecy—our expressions were those which would have been suitable if applied to disturbers of the public tranquillity—but now, that we are undeceived, let us render homage to the virtues of those brave men who were the first to give the signal of national liberty under a wise constitution; conscious to ourselves of our sentiments (or opinions,) we glory in having always honourably served OUR COUNTRY AND THE KING; these sentiments will accompany us to the tomb; and whilst we have breath we shall know how to shew, if we are worthy of the confidence and love of our fellow citizens."—Then follows an eulogium on the army and their leaders, whose example has not been thrown away on those who have not the glory of serving the country in arms. Commending the mildness, the modesty, the generosity, the love of order and moderation of all, who, whilst they act and speak to enlighten their fellow citizens, all make use of the greatest wisdom, because all are intimately persuaded, that the spirit of party is only an extended egotism, which contracts the thoughts, falsifies ideas, corrupts the sentiments, substitutes private interest instead of the public good, nourishes discord, breaks the ties between the people, and leads individuals to misery or misfortune *(sventura)* by banishing from their breasts moderation and benevolence, without which there can be no public tranquillity—no national prosperity. He then praised their union of wishes, of which there is no example in any other political change recorded in history, and which direct their steps towards the enjoyment of a constitutional government, and which will constantly be signalized by the virtues which are the foundations and guardians of every good and free constitution.

This country certainly did not stand high in the opinion of mankind in general, and was looked upon as incapable of any exertion in favour of liberty, or of enjoying it; but after what we have seen them do, we must look upon them in a very superior light indeed—the English who are here, are so surprised, that they can scarcely believe the evidence of their own senses. The conduct of the Neopolitans so far, and I have very little doubt of its continuing, entitles them to the respect and esteem of the whole world. The public tranquillity has been universally preserved—no business been interrupted—no one molested or insulted, nor a drop of blood shed.

It is said the original or prime mover of this great and most important event, is a priest, named Minichini, from 35 to 40 years of age, a man of great respectability, and possessed of a good property; he has been in Spain, and, I am told, more than once in England; he has been supported by almost all the respectable proprietors of land in the provinces, who were so burdened with impositions of taxes, that they could not pay their taxes on land (from 24 to 26 per cent.) not being able to sell their produce; many have contributed, who were able, considerable sums, to carry the object into execution, and regularly paid the soldiers, military, and peasantry, who joined them. They were under the strictest discipline; some English gentlemen, who were returning from viewing the ruins of Pœstum, had to pass through Salerno; they found the road to Naples barricaded, and the guards objected to their passing, on which they applied to the commandant, who, on learning who they were, told them, if they chose to remain there, they might do so in the utmost security; but, if they wished to proceed to Naples, they might do so with the same security; and, at their request, ordered the barricade to be immediately opened for their free passage; and they arrived perfectly safe without interruption. I will now proceed with an account of the public documents.

On the 7th, the Prince nominated a committee of public security for the city and provinces, consisting of seven persons, giving them authority over the police and the guard of internal security—and two persons to translate the Spanish Constitution into Italian. All those arrested for political opinions were immediately set at liberty, by one of the first acts; it was wanted to detain some of them another day, on account of some forms, but the civic guard said to the officer of the first rank, who brought the information, *mo, mo*, which means instantly; they repeated this, and in an hour or so they were all out; and on the 8th, the Journal of the kingdom of the two Sicilies adopted the title of the Constitutional Journal, &c. All those in exile for opinions had also permission to return.

On the 7th, part of the army, now called constitutional army, consisting of part of the troops which had gone over, the provincial militia, civic guards, armed proprietors and countrymen, to the amount, as some English military men estimate, of 15,000, marched in procession into the city, amidst the loudest and most universal acclamations, in the greatest order, with drums beating, music playing, and colours flying—the Carbonari flag, blue, red, and black, and all with cockades of the same colours, the old ones being thrown aside; the streets and balconies were filled with all ranks, the women and men waving their white handkerchiefs; cheering and clapping of hands—*Viva la Costituzione! Viva il Re! Viva Carbonara!* They drew up in front of the palace, where the Prince, Princess, his brother, and their suite appeared at the balconies, joining in the cry of *Viva la Costituzione!*

It is universally said, that not a single unpleasant circumstance occurred, and in less than half an hour afterwards the troops were all off, and scarcely more people remained than on any other day. Lieutenant-General Guglielmo Pepe, who had been some days at the head of the army, marched one of the first, and received great applause; about the middle of the procession was Minichini on horseback, plainly dressed—amazing shouts and greetings accompanied him. They both conducted themselves with the utmost propriety—no appearance of vain glory, bravado, affectation, or exultation. Minichini was uncovered, and bowed in the most modest, unconsequential manner on every side, without, I believe, either of them speaking. For 3 nights from 2 to 3000 regular troops bivouaqued in the square where I live; but for these two last nights they have been entirely withdrawn, and I dare say, will now sleep quietly in their quarters; numerous patrols, however, were on foot in the city, and about 20 additional dragoons came to the grand guard, but only one remained as sentry, the others were within, and not the slightest breach of good order has occurred to my knowledge, or that of any of those whom I know. The galley slaves, some of the most abandoned wretches upon earth, attempted, the night before last, to escape from one of the prisons, but were soon overpowered, and a few of them killed: they had contrived to get a few arms—but this is totally distinct from any thing political. The city has been illuminated for three nights.

General Pepe, on the 6th, issued an excellent address to the people of the kingdom of the two Sicilies, which is too long to copy or transcribe; it was printed at Avellino, and I have but just now got a sight of it—both he and Minichini are said to have had audiences of the Prince and to have been very amicably received. Pepe has declared his intention of laying down his command, as soon as ever the constitution is established to the general wish; and, it is said, Minichini made an excellent and modest address to the Prince. Yesterday, 10th, the Prince published a letter of thanks and approbation to Pepe and the army.

SECOND LETTER.

Naples, July 11, 1820.

The royal family ride out every evening, wearing the Carbonari cockade, I believe now the national one, as it is this morning hoisted on the different forts. It was only part of the army and people who came in on the 7th, the rest remain in their original position until every thing is irrevocably fixed. They say, 180,000 to 200,000 men are ready, if necessary. Some are inclined to doubt the sincerity of the King, as they say he deceived the Sicilians, after his son had given them a constitution; but I have no doubt of their taking good care of him. It is reported, with what truth I know not, that the Sicilians say they will have their old constitution restored to them. It is also reported, that the liberty of the press, personal liberty, and that of religion, are agreed to, as well as the responsibility of ministers—regular public accounts of the receipts and expenditure—and a free election of the national representatives, and two other articles which I have not heard. General Nugent, the Captain-General, has made his escape somewhere; he had been shot at in the country some days ago; he had rendered himself universally unpopular. I have not seen a single soldier, or any other person at all, in liquor or turbulent. If the Neapolitans go on in any thing like the manner they have hitherto done, what honour will they be celebrated with in history. France, &c. &c. may hide their diminished heads;—the Spaniards have acted gloriously—but, in my opinion, they are surpassed by this hitherto degraded and oppressed nation. Last night, another newspaper was published, but, I hear, is not generally approved; I have not yet seen it: I dare say we shall shortly have some good ones. I think, if you are not a Freemason, it will not be amiss to become one; but, if you do, you must make yourself sufficiently master of it to work your way easily into a lodge; it is often useful to travellers. The lodges have all been closed here since the return of Ferdinand, but, I dare say, will now be opened again.

The committee of public security called upon all those who came from the country, with the troops, viz. the chiefs, and they to give a list of their followers to come and receive pay; great numbers, who are in tolerable circumstances, I suppose, have refused to receive any gratification whatever; and another notice is published, granting a longer time, for those who stand in need of it to apply—*Viva i Napolitani!* I hear something is printed about De Medici, the late minister of finance, who had, in fact, the whole direction of the country; it is said, that from being in very middling circumstances, he has, in 5 years, become immensely rich, and that they mean to call him to a very strict and minute account. I sincerely hope they will do what is right and just. Many of the guards and other troops have substituted the new cockade for the old one, and it is, indeed, almost universally worn. Some of the English have done it, and I am not sure but it may be prudent for all

THIRD LETTER.

Naples, July 21, 1820.

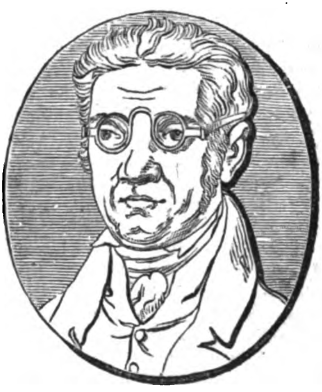
The government has reduced the duty on salt one half throughout the whole kingdom, and has promised an equivalent relief to the Sicilians, the salt trade being free there. Every thing has hitherto gone on very quietly, and I hope will continue to do so; many of the militia and armed proprietors are returned home, and some arrived from other provinces. Some stopped on the road and returned to their homes. At the request of the chiefs and leaders, the office of captain general of the kingdom, which was filled by General Nugent, has been abolished, as burthensome and unnecessary: and he decamped by night, having rendered himself extremely and universally obnoxious. General Pepe is commander in chief, and Minichini, one of the members of the committee of public safety, nominated by the Vicar General, who is looked upon as perfectly sincere in his wishes for a really free and constitutional government.

Official notice is given that no letters are to be stopped or opened on any pretext; a pretty strong insinuation that they have been by the preceding ministers. It is said the Junta is now occupied in preparing a reduction of the enormous fondiaria or land tax, which I sincerely hope they will speedily accomplish, as the people were beginning to complain of the slowness of their proceedings in diminishing the very heavy taxes. I was confidently assured yesterday, that a representation was made to the Prince of the necessity of putting the old ministers under arrest to insure a full and particular account of the large sums of money which had passed through their hands, and to prevent any infringement on their part, which were pretty strongly suspected: and I am this morning informed that seven of them are actually under arrest in their own houses and under the guard of some of the people from the country, but without any other molestation. I will, if possible, assure myself of the fact before I close this, and perhaps, if so, give you their names; some of them are said to have amassed very large sums in the short space of five years, and will, perhaps, be made to disgorge some of their unjustly acquired wealth—This would be strictly proper, and a very good example; for surely dismissing a public depredator from his office, and letting him enjoy the spoils of the public, is not a sufficient atonement for misdeeds,—if fraud is detected, the culprit ought not only to be compelled to refund what has been fraudulently taken, but a proper fine levied on the offender out of the property which he has properly and fairly acquired, and this fine not to be paid to the king, but to the national funds. One man is reported to have bought landed property here to the amount of half a million of ducats, who was known to be very poor when he entered into office, about 5 years ago.

The troops, militia and country people have all conducted themselves in the most exemplary manner, except in the solitary instance of the desertion of part of the regiment of Farnese, about 200 or 250 men, which had nothing to do with politics. I was at the court-martial two days: the real motive seemed to be an unwillingness to go to Gaeta, another regiment having previously refused going, and a furlough of five days having been promised to a certain number of the men, 120 men were tried, and 105 of them condemned to death; the law in such a case, is for every fifth man to suffer, which reduces it to 21, but it was supposed a number of these would have a remission of their punishment. It is said some were shot last night, but I have not heard how many, and the regiment is marched to Gaeta. A general officer told me two or three days ago, that not a single accusation had been made against any of the militia or numerous country people since their entry here, that the greatest harmony existed in the provinces, and that even in Calabria, where the greatest personal and political animosities used to prevail, the inhabitants are all become reconciled to each other. The deserters fired on the troops, because some villain had told them as they were returning quietly to their quarters, that they were leaving some of their comrades prisoners to the troops. The fellow, however, was killed, and a captain who was conducting them back was wounded in the confusion, and a lieutenant killed. The number of the deserters I cannot ascertain, it being reported from 25 to 60 killed, perhaps not so many as 60. I am sorry to say there is some very unpleasant news from Sicily, the origin is not distinctly known, but a great tumult took place at Palermo on the 16th of this month, and many people have lost their lives; the prisoners and galley slaves were set at liberty, and a good deal of firing and mischief took place. The RuegoTenente, or Vice Roi, with difficulty made his escape, having had several of his guard killed and wounded. He arrived here the day before yesterday. It it said the king refused to see him, that the prince received him very coldly, and that he is put under arrest.

The Sicilians now here in employ found some difficulty in taking the oath to the Spanish constitution, as their countrymen were said to wish for a different one; but on the news of the tumults in Palermo, they immediately went to the palace and took it, offering at the same time, to go voluntarily to the Castle of St. Elmo—this is printed. I understand many of them are gone there as voluntary hostages, for the security of the Neapolitans in Palermo, who, it is said, have not been at all molested. A line of battle ship, a frigate, and two corvettes, or smaller vessels, are sailed for Sicily to fetch away the Neapolitan troops; but not a soldier sent to coerce them, the Prince having printed his determination to use mildness and moderation. Had any troops gone, they would most likely have been all ultimately destroyed: the accounts are so various, that it is impossible to form any thing like a correct opinion of the fact—one account says, that on Monday last, about fifty had been killed, which, I dare say, is much below the truth—others say many thousands, which is greatly above it—the government has published that the business is calmed—others say to the contrary.

I inclose you a very strong likeness of Minichini, just published. * * *



DOMINICO MINICHINI,
THE ILLUSTRIOUS PROMOTER OF NEAPOLITAN LIBERTY.

P.S. You wish for some information respecting Herculaneum and Pompeii. The former is in the same state in which it has been for years; being, as you know, under the town of Portici, which the government is fearful of injuring, were they to undermine it. At Pompeii, many discoveries, and valuable ones, were made in the time of MURAT; his queen employed a considerable number of workmen constantly, and spent money liberally in laying open the remains of the city. The present government continues the work, but upon a much more limited scale, and are bringing new objects to light from time to time, and several of considerable interest. The last publication of the ruins of Pompeii, and which a respectable bookseller here tells me, contains the whole of the discoveries, is, *Suite de Vues Pittoresques des Ruines de Pompeii, et un précis historique de la Ville*, &c. &c. published by an Englishman, Henry Wilkins, Rome, 1819; it comes down to February of that year, and he says nothing very particular has since been found.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CONTEMPORARY AUTHORS.*

No. IX.

LORD BYRON.

LORD BYRON is deservedly considered the first English poet of the age; indeed, we question if, since the time of Milton, so great a genius in poetry has appeared in this country; nor do we hesitate to say, that in some respects he is equal, in our opinion, even to him. He has not, certainly, produced any one work which can be compared with the Paradise Lost; but he has evinced the possession of powers capable of producing as fine things as the finest in that sublime performance. And Milton, at his lordship's age, had neither written so variously, so much, nor so well, nor at any time was he possessed of the same amazing fertility and vigour. The Giaour, which, in point of energy, is not surpassed by any work in any language, (saving only and excepting, in a different strain, however, *Tam O'Shanter, by Burns*,) was written in little more than a fortnight; and the Bride of Abydos, we believe, was the amazing effusion of four days. Beppo, we have heard, was thrown off at one sitting.—The raptures of the Improvisatori of Italy, can alone be compared to this astonishing and admirable fluency.

It is alleged that Lord Byron, more than any other poet or author, has mixed his own personal feelings and adventures with his fictitious narratives. This may be so; the Giaour, in particular, is founded on an incident which really happened to himself at Athens; but the unfortunate damsel, in the true story, was not drowned in a sack, nor, we believe, had his lordship occasion to make any such remorseful and impassioned confession to the worthy friar at the Roman Catholic monastery, where he then resided, as the fine burst of despair and contrition ascribed to the Giaour. Moreover, we have some reason to think, that the aforesaid damsel was neither very refined nor beautiful; we do not venture to assert that she was blind of an eye, nor can we take upon us to state that her case of teeth was complete. This, however, we will venture to say, if we may trust the report of travellers, that she was as little comparable to the ideal *belle* of the poem, as the tragic character of the piece is to the real transaction. The fact of the adventure, we have understood, was simply this: his lordship had some confabulatory gallantry with an incontinent daughter of Mahomet, and was terribly frightened by the Turks threatening to drown her in a sack, which threat and fright had the effect of making his lordship give them money, and of suggesting to his genius the most impassioned and romantic love tale ever written. It is, indeed, in this manner, that genius and taste exalt and adorn the subjects on which they are employed. The model of Raphael's Madonna was a common prostitute.

But Childe Harold, of all his lordship's productions, is supposed to contain the most of himself; and the Childe being a very so-so sort of a personage, it has been, therefore, sapiently and charitably inferred, that the author must be a very bad character. Now, in truth and sober sadness, although we have no scruple in admitting that Childe Harold may be Lord Byron, yet we do not see in what his badness consists. Under the nausea of disgust at the frivolities and unsatisfactory nature of a young nobleman's life in London, he embarks to visit foreign countries, which are described with great skill and accuracy, and ever and anon he complains of the blue devils that have taken possession of his fancy, the offspring of satiety, he does nothing, in any degree whatsoever, criminal; he does not appear to have done any thing of the kind,—but splenetic, sarcastic, moralizing, and often sublime, he holds his desultory course through the most romantic and interesting scenes in the world.—All the preachers that ever preached within the range of the bills of mortality, whether belonging to the establishment or the dissenters, to the papists or the protestants, have never read half so impressive a lesson on the insufficiency of worldly enjoyments, as Lord Byron has done in Childe Harold, and yet, forsooth, his lordship must be a shocking character.—Alas! what shall we think of the many holy, the many wise, the many of good report, reverend, eloquent, and all that, who weekly babble upon the same subject, as Dante says St. Paul seemed to think he did in speaking on polemical topics.

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* Since this article was commenced, two of those servile imitators, in whose genius originality constitutes no feature, and whose pride is no security against meanness, have condescended to adopt the title and plan of this article; and we allude to the circumstance solely for the purpose of guarding ourselves against the possible imputation of being ourselves the shadows of such shades.

It unfortunately, however, happens, as it may be said, to us, that his lordship's walk and conversation demonstrate that he is any thing but a proper moral teacher—and every gossip in the parishes of St. James and St. George, yea, even in that of St. Giles, can flourish in our eyes and ears a thousand illustrative annotations on the poems which relate to his domestic affairs. But are they any more like the truth, than the adventure which gave rise to the Giaour, is like the story described in the poem? It may be true, we do not doubt the fact, that Lord and Lady Byron have agreed to an amicable separation, rather than live like dog and cat at the same fire-side; but, is this any uncommon thing in high life? Or, was it an unwise determination? Or, was it at all to be wondered that a *bas blue* and a *bard*, should quarrel? In fact, the extraordinary accomplishments of this highly gifted pair, were calculated to multiply the causes of discord between them; and to render what would have been only a slight difference of *ways* to nine-tenths of the common stupid races of the fashionable world, an irreconcilable incompatibility of temper with them. Lord Byron, as a human being, had no right to expect that he should obtain ordinary domestic felicity with such a woman as his lady. And her ladyship, in becoming the wife of the first genius of the age, the first of the *genus irritabile*, should have considered that his vast renown, *had been*, to her taste, equivalent to many other qualities. We think, they both acted foolishly in letting the world know so much of their differences: and that the Editor of the Morning Chronicle meddled more in the matter than he ought to have done. But we do not see that his lordship's regrets or resentments were one whit changed by having been expressed in verse instead of prose. On the contrary, we think, since the public were to be entertained with this household bicker, his lordship chose the most appropriate manner of letting us know how he was affected; and we feel obliged to him for the pathetic as well as the energetic appeals which he published on that occasion.—They are fine things.

But it is impossible that we should attempt to describe the origin, or to refer to all the works of this truly noble bard. He should now, however, do something which would call into action all his various and manifold powers; something which posterity would not willingly let die; for, hitherto, we consider him as having only shown that he possesses the ability to equal, if he thinks fit, any thing, in poetry, which has yet been done;—perhaps, if he would try, he might surpass.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ERSKINIANA.—No. I.

Consisting of Principles and Specimens of Eloquence.

LORD ERSKINE'S SPEECHES *at the* BAR.

MENTAL ALIENATION.

GENTLEMEN, it has pleased God so to visit the unhappy man before you: to shake his reason in its citadel: to cause him to build up as realities the most impossible phantoms of the mind, and to be impelled by them as motives irresistible: the whole fabric being nothing but the unhappy vision of his disease—existing nowhere else—having no foundation whatever, in the nature of things.—*(Hatfield's Trial.)*

CRIME.

No man can be criminal without a criminal intention: God alone can look into the heart, and man, could he look into it, has no jurisdiction over it, until society is disturbed by its actions; but the criminal mind being the source of all criminality, the law seeks only to punish actions which it can trace to evil disposition—it pities our errors and mistakes, makes allowances for our passions, and scourges only our crimes. —*Trial of Frost.*

We are criminal only in the eyes of God and man, as far as the intention and mind in committing any act has departed

parted from the great principles of rectitude, by which we are bound as moral agents, and by the indispensible duties of civil society. It is not the act itself, but the motive from which it proceeds, that constitutes guilt; and the general plea, therefore, in all criminal cases, is, not guilty. Such is the answer which the justice and clemency of our laws have put into the mouth of the accused: leaving him the right of acquittal, if the circumstances of the transaction shall be found to exculpate his motives.—*Trial of Perry.*

Your lordship will recollect the case of the King v. Stockdale, and I shall leave to the jury in this, as your lordship did in that case, the question of the intention of the party from the context of the whole publication of the circumstances attending it; and upon this I will maintain that it is not sufficient it should appear that the paper was written with a criminal intention by its author, or that the paper itself was criminal; but that it must also appear that the defendant published it with a criminal intention. Here, as in every other case, the great maxim of the law is to be recollected: *actus non facit reum*: the mere act taken by itself, and separated from the intention, can never, in any instance, constitute guilt.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

With regard to the new government of France, since the subject has been introduced, all I can say of it is this: that the good or evil of it belongs to themselves: that they had a right like every other people on earth, to change their government: that the system destroyed was a system disgraceful to free and rational beings, and if they have neither substituted, nor shall hereafter substitute a better in its stead, they must eat the bitter fruits of their own errors and crimes.—*Trial of Frost.*

TRIAL OF HASTINGS.

Gentlemen, before I venture to lay the book before you, it must be yet further remembered, that under these inauspicious circumstances, the trial of Mr. Hastings at the bar of the lords, had actually commenced long before its publication. There the most august and striking spectacle was daily exhibited, which the world ever witnessed. A vast stage of justice was erected, awful from its high authority, splendid from its illustrious dignity, venerable from the learning and wisdom of its judges, captivating and affecting from the mighty concourse of all ranks and conditions which daily flocked into it as into a theatre of pleasure;—then, when the whole public mind was at once awed and softened to the impression of every human affection, there appeared day after day, one after another, men of the most powerful and exalted talents, eclipsing by their accusing eloquence, the most boasted harangues of antiquity, rousing the pride of national resentment by the boldest invectives against broken faith and violated treaties, and shaking the bosom with alternate pity and horror by the most glowing pictures of insulted nature and humanity: ever animated and energetic from the love of fame, which is the inherent passion of genius, firm and indefatigable from a strong prepossession of the justice of their cause.—*Trial of Stockdale.*

IRISH CONVENTION.

The names of the general convention at the Royal Exchange, Dublin, were the greatest, the best, and the proudest names in Ireland: men who had the wisdom to reflect, before it was too late for reflection, that greatness is not to be supported by tilting at inferiors, till by the separation of the higher from the lower orders of mankind, every distinction is swept away in the tempest of revolution; but in the happy harmonization of the whole community; by conferring on the people their rights; sure of reviving the auspicious return of affection, and of ensuring the stability of the government, which is erected upon that just and natural basis. —*Trial of Hardy.*

REBELLION.

Rebellion, is when bands of men within a state, oppose themselves by violence to the general will, as expressed or implied by the public authority; but the sense of a whole people peaceably collected, and operating by its natural and certain effect upon the public councils, is not rebellion, but is paramount to, and the parent of authority itself.

GOVERNMENT.

I agree with the Duke of Richmond, that there exists in the people of England, as in every other people, an inherent right to be governed according to the universal assent of the community.

Reform in the Commons House of Parliament, might be obtained by that which must and will in the end obtain every thing from any government, however constituted—the slow, gradual and progressive effect of public opinion.

[*To be continued.*]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for April, under the head of "Recent Observations respecting the Height of Mount Etna, by Baron de Zach," he states, that the mountain serves as a kind of index, at Malta, to the points of the wind, from the direction taken by the smoke issuing from it. Now, with all due deference to this gentleman, I must beg to say, that after a residence in this island of eighteen years, I have *only once* seen smoke issuing from Etna. The mountain is frequently observable from Valetta, as also the low land of Sicily, more particularly when the wind is northerly. The nearest land from Malta is about sixty English miles, and Etna about twice the distance. A short time since, I clearly perceived, by means of a good glass, houses on the coast, and could reckon distinctly the number of windows in them. The natives tell you, that the Grand Master Boliaer, by means of a famous telescope which he had in his observatory over the palace, could see cattle grazing on the coast. I must confess that, although furnished with an excellent glass myself, I could never make a similar discovery.

A few years back, the Maltese, on rising one morning in the winter season, were dreadfully panic struck, believing that Etna had been removed, during the night, considerably nearer to their island, as the remarkable clearness of the atmosphere made the mountain appear not more than twenty miles distant. I doubt much whether Malta is visible from Etna, as stated by the Baron, as the land is so remarkably low, that I conceive it not possible to be seen. T.

Malta, 22*d June*, 1820.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of* NICHOLAS HEDGER, ESQ. M.P. *for* PORTSMOUTH, *in the Reign of* WILLIAM III; *and of its* CORPORATION *prior to the Revolution.*

WHATEVER is connected with the revolution of 1688, and which renders us better acquainted with the events that preceded and attended it, is in general, perhaps, acceptable. It is an era of such national importance, that they must be few in number who, being able to appreciate it, take no interest in its concerns.

Amongst the many arbitrary proceedings, which led to the overthrow of the Stuarts, and the establishment of a free constitution, none are more prominent than those of Charles II. against corporations returning members to parliament. To render them more dependent on his authority, Charles by first attacking the corporation of London, and obtaining from his subservient judges, contrary to all law and justice, a sentence of forfeiture of its charter, extorted from other corporations, the surrender of their charters; or induced them to resign their old ones, and to accept others, by which they were entirely subjected to the controul of the crown.

From the general course pursued during the reign of Charles II. and his successor in regard to corporations, their history during that period must be in many respects similar; but there are circumstances relative to that of the corporation of Portsmouth, which may afford some information to your readers; and it may be due also to departed worth to endeavour to rescue from oblivion a name intimately blended with the corporate transactions of Portsmouth, in the reigns alluded to.

From the changes which took place in the early part of the reign of the second Charles, it is evident that the corporation of Portsmouth did not answer the purposes of the court; for by the act which passed shortly after the restoration for regulating corporations, which was in effect, an act to enable the crown to put in and turn out whatever person it thought proper, no less than 95 members of the corporation, were, on the 22d September, 1662, actually expelled by the commissioners appointed for the purpose: four aldermen out of nine were removed, and their places filled up by other persons, who were partly officers in the pay of the government: an alderman who had been ejected at a former period, and now restored, was nominated as the new mayor by the commissioners; and a new chamberlain was also made by the like authority.

After this recasting of the corporate body, we may reasonably suppose that it performed its functions for some time suitably to the views of the government; electing such persons into the corporation as were of the court party;—returning members to parliament of a similar description—and acting in other respects, conformably to the requirements of the expectations of the ruling power. But whatever support may have been given to the corrupt and flagitious government of Charles by the representatives of Portsmouth, either during the long parliament, or in those which followed, such was the general dissatisfaction occasioned by the arbitrary measures of his reign, that it would appear, notwithstanding the expurgation of the corporation in 1662, and the ascendency thereby acquired in it by the government party, the corporation had become in the course of a few years, affected by the discontent which prevailed: and either on that account, or for some other cause, was considered too dangerous to be allowed to retain the power and the privileges which it possessed. Thus in 1682, a surrender of its charter being obtained, a new one was granted by the king, which although it preserved the form of the corporation, and extended its jurisdiction to the town of Gosport, entirely altered its character—consisting before the surrender, of upwards of 300 members, the new charter reduced them to 37, namely, the mayor, 12 aldermen, and 24 burgesses, and of the latter, the far greater part were either officers of state, or non-residents of distinction; authorizing the select body to make as many others as they pleased; but reserving to the crown the absolute and unqualified power of removing any of the corporate body at pleasure.

An event which happened under this charter, will serve to show as much as any circumstance can, the character of the corporation at this period. After the relinquishment of its former charter, its abject condition may have dictated to it the miserable policy of courting the favour of the abominable and merciless government of that day, by the most survile submission to its measures; but the probability, from circumstances, is, that composed as the corporate body then was, the majority were zealous supporters of the court party; since in the first parliament convened by James II. one of the members returned by the corporation, was one of the burgesses actually named in the charter of Charles II. and the other an alderman elected under it. From the year 1673, to 1685, the office of recorder had been filled by Sir John Biggs, who was distinguished by knighthood in the year after his appointment, and was subsequently named as recorder in the charter of 1689. Immediately upon the death of Charles II. he resigned; and thereupon the event took place which has been before alluded to. One of James's judges, then in the height of his power, but whose memory has since become infamous, namely, the brutal and sanguinary chief justice Jefferies, was appointed recorder. He had been elected a burgess under the charter of Charles II. in September 1684, after being made his chief justice; and it is curious to observe the coincidence which occurred at his election. Burnet says of him—"All people were apprehensive of very black designs, when they saw Jefferies made lord chief justice, who was scandalously vicious, and was *drunk every day*, besides a drunkenness of fury in his temper, that looked like enthusiasm. He did not consider the decencies of his post: nor did he so much as affect to seem impartial, as became a judge, but ran out upon all occasions into declamations that did not become the bar, much less the bench. He was not learned in his profession: and his eloquence, though viciously copious, yet was neither correct nor agreeable. Pemberton was turned out of the Common Pleas, and Jones was put in his place: and Jefferies had three judges joined with him in the King's Bench, fit to sit by him." Upon the election of such a man as a burgess of the corporation, it was suitable that the chief of the assembly electing him should be somewhat of the same stamp. Of the deputy mayor who officiated on this occasion, it stands recorded that during the mayoralty of Samuel Burmingham, this deputy mayor, being then an aldermen, was fined five shillings for being drunk; and twenty nobles for his abuse of the mayor! Jefferies being chief justice at the time he was made recorder of Portsmouth, the latter office was filled by a deputy,* who continued to execute it in that capacity under Jefferies, not only whilst chief justice, but also after he was chancellor, until the time of the revolution.

Under such a charter as the one of Charles II. and with such a recorder to advise and assist the corporation, as Jefferies; when its members met in September, 1688, with John Grundy, the surgeon of the king's dock yard, at their head, in order to elect his successor in the office of mayor, and when upon that occasion the king's mandate was read, that John Grundy should continue mayor for the ensuing year, it is not surprising that the royal mandate should be, as it was, implicitly obeyed.

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* Mr. Westbrook, a justice of the peace for Sussex.

Accordingly, when the revolution happened, it found John Grundy mayor; but upon that event, he was immediately superseded by the last legal mayor under the old charter; and the aldermen under the new one, to the number of eight, retired to give place to the survivors of those who had filled the office under the former charter.

Amongst these surviving members of the corporation, was *Nicholas Hedger*, Esq. who, in all probability, belonged to it before the restoration, and who was now destined to occupy a station of the first distinction in respect to it. He had been, and not improbably at this time was, a merchant of Portsmouth. That he was not only a man of ability, but of liberal principles, and an enemy to arbitrary power, may be fairly inferred from the circumstances which we are able to trace respecting him. At the time of Charles's commission in 1662, for ejecting corporators and restoring others, we find Nicholas Hedger amongst the burgesses of Portsmouth, who, under the authority of that commission, were then deprived of their franchises. In the year 1673, the country in general began to be roused by the arbitrary measures of the crown; and great danger was also apprehended, with how much reason we will not enquire, from popish Recusants. The house of commons had set itself against the king's designs: a bill had been passed to prevent the danger of popery; and considerable business in consequence of the act devolved on the local magistracy. At this critical period, Mr. Hedger appears to have been readmitted into the corporation, to have been made an alderman, and elected mayor of the Borough. He was subsequently chosen one of its justices for several years following, until 1680, when, probably from the influence made use of by the crown, which was no uncommon a practice,* in regard to the election of magistrates, some other alderman was chosen in his stead. Whether from his general conduct, or on account of the part which he took in the elections which ensued after the dissolution of the long parliament, about which it is well known the court interested itself greatly, or from whatever cause it may have proceeded, it is evident he was no favourite of the court party; as in 1682, the period of the new charter, he was discontinued altogether as a member of the corporate body. But on the revival of the old charter, which after the revolution was found never to have been properly surrendered, Mr. Hedger was immediately elected one of the magistrates; and at the first election of mayor after the revolution, was again chosen to fill the office. Having resigned as mayor, he in the same year, 1689, became a candidate to represent the borough in parliament, and after a contest, it should seem, with Col. Slingsby, who had before represented the borough, was returned one of its members, in conjunction with the brave Admiral Russell. He afterwards in 1695 stood another contest, in which he was opposed by Edward Dummer, Esq. who either then was, or had been one of the surveyors of the navy, and was again successful; and on this occasion was returned as before with Admiral Russel. The first time Mr. Hedger was elected, Col. Slingsby petitioned against his return; charging him with a pretended surrender of his office as mayor, and obtaining his seat by undue means; and upon his return to the next parliament, a petition was also presented against him by the unsuccessful candidate, grievously accusing him of having resorted to the most flagrant and unconstitutional practices to get himself returned; but as these petitions were not attended with any further proceedings, it is fair to conclude that both of them arose out of the disappointment of the rejected parties, and the spirit of opposition, and were without foundation.

It is not difficult to imagine what the state of Portsmouth was at the period of the revolution, and for some time both before and afterwards. It appears that James had assembled a considerable military force there, and that serious disturbances broke out between the soldiers and the inhabitants. A number of English officers had been removed from the Duke of Berwick's regiment, and Irish Catholics appointed in their stead; which gave occasion for remonstrance and complaint: and was followed by measures of severity on the part of the Government. The Duke of Berwick was sent to Portsmouth with reinforcements, and the town, at this time, must necessarily have been a scene of much tumult and confusion; and regarded as an important object by both parties. Upon the negociation that took place between the Prince of Orange and the King, it was required by the former as a preliminary, that Portsmouth should be delivered up into such hands as should be agreed upon;[*] but the negociation came to nothing, and the result is well known. For a long time, to quote the petition of the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses to the Prince of Orange, in December, 1688, the inhabitants had been oppressed and burdened with the insolence of an Irish and Popish garrison, (the terms used upon the occasion,) who had committed divers lamentable murders and grievous outrages upon the inhabitants, and made themselves masters of their houses and goods by free quartering upon them; and to be relieved from these evils, the inhabitants must have sincerely rejoiced at the event which so materially altered their condition. No doubt, however, can be entertained, that James and his arbitrary system of government still had many adherents, as well in the corporation as amongst the inhabitants, and that they were sufficient for many years to keep up a contest for power and authority; and in some instances with success.

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* Vide Hume, chap. 71.

To close this account, already, I fear, too long, by returning to the memory of Nicholas Hedger, I will now only add respecting him, that he continued in office as a magistrate for the borough, and actively so, until the time of his death, which took place in September, 1708. W. N.

Portsmouth, Aug. 1, 1820.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of* WIELAND, GOETHE, SCHILLER, &c. *By a late Traveller.*

WEIMAR, a German city, in the vicinity of Gotha, has been at once the cradle and asylum of men of letters. Its population does not exceed eight or nine thousand inhabitants; but it is celebrated on a variety of accounts, more especially for the superiority of its society. The avenues leading to it, are beautiful in the extreme, and the river Ilm animates all the surrounding landscape. The stranger is also struck with admiration of the beauty and extent of the palace inhabited by the Prince, at the style of its architecture, the charms of the surrounding park, and the picturesque appearance of the pleasant little country houses scattered around the vicinity.

WIELAND.

But what gives additional value and interest to this residence, is the consideration, that, under the auspices of the reigning sovereign, it became the habitual residence of the most distinguished of the German *literati*—of a Wieland, a Göethe, and a Schiller. The first efforts of Wieland are coeval with that epoch, when the German language began to be cultivated. He united his labours with several Swiss and Saxon writers, to form a taste for, and develope the principles of it. His works at first remained unknown to the Germans, and it was not until translations of them had appeared in foreign countries, that his own nation became attentive to their merits. Wieland profited not only by the models furnished by antiquity, but those also which France and Italy had produced. Grace and facility characterise both his poetry and his philosophical romances, and he has published translations of some of the classics, which demonstrate how familiar he is with the genius, the usages, and the manners of Greece and Rome.

GOETHE,

At an early period, announced an original and creative genius, but certain oddities, at the same time, characterised his first efforts. He affected singularity in his external appearance, in his tone of conversation, and in his style. An odd kind of dress, a negligent habit, and a particular kind of regimen, rendered him remarkable in the world. He strove, in his writings, to exhibit involved periods, retrench the vowels, &c. at the end of almost every phrase; and recurred to signs significative of exclamation or repose, which were calculated to provoke either meditation or enthusiasm. A crowd of imitators seized on these weaknesses of a man of genius, and copied them servilely. It became the fashion to express one's sentiments in an emphatical manner, and to deform every period with hyphens, and marks of exclamation. The very physicians changed the usual methods of making out their prescriptions, to adopt the new fashion!

Goethe, at length rising above these singularities, into which his ardent imagination had betrayed him, attained that rank to which he was destined by nature. He now distinguished himself by the loftiness of his character, as well

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[*] Vide Rapin, v. 2. p. 768, 777.

as by the brilliant conceptions of his genius, the hardihood and sublimity of his ideas, the force and originality of his expression. Profoundly initiated in the knowledge of the human heart, he depicted at large, and often with an astonishing effect, not only the passions themselves, but also their excesses. The romance of Werther, the poem of Herman and Dorothea, several tragedies, and a few dramatic pieces. constitute the most remarkable productions of a writer, of whom Germany has just cause to boast.

SCHILLER

Did not possess the same advantage, for he died before he had passed the limits of youth. The German nation felt the most lively sensations for the loss of this great man, whose death produced a general mourning. He was born on the banks of the Necker, in one of the most charming vallies of Wurtemberg, and in the finest climate of all Germany. Nature had at the same time endowed him with a certain flexibility of spirit, added to a fecundity of imagination, which presented inexhaustible resources for labour, resources which seem to be either peculiar to southern countries, or which, at least, become enfeebled in the northern latitudes. A brilliant colouring, images by turns elegant and masculine, together with a continuous harmony, distinguish the poetry of Schiller, and more especially his lyric pieces, while his literary and moral treatises, present analysis and observations which equally affect by their shrewdness and their profundity. His historical works on "the Thirty Years War," and the "Annals of the Low Countries," are composed with a warmth and eloquence which appear foreign to this species of composition, but which have proved successful in consequence of the mixture of taste and talent.

Schiller composed a great number of dramatic works, more especially tragedies, in a style, of which Shakspeare was at once the model and the creator. If, on these occasions, he has departed from the principles of established taste, he has still shewn that he is a Poet, possessed of extraordinary talents.

HERDER,

At once a theologian, a philosopher, and a man of letters, also spent a large portion of his life at Wiemar.—Born in a little town of Prussia, and the son of very poor parents, he had long to struggle with the rigours of fortune At length, an anonymous ode, conveyed by him to a bookseller at Kœnigsberg, who proved to be a man of taste, discovered his talents, and opened to him a career as a man of letters. His reputation soon spread throughout Germany, where he became the rival of Wieland, of Goethe, and of Schiller.

MADAME DE HELWIG.

To these famous names, ought to be added, that of a lady, equally interesting on account of her talents and her amiable disposition. She was born Baroness d'Imhoff, and became attached, in the quality of *maid of honor*, to the Duchess of Weimar; she has since resided for a considerable time in Sweden, where she has, indeed, become the wife of M. de Helwig, an officer of rank.

Her natural talents soon developed themselves in the society of the celebrated men whom she beheld at this little court, and were soon rendered conspicuous by the poem, entitled, "The Sisters of Lesbos," as well as several romances, of which Schiller has written a eulogy. To the talent of poetry, she joined that of painting, and she has given a fine specimen of her talents, by depicting two children, the objects of her tenderness, in a manner calculated to excite the sensibility of every beholder.

RECENT TOUR *from* SHREWSBURY *to* HOLYHEAD, *by* MR. J. E. BOWMAN, *of* WELSHPOOL.

(Continued from page 14.)

A VARIETY of expedients are resorted to in different situations, to turn the rills and streamlets of water (which come down from the rocks above) from the road, and prevent injury from the violence of the water in heavy rains and storms. The rill is usually conducted along a trough or channel of stone, from one to two foot wide, and at an angle of 70 or 80 degrees with the horizon, into a kind of rude cistern or basin, where it may collect if the sough below is too narrow to take it away fast enough, and a large stone is placed before it to prevent it from splashing into the road to the annoyance of travellers. The form varies according to circumstances; but the water is universally conveyed under the road; and as there are no ditches or channels within the walls, the water only which falls upon its surface can pass over it, and this is carried off by holes through the wall in convenient places. There are also, at intervals along the whole line, square recesses in the stone walls, about 10 feet long by 8 deep, for the purpose of breaking and keeping a stock of stone for the repair of the road, and in these the labourer breaks them, without inconveniencing carriages, &c. or being interrupted by them. A small square hole is left in the wall on one side, probably to keep their dinners and jackets from the weather. They break the stones in the usual manner; but would it not be more expeditiously done if the labourer was seated with an anvil before him, and took up each stone separately, which he might place in the most advantageous way, and generally perform with a single blow what often requires five or six, and much loss of time? The Commissioners have also very properly consulted the convenience of the cottagers and farmers along the road by leaving breaks in the walls, placing steps to go over them into the neighbouring fields, returning corners, building buttresses, &c. &c. wherever such things were rendered necessary by the alterations they had made. A variety of hints connected with the subject of public roads will not fail to strike the attentive traveller; and they are particularly worthy the attention of every gentleman whose rank and local influence may enable him to put them in practice. This branch of our public works has been very much neglected: but when it is considered how essentially, and in how many ways, the country at large would be benefited by it, it is hoped the example here afforded will stimulate other parts of the country, and that it may not long be said, as it now may with great truth, that the best line of road in the kingdom is to be found over the bogs and mountains of North Wales.

After attempting to give the traveller some faint idea of the grandeur of the Pass of Pont y Glyn, I left him there to his own reflections; and shall now endeavour to conduct him along the remainder of the journey.

It is a fortunate circumstance, that the Great Irish Road, in passing through the wildest parts of North Wales, lies, generally speaking, under high rocks and hills that rise perpendicularly from its North and North-east sides; and is open on the South and South-west—a circumstance, which not only affords some shelter to the traveller from the rude blasts and storms of this alpine region, but exposes the road to the action of the sun, whose great heat, reflected from the rocks, assists materially in drying it. This peculiar situation is very observable in the three most difficult passes of Pont y Glyn, Dinas Hill near Bettws y Coed, and the Valley of Nant Francon, commencing with the bridge over the Ogwen, where it tumbles into the valley. It is another fortunate circumstance, that the course of the rivers generally lies in the direction of the road; because, in passing through such a mountainous district, it is scarcely possible to do otherwise than follow them; and if they had run at considerable angles to the right or left, the route must necessarily have been much lengthened, or still greater difficulties been encountered in carrying it across the hills. This remark will be confirmed by a reference to the map, where it will be seen, that from Llangollen to Bangor the road successively runs along the banks of the Dee, the Alwyn, the Conwy, the Llugwy and the Ogwen.

Above the bridge and chasm of Pont y Glyn, the road, having arrived at nearly the summit level of the country, has required few improvements. It has, however, been continued altogether on the north bank of the river, instead of crossing it twice, as the old line did, and by which two bridges are avoided. The old road may often be seen; and here, as well as in many other places, it affords a comparison, much to the advantage of the new. Where the old track has been followed, the banks have been lowered, and the unsound parts covered with fresh materials. The village of Cerig y Druidion has been left considerably to the right or north. Just before reaching this place, the road passes within a few hundred yards of Pen Gwerwyn, a hill on which are still to be seen the remains of a camp, said, by Pennant, to be that of the British King Caractacus, who retreated here after his defeat by Ostorius. The outworks, trench, and rampart may still be distinctly traced; and the foundations of the wall probably exist below, though covered over with the green sward. The area on the summit is a level plain.—History informs us, that, from this spot, this noble Briton was betrayed into the hands of the invaders of his country, and carried captive to Rome, where his magnanimity procured for him some respect, even in chains.

Near this place, at a public house by the road side, lives Mr. Thomas Jones, who accompanied Pennant in his antiquarian researches in this neighbourhood, and from whom I obtained the following information. There was, in an adjoining field, a large stone chest, and a triangular altar, which a farmer, who occupied the land, had taken away and converted into a pig-trough and horse-block. This wanton misapplication of such sacred relics of past ages, so discomposed Mr. Pennant, that he took little interest in any thing else, and was very particular in his directions to the farmer to replace them in their original situations. The latter could not see the utility of all this; and rather prided himself in having done a meritorious act by removing *such nuisances* and applying them to useful purposes. Both he and Mr. Pennant died soon afterwards, and the relics were never restored.

About three quarters of a mile before reaching Cernioge Inn, is a bog, said to be so exactly situated upon the summit level of this part of the country, that the water from it, at the eastern end, falls towards Corwen into the Dee, and at the western end, into the Conwy.—This is a very unusual circumstance; but from the little attention we could pay to the subject as we rode along, and from a reference to the map, it appeared to be the case. The country here possesses little interest; its only features being smooth, barren, lumpish mountains, and dreary bogs or turbaries, which supply the poor inhabitants with fuel, large quantities of which are got during the summer, and may be seen collected in heaps on elevated spots, to drain, previous to being carried away, in large open baskets, for winter consumption. This being the only fuel within the reach of most of the inhabitants—having no coal, but what is brought from Ruabon by land carriage—the consequences after a wet summer, which prevent them from getting it, are dreadful. This was the case during the winter of 1816, when a bad harvest, and want of employment, caused so many privations every where. Here they were aggravated by the want of fuel, and the remote situation of the sufferers, which placed them out of the reach of domestic charity.

A few miles beyond Cernioge, the road first falls in with the Conwy, not far from its source in Llyn Conwy, and accompanies it as far as it runs in a north-west direction, to Bettws y coed, where it again turns due north towards Llanrwst. This short track of from five to six miles abounds in interest, and combines some of the most beautiful, as well as the wildest scenery, that is to be found along the whole road.—Crossing this river where it is joined by another stream from the north-west, the fine larch plantations and cultivated grounds of Capel Voilas first attract the attention, and shew how much may be effected by industry and skill under the most unpromising circumstances. Beyond these, it again crosses the Conwy, which is seen on the left, rolling with impetuosity over its rocky bed at the bottom of a finely wooded dingle.—Hereabouts, and not far from Rhydd Llanfair, occurs three quarters of a mile of new road, the old line, "narrow, uneven, confined by rocks, and of imperfect construction," being seen crossing it in different angles, winding over the precipices, and descending to the water's edge. This conducts us to the Pass of Dinas Hill, the second formidable and hitherto dangerous portion of the road, which extends from Rhydd Llanfair to near Bettws y coed. Here it was thought impossible to preserve the level of the road, as it could only be effected by carrying it along the perpendicular craggy face of the precipice. Yet has this arduous and wonderful undertaking been accomplished for a distance of between three and four miles, by blasting up the rock to make a passage for the road, and supplying the interruptions of the chasms by massy breastworks of masonry, raised at different heights from the valley below, and protected by a substantial stone wall. The road is uniformly thirty feet wide, forming a broad uninterrupted carriage way, and throughout has a very gradual and easy inclination. It excites astonishment and admiration, to see *such a road*, carried through *such a country*, and reflects the greatest praise on Mr. Telford and the able civil engineers employed upon the work.—The views are here uncommonly grand, awful, and sublime; now closed in by impending rocks, now stretching across the river, and extending through vistas to the distant mountains; but still, whether near or distant, all, except the wooded banks of the river below, is an endless mass of mountains,

> ——— confusedly hurl'd,
> The fragments of an earlier world.

In one point, an abrupt break in the rocks which form the bed of the Conwy, occasions a pretty water-fall; and, looking

ing beyond it, on the south bank, an unfrequented alpine track is seen which was the original road to Capel Curig, before that, which is now called the old one, was made. This last is also seen between the present elevated road and the river beneath; and from the different appearances of the three, the traveller will not fail to estimate the superiority of the new, and to observe how the artificial wants of man, progressively increasing with his civilization, have stimulated his industry, and furnished him with increased powers to overcome the difficulties which nature has thrown in his way.

Approaching Bettws y coed, the north west end of this pass, the road again crosses the Conwy over a very handsome cast-iron bridge, of a single arch of 150 feet span, resting upon strong stone abutments. It has a light and airy appearance, and corresponds well with every other improvement in the neighbourhood. Here we leave the river Conwy; and here its waters unite with those of the Llugwy, and both take a new direction to the north. On first falling in with the Llugwy, we perceive it to pass under a curious bridge of five irregular arches, ingeniously raised upon the natural rocks which project out of its bed, and serve for piers: its appearance is highly picturesque. In the rocks in this neighbourhood, and as far as Capel Curig, when they are blasted for the purposes of the road, are found square cubes of a bright metallic appearance, very much resembling dice, the sides and angles of which are as true as if formed and polished by the hand of an experienced mechanic. They are said to consist principally of sulphur, probably with some proportion of copper; as I afterwards found large quantities of them lying about the mouth of the Paris mines in Anglesea. Their size varies from 1-8th to 3-4ths of an inch in diameter, and they are generally bedded so firmly in the matrix of the stone, that it is difficult to extract them perfect.

From Bettws y coed to Capel Curig, it may be said to be one continued line of new road, rising by an easy ascent, and keeping the rapid Llugwy on the right hand for several miles. The mountains that tower to a great height, and form its north-east bank, have been recently planted with larch, which wear a very promising appearance. On the other side the road are some fine natural plantations of birch, many of which had been recently felled, and the bark stripped off and stacked, probably for the purpose of tanning. From some experiments lately made at Woolwich, at the suggestion of the Duke of Athol, it has been proved that the timber of the larch is preferable to every other species of fir, foreign or native, for naval purposes, and will resist decay from moisture even longer than oak, in consequence of being so strongly impregnated with turpentine; in addition to which advantages, its rapid growth, and partiality to the highest and most barren spots, where nothing else can thrive, provided a little shelter be afforded it when young, are very great recommendations. The country and posterity are certainly indebted to his Grace for pointing out so valuable an acquisition to our national wealth; and it cannot be doubted but spirited individuals will be found, who will soon cover the summits of the Welsh and Scotch mountains with a tree, which, in thirty or forty years, will yield them a larger return than if they could convert them into the richest pastures.

[*To be continued.*]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT has always appeared to me a most extraordinary way of accounting for the origin of the Nile, (long a subject of controversy) to consider it as owing its sources to the *continued current* of the Niger through the whole interior of Africa. I do not find in my reading, that the mountains on the western side of Africa, from which the Gambia and Senegal receive their supplies, and from the eastern side of which the Niger is said to arise, are remarkably high, or more difficult to traverse by travellers on that account, than the mountains of Æthiopia or Abyssinia. Nor does it appear to me that the water falls more rapidly towards the Atlantic ocean, than it does towards Tombuctoo, or that the distance is greater. If so, the Niger itself, at that place, must be nearly on a level with the sea: now then, is it possible, that the water should continue to flow on there 20 or 30 degrees of longitude, and still after falling itself as many of latitude, pour down the sides of the mountains of Upper Egypt, and form the cataracts of the Nile? I should just as soon expect to find cataracts of the Rhine in Holland, or to see the Ouse from York, running over the tops of the wolds, alongside the mail coach.

I have no doubt the Niger is regularly lost on the sands of the middle of Africa, from which it as regularly evaporates, and when it has passed through nature's great elaboratory, the atmosphere, it may, for ought I know, be all condensed again in the mountains of Abyssinia and Æthiopia, and thus become, in a true philosophical sense, the source of the Nile in its annual overflowings.

It does not require all the unknown surface of interior Africa to enable the atmosphere to suck up the waters of the Niger; for, "if it be lawful to compare small things with great," even in this country, in the years 1818 and 1819, the atmosphere of *this* island took up from the surface of my garden two inches of water, every month, more than fell from the Heavens, for many months: what, then, shall it not do in such a climate as Africa, spread out amongst hot sands, and where it never rains at all for many months together?

J. A. S.

Hull, July 20, 1820.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CLUB-ROOM, *to wit.—Circular.*

DANDYISMS, *recommended by the* CLUB *to be sticken in at the end of all English Dictionaries and Grammars, and to be gotten by heart by the novices of the transcendental school.*

EXAMPLES OF GENUINE TRANSCENDENTAL PHRASEOLOGY.

HE caused a medal to be stricken on the occasion.
The boy must be broken of that trick.
You ought to have holden the umbrella over your hat.
It having by lapse of ages been sunken into oblivion.
The blood of his posterity shedden in the civil wars.
A report prevailed at Valenciennes that the duke was shotten.
He had ridden himself of that difficulty.
I had already stridden over the ditch.
I have gotten in the outstanding debts, putten down the balance to your credit, and shutten the account.
When we had sitten down to dinner after the clock had stricken five.
If I could have holpen it, I should never have letten it go.
He has setten it down in his memorandum book.
Two of the enemy's ships were sunken during the action.
The plague has broken out at Algiers.
Jackson hearing that I had bidden five pounds for the lot.
From whom no secrets are hidden.
Peter had ridden all the way from Salisbury.
Rubbish may be shotten here. [N.B. *The man in the Gray's-inn-road obstinately refuses to alter the inscription on his board. For which refusal he has brought'n our censure upon him.*]
A mind broken from its moorings.
Semele, on being stricken with lightning.
After the vessel had stricken upon the rock.
That is a difficulty not to be gotten over.
The parliament has brok'n up for the holidays.
That argument cannot be upholden.
But how were we strick'n with surprise when we heard it.
The solemn, the appointed hour had stricken.
The house was broken open; or *euphem. grat.* broken oken, *lit. mutat.*
The connexions in which we had stooden.
He had not long been setten up in business.
Paul has shotten himself through the head.
Who has lately gotten the place of a tide-waiter.
Has the servant shutten the door?
They that were such friends have broken at last for a trifle.
Never been trodden upon.
The man was looking as if planet-stricken.
The rain is setten in for the whole day.
Stephen stared like a sticken pig.
Horses were formerly bredden there of surprising fleetness.
The ball had bitten him on the temple.
Are the candles in the drawing-room litten?
We were much stricken at what she had spoken.
One of Tallard's broken horses was stolen.
The colt was unshodden.
A light being stricken.
Jack having now for a few moments holden his tongue.
The parliament must have satten fourteen days before.
Tom escaped the pebbles that were flungen at him.
He fell into the pit that was duggen for another.
It is impossible not to be stricken at the vast difference.
You have hitten the precise meaning of it.
The straps had been outten which had holden fast the trunk.
Ere he had setten foot on the island.
When we had slidden rather than ridden down the hill.
The ministers had hitherto stooden silent.
You have hitten the right nail on the head.
The school has brok'n up for the holidays.
After having saidden this:
Or spok'n it, which is all one.
The greatest fool I have ever metten with.
When Constantine had setten out on his way.
The Puritans had holden that opinion for some time.

When I had abidden three days at Barnstaple
I had my horse new shodden.
The choristers had sungen the *De profundis*.
I have bespicken or bespoken a pair of boots.
That was not to be understanden or understooden.

Our worthy president thinks he shall be able by next year to introduce an additional snore to the word forgott'n, by making it forgott'n'd, for he says there is just as good reason for the ultimate as for the penultimate. And he says true. That would be charming!

*** *An additional list will be putten in circulation with all convenient speed.*

One of these circulars having been left (or leften,) by mistake I suppose, at my abode, upon perusing it I was fired with indignation at the impudence of these chaps; who, not content with giving the law on points of dress and gesture, must presume to dictate to us in the use of our mother tongue! The eternal law of English grammar, established by God himself, when he graciously and miraculously imparted to man the gift of language, absolutely requires the application of the auxiliary verbs in the formation of the tenses above alluded to; and good writers and speakers will, in spite of all the Dandies in Christendom, continue to say,

I wrote, have wrote, had wrote;—a written communication, a written record, a written memorial, &c. I forgot, have forgot, had forgot, am forgot;—a forgotten tale, a forgotten errand, a forgotten affront, a forgotten date, &c. I broke, have broke, had broke, am broke up or down;—a broken reed, a broken vow, a broken head, a broken cup, &c. I struck, have struck, had struck, am struck;—a stricken deer, a stricken blow, a stricken bargain, &c. I spoke, have spoke, had spoke, am spoke to;—a spoken sentence, a spoken speech, a spoken opinion, &c. I chose, have chose, had chose;—a chosen people, a chosen few, a chosen candidate, &c. I drove, have drove, had drove;—a driven nail, a driven cloud, a driven stake, &c. I hid, have hid, had hid;—a hidden treasure, a hidden candle, a hidden secret, &c. I rode, have rode, had rode;—a ridden horse, a ridden road, a priest-ridden flock, &c. I held, have held, had held, am held;—a holden court, a holden staff, a holden fair, &c. I fell, have fell, had fell;—a fallen oak, a fallen tower, a fallen cause, &c. I shot, have shot, had shot, am shot;—a shotten bolt, a shotten herring, a shotten partridge, &c. I shook, have shook, had shook, am shook;—a shaken leaf, a shaken purpose, a shaken wall, &c. I took, have took, had took;—a taken town, a taken number, a taken seat, &c. I trod, have trod, had trod;—a trodden path, trodden grapes, a trodden-down man, trodden gravel, trodden weeds give out a noisome stench. Addison says, "And trodden weeds give out a rich perfume;" but I do not undertake to explain that. I stole, have stole, had stole;—a stolen horse, a stolen march, &c. I sunk a well, have sunk, had sunk, am sunk into misery;—a sunken well, a sunken well, a sunken rock, a sunken isle, &c. But, not unnecessarily to multiply instances, these few may suffice to show the dandies what is grammar and what is not. I, for my part, would have them to know, that our nursery-maid, in spite of their teeth, shall continue as long as she pleases (always understood till there is an act of parliament against it) to sing to the children those edifying strains:

Speak when you are spoke to,
Come when you are bid,
Shut the door after you,
And you will never be chid;

for what a parcel of nasal twangs would it habituate them to, if, poor things, they were obliged to twist their dear little noses to say spok'n, bidd'n, chidd'n! Indeed, if the method of these conceited sciolists were once generally adopted, such a quantity of uncouth sounds would be introduced as to render the lips of less service to us in speech than the nostrils, and it would cost us many hard efforts before we could bring them to a proper pliancy; and when we had at last succeeded, all the advantage we should get by it, would be, that when two or three persons were talking, we should imagine we were hearing a nose-organ voluntary. But even that would be counterbalanced by an inconvenience of no small magnitude; for I am at a loss to know how we should prevent some of the most melodious lines of our poets from being totally spoilt by the change; for instance, how would it sound if in

The world forgetting, by the world forgot,

we were to say forgott'n? Not to mention, that, when a thing is once forgot, by adding even ten tens, it will not be a half-unit more forgot.—Besides, *forgot* is surely a more eligible termination

tion to a period in prose, than *forgott'n*, for it must be so pronounced, do what we will.

Thus much on the transcendental English of the Dandies. A fine situation we are in, woe worth the while! between the Radicals and the Dandies! They want to overturn the state, and these the language.

But I have not yet vented all my griefs. Since writing the above, a grammar has fell into my hands, which from the several editions it has reached, demands my notice. The author of it tells us, that "*forgotten* is still in good use." To be sure it is, and will be so henceforth and for ever. Why should it not? But it is so only in the participle passive, my dear Mr. David Blair, as you ought to have understood many years before you sat down to compile an English Grammar; it being palpably manifest, that in tenses where we must necessarily employ the auxiliary verbs, we must not pretend fancifully to give a peculiar termination to the word. We are not allowed to make the alteration both ways.—Neither is o an interjection, as you inform your pupils it is, but simply a sign of the vocative case, o Peter, o Paul, and it is generally better omitted than used. In common parlance we say, run, Peter, and fetch me the book; not O! Peter. But why, sir, must I be directed by a great yawning O! to start with horror, admiration or amazement, because you are going to mention the name of Rosalinda, for instance, or any other noun substantive? Look at the ancients.

Dixerat o mores, o tempora, Tullius olim, &c.
O pater, o hominum divumque eterna potestas!
Herculis ritu modo dictus, o plebs, &c.
Vos o pueri, et puellæ, &c.

Would it be better, *Dixerat O! mores, O! tempora?* But I observe that Mr. D. B. always finds it more convenient to tell what is usual, which any dunce might do who keeps his eyes open, than what is correct. Oh is the interjection: oh, that I had the wings of a dove! oh, that they were wise! oh, that grammarians would learn a little grammar, before they pretend to give instruction in it!—When my young grandson, of Westminster school, the other day referred me on some occasion to the English Grammar, I could not choose but refer him to his *qui mihi*, particularly the line, *Sed tu nec stolidos imitabere grammaticastros*, bidding him at the same time make out his own English Grammar by observation and reflection. This is all I have at present to say; and whatever comes of it, *liberavi animam meam.*

NATHAN WALKER.

Norton Falgate.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I FULLY expected to have seen in the number for August of your excellent publication, some observations on the valuable article under the title of Scrutator, in the number for June, on the Corn question: I was not only disappointed in this respect, but surprised at reading the petition recommended by Lord Lauderdale. The noble Lord seems anxious to dictate a petition to pray for a reduction of taxation, and an increase of trade, which latter he considers must be done by increasing the demand for our manufactures. Truly spoken; but *how* is the demand to be increased? to answer this question, it is necessary first to ascertain *the cause* of the want of demand; and then *the removal of that cause*, will be found to be the best remedy. His Lordship seems more than ordinarily anxious that the petitioners should *implore* the house, *not to remove the restrictions on Corn:* but to go through the whole of the observations would be a waste of time. I will, therefore, at once shew that to retain the corn laws is to complete the ruin of the country, and to repeal those pernicious laws is to save it.*

By referring to the number of your Magazine for June, it will appear, that on a moderate calculation, the Corn Bill price of 10s. a bushel for wheat, will give an average value of 6l. on the produce of every acre of land in the United Kingdom, which amounting to seventy millions of acres, is a gross sum of 420 millions, and which at 4s. per bushel, the price at which Mr. Robinson said wheat could be imported, would only amount to 168 millions, being therefore, a *natural* price of food of 168 millions, and *an additional price or tax artificially produced*, of 252 millions making 420 millions. The population of the United Kingdom, is computed at only 18 millions, and supposing that the circulating medium be 432 millions, that would be just 24l. per head; if of that 432 millions it requires 420 millions for agricultural produce, there would then be only 12 millions left, to pay 57 millions of taxes, to pay house rent, for clothing, furniture and wages, with a long list of etceteras. Is it not, therefore, as clear as the sun at noon day, that it is the agricultural produce *taking so much of the means* of payment from the people, that causes the want of demand for our manufactures? For to demand and have them without payment could not do long. Suppose, therefore, that the agricultural produce should be made *dearer*, the price *could not be paid;* but, if the price were *reduced* from 420 millions, to 300 millions, then, instead of a surplus of only 12 millions, there would be an extra sum of 132 millions, to be applied in the discharge of taxes, to employ the poor, encourage trade, &c.; and if we carry the supposition farther, and were to anticipate a free trade in corn, at Mr. Robinson's price, of 4s. the bushel for wheat; then deducting 168 millions only, for eating, &c. out of a circulating capital of 432 millions, there would be a surplus, to encourage trade, pay taxes, &c. of 264 millions, instead of only 12 millions. It is impossible for any thing to be more clear than that the more the consumers (who are as several hundreds to one individual land*owner*, the only persons benefited by high prices) pay for agricultural produce, *the less they have to pay to the state, and to circulate amongst each other in trade.* My family are 10 in number. I calculate they cost me about 12l. a head yearly, more on account of the Corn Laws, or 120l. (which on a population of 18 millions is upwards of 205 millions;) and therefore, I have *not only that* 120l. *but perhaps, as much more, which I lose by all my friends being taxed in the same manner*, to lay out in articles *of trade*. And as yet I have only been speaking of the *home* trade, which, frightful as the picture is, is not so bad to my view as the effect it will have in *forcing* other nations (Corn Countries) *either to become manufacturers, or to open connexions with other countries.* Take the corn of America, and she would *now* drop her factories; continue the system *a short time longer*, and it will be too late. Mr. Willis's plan is hardly worth notice: the very poor are few compared with the suffering *middle* classes. Free imports is the *only* remedy.

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* Our correspondent might, in other words have said, that rents have been *trebled* to enable landlords to pay taxes in support of their own wars against Liberty; and then, to enable farmers to pay those trebled rents, a bill was necessary to enhance the price of corn. Repeal the Corn Bill, and the farmers cannot pay those rack rents; but then the taxes, by falling as they ought on the net incomes of those whose principles caused them to be imposed, and who alone ought to pay them, would extract that last guinea which they so often pledged in support of wicked wars, and which pledge they are so unwilling to redeem.—ED.

Bristol, August 1820. JOHN BULL.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EXCURSION *from* EDINBURGH *to* DUBLIN, *by an* AMERICAN.

(Continued from p. 27.)

Glasgow, Friday, April 11, 1817.

WE proceeded next to the Cathedral, a fine massive Gothic structure. Its architecture is heavy, but it is distinguished by an air of solemn and severe majesty. It presents many evidences of great antiquity; and is surrounded by a church yard, where the passenger may read in the simple inscriptions of many a long forgotten name, a more impressive lesson of human frailty, than could be inculcated by the most laboured homily. One of these sepulchral records, found upon a monument within the Cathedral, which I copied with a pencil upon the spot, I here transcribe as curious for its antique orthography, and its promiscuous notice of the ravages of death in a single family. ‘Heir ar bureit S^{r} Waltier, S^{r} Thomas, S^{r} Jhonie, S^{r} Robert, S^{r} Jhonie, and S^{r} Mathieu, by lineal descent to utheris Barons and Knichtis of the Hous of Mynto, with their vyffis, bairnis, and bretherein." Having inspected every thing worthy of attention in the Cathedral, its subterranities, *Laigh Kirk*, and relics, we left it to visit once more the university. On our way there we deviated to see the house where the famous lord Darnly resided. Nothing is observable about it at present, excepting that from being a lordly residence, it is converted into shops of millinery and small wares. We met professor W. by appointment at the university, and were leisurely conducted by him through Hunter's museum. Its collections are rich and extensive; but to attempt an enumeration of what many have already described, would be an idle and profitless employment. It is sufficient to say that we saw what thousands of visitors have seen before, and paid the tribute of our humble applause to the liberal taste and persevering enterprize of its late collector and donor. Several Roman inscriptions upon tablets lately dug from Graham's Dyke, were shown; also altars, vases, and other antiquities found in different parts of Scotland. Our attention was directed to two original letters of Washington and Franklin, deposited open in a glass case. The subjects of each are unimportant, that of the former, particularly, I wished not quite so trivial. It relates to the purchase of some gold lace for a military coat, and is dated 1799. The anatomical preparations connected with the museum are very valuable; among them are many monstrous specimens, *Lusus naturæ*, and untimely births. Adjacent to the university, is a spacious green inclosed for the walks and recreations of the students. The latter are distinguished in term by an uncouth cloak of red cloth reaching below the knees; an attire which in its best estate comports little with academic gravity; as worn, however, by many of the students, these garments appear ludicrous enough.—What remains of their original colour is traversed and intermixed with various stains, which gives them an appearance singularly fantastic. It is well if the spectator does not detect in them rents worn by the elements and hard usage. They seem like so many untrimmed cloaks of cavalry privates, which, after performing a fair term of service in camp, and subsequently undergoing a suitable quarantine in a pawnbroker's shop, have been bought up for these sons of science, to descend as heir-looms from one academic generation to another. A troop of these students might be easily mistaken for a part of the grotesque train of King Lear.

In the course of the day we visited Cameron, Thomson, and Co.'s steam-loom manufactory. Each important part of its process, from clearing the raw wool to the completion of the cloth, is conducted by the agency of steam.—The power of the engine is fifty horses. The establishment cost forty thousand pounds sterling, and gives employment to four hundred hands. We dined with a pleasant party at Mrs. B.'s. Dr. G., a lecturer on botany, was present. He conversed much concerning a projected botanical garden in the vicinity of the city. A delegation had been abroad in the neighbourhood in the morning to report on a proper site. Eight stations had been examined, among which the choice was to be determined between two or three. The shares to subscribers are rated at ten guineas, and the amount of funds necessary for the completion of the garden is computed at six or seven thousand pounds.

The inhabitants of Glasgow, as far as our observation has extended, are remarkably frank and sociable. In hospitality, they yield not to the citizens of the 'Gude Town.' Two or three of their customs are peculiar; one is, to have a punch bowl, graduated in size according to the numbers of the company present, placed upon the table after the first service of wine, to allow the guests an opportunity of resorting at pleasure to a more stimulating liquid. The beverage with which it is generously supplied, is usually hot, and is prepared by the presiding gentleman. From this capacious receiver the foot-glasses of the several guests are successively filled, till themselves become comfortably furnished. It is proper to mention, that this liquor is not commonly produced till after the ladies have retired. Dram-drinking at dinner is getting out of vogue in this country. In the more respectable families of Edinburgh it is seldom practised.—When met with, it usually follows the pastry. A single flask of whiskey is then passed round the board to each individual of the company, and a small portion is drank undiluted. Often the same wine-glass circulates with it, and by the time of completing the circuit, if the company be numerous, presents, as might be expected, a very *inviting* brim to a delicate lip. Port wine, made into a mixture with hot water and sugar, and thence termed *negus*, is a very common drink after dinners and suppers. A larger and smaller glass are placed before each guest, and the gentlemen are expected to provide for themselves and the ladies next to them, if they are so fortunate as to be placed by the side of any. A silver ladle is used to decant the liquor from one glass to another.

Glasgow, April 15.—This morning I visited Willow Bank, famous for its great milk establishment. A large portion of the population of Glasgow receive supplies from it. There are one hundred and eighty cows, which are kept in two great covered areas, in rows fronting each other. Women, as well as men, are employed in the care of them, and one hand is deemed sufficient for ten cows. A steam engine of four horse power is connected with the establishment, by which the surplus milk is churned, the hay chopped, and the oats are thrashed; and much manual labour is thereby saved. At Willow-Bank are also some fine hot, cold, and shower baths, which are much used by the inhabitants of Glasgow. Prices of bathing vary from one to three shillings sterling.

At half-past three P.M. I mounted a horse, and in company with three other gentlemen, rode to Jordan Hill, the elegant seat of Mr. S., six miles distant from the city. We left Glasgow by the Barony, proceeding along the Dumbarton road, and the beautiful windings of Clydesdale. Vegetation, I noticed, had sensibly advanced within three or four days, the larches now appearing almost in full verdure. Leaving the main road, and passing the lodge into the pleasure grounds of Jordan Hill, we crossed a rivulet which was mentioned as the dividing line between the counties of Renfrew and Lanark; the mansion-house being in Renfrew, and the lodge in Lanark. Mr. S. is a gentleman of great wealth, which he is reported to employ as a good almoner. He is held in high estimation, and is distinguished for his courteousness as well as philanthropy. Mrs. S. is a lady of pleasing appearance, a finely cultivated mind, and an engaging frankness of manners. She is sister to Mrs. B., the initial of whose name has already occurred. These two ladies, independently of other attractions, have a peculiar interest attached to them from the circumstance of their early and intimate connexion with the lady whose 'Letters from the Mountains' have circulated extensively on either side of the Atlantic, and gained for the author a distinguished reputation. The first in that series is addressed to Mrs. S., under her former name of E***; and many of the most beautiful which follow in the collection are returns for others sent, either from herself or Mrs. B. The 'Letters' themselves have obtained general suffrage as models, in their kind, of epistolary composition: and, notwithstanding the sneering opinion long since advanced by Pope, incontestibly evince that the human heart is capable of unveiling to the inspection of a friend its inmost recesses, through the medium of written correspondence. The poet, it is well known, notwithstanding his intimate converse with men and manners, and his fancied thorough knowledge of the bias of motives and workings of feeling, laboured through life under inveterate prejudices in regard to his fellow men, and from a certain suspiciousness inseparable from his constitution, was accustomed to contemplate human nature with a malignant and jaundiced eye. Well versed in the arts of deception, and sensible of the sophistry which he often practised upon himself, and still oftener upon others, he considered all mankind as being more or less adepts, like himself, in this science of petty self-knavery, and supposed them, even at those moments when they might be expected to impart an unreserved confidence, rather seeking disguises by which to cloak their real sentiments, or escape direct avowals of them. In his estimate of character, Pope was too apt to follow the maxim of the Roman satirist, '*Homo sum, et nihil humanum a me alienum puto;*' and it would have been well if the mistake adverted to had been the only error of judgment into which he was drawn by his servile adoption of that illiberal sentiment. The many letters which he received from Swift alone, are an ample refutation of his assertion that an epistolary correspondence is an unsafe conductor of real and unsophisticated thought and feeling. To these might be added others from Atterbury and Arbuthnot; whereas Pope's in reply abound, too often, in pointed conceits and studied elegances. They want that easy flexibility indispensable to the perfection of this species of composition, and seem rather copies of the formal and stately epistles of Voiture, than genuine and undisguised effusions of the breast. If art of any kind be requisite in letter-writing, it is the '*ars celandi*,' the art of *concealing* its application. By a neglect of this, the letters of Pope are any thing but what they should be:—as *Essays*, they may be considered pleasing and beautiful, but as communications of friendship, they are a medley of dissimulation and pedantry. But to return from this digression to the lady whose 'Letters' gave rise unconsciously to these remarks—We perceive in her correspondence no disguise; her expressions of feeling *seem* what they are, the breathings of an exuberant but delicate sensibility. We *feel* that we are treated with a degree of respect; that we are admitted to some share of personal and equal converse;

and that we are considered, if not fully grown, as at least to have passed that term of pupilage when the rattle is supposed to charm, and the sweet-meat frosting of a sickening sentiment to please. They admit us to an intimate communion with the writer's own vigorous and prolific mind, and whether they detail to us descriptions of scenery, delineations of character, or narrations of fact, we are conscious of perusing the remarks of one who knew well how to blend with the genuine impressions of a discriminating judgment, and the associated suggestions of memory, the elegant embellishments of a vivid but chastened imagination. There is, it is true, a certain romantic interest connected with the scenes and characters which the writer describes; but this results not from any apparent overcolouring on her part, but from the knowledge which we insensibly gain of the numerous incidents of her chequered and eventful life. We have no apprehensions lest the friends whom she introduces to us should be found, on a nearer approach, to owe much of their recommendation to the amiable but mistaken partialities of friendship. We receive them as she presents them to us, without any internal misgivings; and are convinced that the individuals whom she selected as the associates of her earlier years, and who have proved in later life her faithful bosom repositories, are entitled to all estimation and regard. I have been led, unintentionally, into a lengthened train of comment, when my object on commencing the paragraph, was simply to sketch the few incidents of the afternoon's excursion. I will, therefore, only add, that, though of Mrs. S. I cannot be supposed personally to know much, or of Mrs. B. much more, yet that much has no ways disappointed the opinion I had formed of the many excellencies in the characters of either, through the pleasing and interesting intimations of Mrs. Grant, of Laggan.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the following plan may be found useful to any city or town possessing quarries of lime or other hard stone, it cannot be too generally circulated. It is a general idea of a plan for employing the whole of the poor of the City of Bristol, without interfering with existing trades or manufactories, including the expenditure of a raw material with which the neighbourhood abounds,—and at the same time giving to the inhabitants streets that would invite strangers to trade with them, whilst it saved considerable expence, and promoted the cleanliness and health of the citizens.

The eternal complaint of not being able to find constant employment for the poor, who are occasionally out of work, has long given pain to every feeling and reflecting member of society; and to Bristol, a trading city, full of active men of business, it should seem to be a stigma: for every city, there can be no doubt, has the power of employing all its labouring people, if the means were carefully investigated.*

Mr. Johnson, our worthy deputy governor of St. Peter's hospital, has, in his late pamphlet on the subject of our poor rates, very explicitly shown the evil of their increase, and many of their causes, without at the same time being able to point out an immediate remedy, though some of his recommendations are valuable, and such as would, if adopted, greatly tend to lessen the misery, whilst they improved the moral character of the population. To that pamphlet and those remarks I heartily recommend the attention of all classes; but we want an immediate amelioration of the crying oppression, the paying largely for the support of idleness and imposition, which only tends to demoralize our poor fellow subjects, scarcely relieves their immediate wants, and places them in the situation of a burthen to the community, a disgrace to themselves, and a trouble to all around them—which wastes time and health in seeking relief, exposes them to the lowest degradation, fosters idleness and despair, and ends often with leaving them in the state of worse than useless citizens and bad members of the society in which they were born.

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* We do not alter the sentiment of our able and benevolent correspondent; but this "cant of the day" about giving employment for the sake of employment, ought never to be passed without animadversion. All useful and desirable employment is productive—and the true remedy for our evils is not to find employment for charity's sake, or to uphold the wantonness of luxury, but to rebuild the farm-houses which have been pulled down, and to lower rents to the scale of 1790. Let it never be forgotten for an instant, that Landlords have universally indemnified themselves against the increased taxes, by trebling their rentals, and that these rentals are paid by all consumers—by the poor who have no indemnity, as well as by the rich who are more than indemnified—and that this tax, thus craftily assessed, has, since 1790, been above one hundred millions per annum. The pension list, which amounts to a few hundred thousands, is the mere dust raised by a cannon ball, compared with the effect of rack-rents, the consequent engrossment of farms by capitalists, and the driving of the population from the all-bountiful country to the starving towns.—ED.

Bristol also has been long considered as a kind of *Potosi* to the wandering vagrants from all parts; and it is well known that many come here while young to raise money to expend in their own parishes with their relations, and when taken and passed home, have been seen, on their arrival, lavishing money in their village alehouse, and boasting of their impositions on our credulity. Do we not even see others who have been for years established here, *acting* without speaking, and daily and hourly making dupes of the younger and weaker part of our wealthy inhabitants? But, above all, Mr. Johnson has shown us that Irish *free-travellers* consider Bristol as a roosting-place, a perch, and a passage waggon to that home, where they annually return to take a short repose, and relate the blessings of a vagrant life and summer's stroll through the finest counties of England; for, when at home, as they call it, no house dare refuse them relief, and the kitchen, cellars and cupboard of every solitary mansion in Ireland is their own, till the spring once more invites them to the shores of Great Britain, and a Bristol or Liverpool pass to return! To employ these annual visitors, and to employ the vagrant beggar, as well as our own poor, is therefore, my immediate object; and to effect that, and do it usefully, without infringing on the employment of our own manufacturers, I confess I see but one method; and if that service is at the same time beneficial to the trade of the city, by improving it in point of appearance, so as to attract strangers to come to spend their money among us, I trust my scheme will be entitled to a fair hearing and liberal investigation.

Many years past, it was my wish and endeavour to bring into view and expose the folly of making use of the softest stone we had in pitching, instead of that invaluable deposit, the quartose sandstone strata, which encircles as the wall of a basin, the south side of this city. At length it is beginning to be adopted, not only by paving with an article of fifty times the durability of the bituminous lime-stone of the black rock, at a considerable less expense; and I do not doubt that, by and by, stones of that quality will become a considerable source of commerce to this quarter, and the object of an extensive export to London and other cities.

But another benefit has arisen from the opening these valuable quarries: the chips are applied with considerable advantage to *Steyning* (as gravelling with them is called;) and when that art shall be brought to perfection, which at present it is not far from, there is not a doubt existing in my mind that this city will have no longer any occasion for *pitching* the highways and streets; and then carriages will roll as easily and more agreeably through Bristol, than now they do in Park-street and to the Downs; for although Park-street is of itself a tolerable specimen of a steyned way, yet Mr. M'Adam and Mr. Wooles can tell us that under certain regulations as to laying and preserving it, much more may be accomplished by this admirable method with our present new and inestimable material, the chips of Brandon-hill stone, reduced, and suitably assorted to every degree of fineness.

What is necessary in making permanent ways of this kind, is to have a good bed of coarse fragments of Brandon-hill stone, over which a mixed bed of lime-stone and Brandon-hill stone, less coarse, should be deposited, and well rammed down; then a third thinner coat, containing less lime-stone; and, lastly, a coat of the gravel of Brandon-hill chips, to finish the surface, and invite the carriages to all parts alike. Of the form it is not necessary here to speak, for every one knows that a gentle curvature is absolutely necessary, and we have able engineers who are capable of effecting all we require; but it may be proper to state that the vulgar errors as to these sort of ways being offensive, being liable to dirt or dust more than others, easily got over by attention and care in the watering, sweeping, scraping, and preserving them from puddles by the instant and constant application of fine gravel as soon as any defect appears;

and in this sort of operation it is that I propose to give constant employment to our poor, for I suppose by this time it has been guessed that my plan is the directly *dismissing our expensive pitching, and substituting steyning in its stead.*

In effecting this grand improvement, we have every advantage—not only the materials at hand, but the form of a city that most favours the scheme, being seated on gentle slopes; and, once adopted, our new prison and Bridewell would never want work: for should the lime and other stones broken there exceed the demand, which is not probable on this system, then our neighbours would be ready enough to take them; for 20 miles round Bristol, they are already found to be the best materials for the roads that can be procured.

But, besides these places, we must have a number of other depôts both for working this material and distributing it; and for this purpose, cellars and sheds in bye-streets, in every parish, ought to be hired, from whence gravel may be at all times procured, ready prepared to lay on defective places: and in this sort of employment many might act who were otherwise incapable of much exertion: for although it will require some bodily strength to carry the material to the spot in baskets or by barrows, yet a lame man could break stones at the depôt, without going out of his parish; and even women and children could assist at the lighter operations, and the strongest should be employed in the quarries.

To effect these regulations it would be necessary to organize the whole of the poor employed, and to give to each a separate district, stationing them as nearly as possible in the parishes they belong to—each man distinguished by a ticket of his number, parish, and office. They should be daily roll-called in their own district at early hours, and their hours of repose be those of most bustle in the streets. In summer a great deal of work might be done during the night, such as watering and sweeping; and I should propose that the whole business of sweeping the pavements should no longer be confined to the domestics of the householders, but be performed by that weaker class of poor who are incapable of more laborious employment,—such as women, girls, and boys out of work, or the aged and healthy: for it is evident to all, that this work of sweeping the foot-pavements is never done as it should be, nor ever will while there is no remedy against idle servants or their masters but odious information and fines.

In this office of information I would therefore employ that part of our paupers who literally are unable to work, and call them inspectors of the foot-path sweepers; and thus, allowing moderate fines, they would get sometimes some little addition to their parish allowance, and earn honestly and to our benefit what we now give in charity oftentimes uselessly.

Pursuing *this plan*, we should scarcely have any real paupers but those in the hospital or sick in bed; and the sum we now expend in pitching would be considerably reduced, while our poor would be supported, content and useful instead of a burden, and relieved from the misery of beggary.

Having already taken up a great deal of room in your columns, ever I know, open to subjects of utility to your fellow citizens, and of which we ought all to be sensible; I shall not dilate further on this obvious advantage as to saving, other than by stating a *fact* not generally understood; which is, that the late hard frost alone did damage to the pitching that will cost 2000l. to repair, whilst to the steyned streets but little injury whatever occurred. Here, then is a premium in favour of *Steyning* by no means to be overlooked, and the objections to it seem to be only two, viz. the injury it is liable to from the almost incurable habit of the poorer orders of housekeepers throwing slop-water before their houses, and the attention necessary in preventing fine gravel from being carried by heavy rains into the sewers.

But this major evil I trust we should be able to manage by a very simple contrivance, viz.—constructing all our gratings on the good principle of ejects and cess-pools, and appointing labourers to attend to keeping them always clean and open. By this means our drains would be even clearer than they are at present, and no foul air ever be able to make its way into the streets or lanes, where sometimes it now, in summer time, is very offensive. As to watering, we are now obliged to use it for luxury, therefore that expence, when viewed as also a preservative to the ways, would be no addition; and I leave any reflecting mind to consider what a real pleasure it would be to those who frequent our city, no less than its inhabitants, to find the streets cool, free from bad smells from the drains, and noiseless from carriages—that this improvement will also include clean foot-ways, safety for horsemen, and that the very carriages travelling it would, instead of pressing its streets into holes, serve as so many rolling-stones, to level little deficiencies, lately filled up by the well-employed poor with fine gravel from the depôts.

Of course a constitution must be formed, under an act of parliament, in case of adopting this plan, and steyning and paving commissioners appointed, in lieu of those for paving; and no one need be displaced, as contractors for paving might superintend steyning. Other minor concerns could be described in the act, of which not the least important would be, that of using the scrapings in making and repairing all the foot-ways round Bristol: for it is a disgrace to the age we live in, that men have now worse ways to travel on than their cattle.

It is understood that this plan only supposes the poor to be employed constantly in preserving the steyning in repair—the mode of bedding it will be discussed hereafter. I am, &c.

G. CUMBERLAND.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EARLY ENGLISH HISTORY.

TRANSLATION *of the* ANCIENT ILLUMINATED ROLL, *from the* ABBEY *of* ST. DENIS, *in possession of the* CHEVALIER WATSON.

[*Concluded from No.* 333, *p.* 399.]

How the Duke Godfrey of Billon conquered Jerusalem, and was made King.

IN the year of our Lord, 1097, the seventh day of June, Godfrey de Billon laid siege to Jerusalem, and the number of those who invested it was forty thousand, including all sorts, and they were not more than thirty thousand men of a like sort, *de semblables*. They besieged the city and made castles and dreadful engines on all sides, and strongly beset it for many days. They did not put all their engines in one place. And it was a thing which very much annoyed the Turks. This holy city lies between two mountains, and is without meadows, without rivers, and without fountains. This holy, noble city was assailed by the Christians with such force, vigour, and virtue, that it was taken. And the first who entered was the Duke Godfrey and his brother Huitaffé, and afterwards there entered the Duke of Normandy, and Raymond the Count of Thoulouse, and all the Barons. And they put to the sword all who would not yield, and then they proceeded to cleanse the city of the Turks, and then went to visit the holy places with great devotion. And then they made Godfrey de Billon King of Jerusalem, which city was taken the year of grace of our Lord, 1098, Friday the fifteenth day of July, about the hour of noon *(noone)*: and then Urban the second was Pope of Rome, and Henry Emperor of Rome, and Philip the first of that name King of France, and Alexis Emperor of Constantinople. He governed very well the land of Jerusalem, and died in the year of our Lord 1100, and lies in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, under the Mount of Calvary, where our Lord was nailed to the cross.

How Baudoin de Billon was made King of Jerusalem after his brother Godfrey de Billon.

This Duke de Baudoin de Bovais, brother of Godfrey de Billon, was crowned King of Jerusalem, and it was three months after the death of Godfrey. This King Baudoin undertook to enlarge his kingdom, and he took the city Darfur and Cesare, and Yordonna, an archbishopric,—and he also took Raynes. And then he discomfited the Lord of La Halappe, and then came again to the city of Tripolis. And it was in the year 1109. And the year after they took Barith and Sarette. And then he died and was laid with Godfrey his brother.

How Baudoin de Bourc, cousin of the said Baudoin, was crowned King of Jerusalem.

Baudoin de Bourc was made King of Jerusalem, and soon after was crowned. He made a noble inroad against the Turks their enemies, where they gained a marvellous share of plunder, in quantity innumerable. And it was in the year of our Lord 1114. And after this, the King went to the country of Antioch, to succour the country which Rodehans, the Prince of Halappe, was spoiling and destroying everywhere. And he had already slain Beymont, the Prince of Antioch; so that the country was in great danger. And when the King came there, every thing was put to flight before him, and he ordered good guards for the country, and then he returned and was seized with a sickness of which he died. And it was in the year 1131, the twentieth day of August. And he reigned thirteen years.

How Hugues Count of Anjou was crowned King of Jerusalem.

Here speak of King Richard of England, whom the Duke of Austria (Ostenriche) *long held in captivity.*

Henriques, Count of Anjou, was crowned King of Jerusalem the year 1131, and it was by reason of his wife, who was daughter of King Baudoin. And in his time the Christians suffered much damage (*meschief*). He went one day a hunting at Tressy, and being eagerly engaged, fell from his horse and was killed. He was much lamented, and had two sons, Baudoin, who was thirteen years old, who was afterwards an evil governor, and in great danger of losing his kingdom; for a Turk, whose name was Sanguin, took all the land of Rohais. This king did not live very long. And then his brother Almanri was king; and it was in the year 1163. He had a great zeal to extend the faith; but he lost more than he gained, though he discomfited the President (Precidan) of Egypt. In the battle and victory, he conquered much people, and had great booty. And then after this noble victory, he discomfited Salhadin in the land of Idumée. And after this he lived not long; he died in Jerusalem.

Here say how the Holy Land of Jerusalem was lost.

After king Almanri was crowned, his son Baudoin *(le Meseau)* succeeded him. And he governed the land well and wisely, and he was much oppressed with the leaprosy *(ellerie)*. For on this account, he gave his sister to a chevalier of Poitou, Guy de Lesignen, to help to preserve his son till he should be king. And the child was only one year old, and lived not long. And then Guy de Lesignen was made king. He lost the Holy City, and all the cities round about. This King Guy did not reign long. And afterwards the Count Jehan de Bresne reigned, and he would have recovered the City of Jerusalem, had it not been for the Pope's legate, and the Templars and Hospitallers, who would not hold to the agreement that King Jehan of Jerusalem had made with the Soudon of Babylon, unless they could have the profit and the honour. And thus every thing was lost, both Christianity and the city.

After Henry, King of England, reigned Richard, a stout and valiant man, and a good and courageous knight. He went into the Holy Land, and conquered all that the Christians had lost from the true cross. And when King Richard came to Acre, there was a dissension between the King of France and him. And when King Richard had taken Acre, he set out on his return; but the Duke of Austria *(Osteriche)*, took him. And then was he delivered for sixty thousand livres, which he paid. And then he came into England, and avenged himself of his brother John (Jehan), and all those who had been of his party that he should be king.—And then he passed the sea, and came into Normandy, and had continual wars with the King of France. And he went to besiege the Castle Gaillart, and there was struck with a cross-bow *(cauel)*, of which he died. And he reigned nine years, twenty and nine days.

How the King Jehan of England lost all Normandy.

After Richard, Jehan, his brother, reigned in England. King Jehan made war with the King of France, and lost all Normandy, Anjou, Le Maine, and Aquitaine, which he took very much to heart, and he was poisoned. And after him reigned his son, who was only nine years of age. And soon after, when he was crowned by the counsel of his Barons, he ordained that every one should cross himself, and go against Louis of France, who was spoiling all the country of England. And this was done, and they fought him in battle till he was discomfited. And afterwards an agreement was made, that all the prisoners should be delivered up on both sides. And Louis paid a thousand livres of silver; then he came into France, and King Henry remained peaceably in England. And he had two sons, Edward and Edmond.

After King Henry, his son Edward reigned. He was, in his time, a good chevalier, and had to wife Dame Eleanor, and of her had one son and a daughter. These were Edward of Carnarvon *(Carenean)*, and Jehane, Countess of Gloucester.—And when Dame Eleanor died, King Edward married Margaret, sister of the fair King Philip of France, and of her had one son, who died young. This Edward conquered his enemies and won many great victories. And he reigned most gloriously fifty and one years.

How Edward of Carnarvon married Isabel, daughter of King Philip the Fair, of France.

After King Edward, his son, Edward of Carnarvon, reigned. He had to wife Isabel, daughter of King Philip the Fair, and it was in the year 1301. This Edward was counselled by false traitors, Hugh le Despenser, and Messire Hugh, his son, who counselled him to behead the good Count Charles of Lancaster, who was taken by them. Queen Isabel and her son Alaide, by the Conte of Henault, conquered the English force, and took her husband, King Edward of Carnarvon, and put him in prison, where he died. And the Queen caused to be dismembered all the false traitors, counsellors of the King her lord. And Edward her lord and son was made king, who had his surname from Windsor.

How Edward of Windsor was crowned King of England.

Edward of Windsor was crowned King of England by the ordonnance of the Barons, and he had great wars with the Scots, and discomfited them many times, and reduced them to his subjection. He made King John de Baliol do him homage. This Edward married Philippa, the daughter of the Count de Henault, and of her had a very fair lineage, namely, Edward Prince of Wales, Lionel Duke of York, Jehan Duke of Lancaster, Hemon Duke of Clarence and of Canterbury, and Thomas Duke of Gloucester.

Here speak of Edward Prince of Wales, who performed so many great actions in his life, and who was father of King Richard of Bourdeaux, that was deposed.

Edward, who was Prince of Wales, in his time inflicted a number of evils on France, and was a man of great renown. He re-established King Peter in Spain, and made him king, and dispossessed King Henry. And he took Messire Bertrand du Guesclin *(Glequin)* and the Bishop of Villamer, and many other noblemen. The Prince of Wales died before King Edward his father. And when he was on the bed of death, he requested of the king his father, that he would make his son Richard of Bourdeaux King of England after him. And King Edward granted his request. And it was ordained by all the barons and his council, that Richard of Bourdeaux should be crowned King of England, without contradiction. And thus did the dukes his sons to their father, and all the barons. And after this ordonnance was made, King Edward died. It was in the year 1376.

How Richard of Bourdeaux was made King of England, and reigned twenty and two years, and then was despoiled and stripped of all, by Henry of Lancaster.

After the death of King Edward, Richard of Bourdeaux was crowned king, by the counsel of all the barons of the country and of the people. And the king was sworn to by twelve barons, as is the custom of the country, that King Richard was to be lawfully and of right, King of England. And thus he was constituted and appointed king, peaceably, and with the good will of the Lords and of the Commons. And without contradiction, he held his lordship in good prosperity, for the space of twenty and two years. And afterwards he was treacherously betrayed and thrown into prison, and then was degraded from the whole of the Crown of England, by the consent of many barons and of the people of London. Henry of Lancaster was then crowned King of England; he put to death some of the greatest nobles of the Kingdom of England, as the Chronicles say more plainly.

THUS TERMINATES THE ROLL.

[The same gentleman is also in possession of the famous Chronicle of St. Denis, a MS. of inestimable worth and curiosity, from which he has liberally given us permission to make extracts.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

TOWARDS the latter end of May last, it was announced in the daily papers, that a new discovery had taken place off Cape Horn, by the master of a vessel named the William, of an island of considerable extent, offering many advantages for vessels proceeding to the South Sea. Within these few days, a more detailed account of this discovery has been given to the public: stating, that Mr. Smith, master of the vessel in question, "ran in a westward direction along the coasts either of a continent or numerous islands, for two or three hundred miles, forming large bays, and abounding with the spermaceti whale, seals, &c. He took numerous soundings and bearings, draughts and charts of the coast;—he even landed and in the usual manner took possession of the country for his sovereign, and named his acquisition, ‘New South Shetland.’ The climate was temperate, the coast mountainous, apparently uninhabited, but not destitute of vegetation, as firs and pines were observable in many places.” It is further added, “that the draughts and soundings are in the possession of our government;” and, that “Captain Sherifi, of the Andromache, English frigate, had put officers on board the William, in order to proceed again and examine this new land with still greater accuracy.”

From the circumstantial manner in which the discovery is noticed, it would perhaps, be too bold to say that it is altogether a fabrication; but it may be an error in the nautical reckoning of Mr. Smith, by which he has mistaken some other known land for a new discovery.

Masters of merchantmen, though excellent seamen, are, without any offence to that meritorious body, not always the most expert navigators. Any error therefore, in the computation of the ship's courses or distance, may easily misled them as to the real situation of their vessel. In a man of war, or in an Indiaman, if an error occur in one officer's calculation of her situation, there are a dozen or more of other officers to correct the mistake; in a private trader, the case is otherwise, the captain or mate only, keeping the account of the vessel's way, and consequently, there being little room for the correction of error. Who does not recollect the account of the master of an American sloop, finding and exploring the straits of John de Fuca, after they had been so long hidden from the eager eyes of seamen? Mr. Mears, I believe, published a long account in his quarto, relating to the North-west coast of America; he was equally circumstantial with Mr. Smith; all Europe believed it, for there seemed no reason for doubt; and it would now probably cut a figure in all our charts, had not Captain Vancouver proceeded to the very spot, and by mere accident met with the gentleman said to have made the discovery, who fully and honourably declared the whole story utterly destitute of foundation.

There are also other grounds for doubt. It seems very strange that after so many thousand vessels doubling Cape Horn, for three centuries, none should have previously observed this new land, particularly as it is not out of the way. They could not all have proceeded in the same track. Every one who knows or has heard of this promontory, is aware of the impossibility of doing so, were they ever so much inclined; but, the fact is, many vessels have been driven further south than 62° 30′, Mr. Smith's site of “New South Shetland,” without observing any appearances of land. Our immortal Cook took great pains to examine the vicinity of this part of the ocean, and found Sandwich Land, Isle of Georgia, and Southern Thule, but not “New Shetland.” It may, certainly, be true, that he was not possibly in the precise longitude (60°.) attributed to the latter, but it is unquestionable that he was both to the eastward and westward of it, and that therefore, it was not likely to have escaped his eager research. Some small islands, he admits, indeed, may have been missed in a space so extensive; but none of any consequence, and, certainly none of any practical utility to seamen in their voyages to this part of the world. It is then in the most wanton spirit of puffing and exaggeration, that “New South Shetland” should be called a continent, which it is in the language of the paragraph. It is also absurd, perhaps mischievous in the extreme, to represent it as likely to be “attended with incalculable advantages to our trade on the South Seas,” when every man of common information respecting that quarter, knows that it is always considered loss of time and distressing to both ship and crew, to be kept to the southward of Cape Horn. Mr. Smith's discovery, if it be such, is too far south to be of use. It could only be approached, perhaps, two or three weeks in the year, were there any refreshments to procure, which it does not seem is the case. Falkland's Islands, situated in about 52°, are of no use to us, or to any one; for in the winter they are scarcely habitable; while “New South Shetland,” about 10° nearer to the South Pole, is coolly represented by the writer of the paragraph, as blessed with a “temperate climate!” In accounting for its not being discovered before, he says Perouse ascended no higher than 60° 30′ and Vancouver only about 55°. Here is another mistake. Cape Horn, is in nearly 56° S., so that Vancouver, by his statement, must have sailed over the mountains of Staten Land. Furneaux sailed in the parallel of 61 and 62 S. latitude, from west longitude 100 to 48, but saw only two ice islands in longitude 49, latitude 61.

Admitting, however, the discovery of the William as a matter of fact, still her claim to priority in it may safely be doubted; such land has been long shown on maps, and Raggewein, a century ago, discovered an island 200 leagues in circuit, situated about 200 leagues from the continent of America, but not having been observed since, no credit has ever been given to the statement. This commander, though bred a lawyer, never wielded his pen on the subject of his voyage, nor any other person of authority or credit with him.

In a scientific point of view, this alleged discovery is, therefore, one of the most unfortunate on record. In astronomical and nautical details it is still worse; these being confused, contradictory and improbable; so that though several discoveries were actually made, the manner in which they were given to the world, caused some to be neglected or disbelieved till confirmed by others, and this island among the number. I have also read of one of our older English voyagers, whose name I do not immediately recollect, meeting with some land or supposed land, some distance due south of Cape Horn. If this be the case, we may find, perhaps, that others really deserve that honour Mr. Smith thinks due to himself. Let us not imitate the ingratitude displayed towards the discoverer of the Falkland Islands, honest John Davis, the hardy northern adventurer, whose name belongs to the straits where the whale fishery is carried on so profitably for our country. He first saw and described them in 1592, in attempting to effect what intimidated even our famous Cavendish. Others, however, unjustly aimed at filching the honour from him: and the islands in question have since borne a dozen different names, but not the right.

In the volume which I have lately published, containing an account of "*All the Voyages Round the World,*" I have noticed the former discoveries; and in the affixed chart have introduced these New Shetland Islands, by which name they may be as well known as by any other. SAMUEL PRIOR.

Rotherhithe, Aug. 1820.

For the Monthly Magazine.

> "The Chief has lost his formidable retinue; and the Highlander walks his heath unarmed and defenceless with the peaceable submission of a *French* peasant, or an *English* cottager." —*Johnson's Tour.*

AMONG the circumstances that are daily arising to approximate us more and more to arbitrary government, and to accustom us to the terms that pertain more or less to slavery, is the almost continual use of the term *Peasant*, as applied to the poor man or the labourer, merely because he is poor and obliged to labour.

It is, to be sure, but a word—and it may be said, that one word will do as well as another; but we all know the importance of names: and I think that the words Peasant and Peasantry, as applied to Englishmen, ought never to be used by any one who wishes well to public liberty.

With the same view, I would beg leave to suggest to public animadversion, the word *Empire*, as applied to Great Britain, which is, in fact, a kingdom, the Chief being a King, and not an Emperor; the union with Ireland having made no difference, in that respect: since which the word has been more particularly in use.

We continually hear of "the various and complicated affairs of this great Empire," and of the "power and splendour, &c. of this great Empire," and of "our Empire in the East," &c.

These names have a tendency to familiarize us more and more with those things that lead to despotic power, and therefore, in my humble opinion, should be discountenanced as much as possible.

SURRIENSIS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of a* COTTAGER'S CULTIVATION *in Shropshire.* *By the late* SIR WILLIAM PULTNEY, *Bart.*

WITHIN two miles and a half of Shrewsbury, a cottager, whose name is Richard Millward, has a house, and adjoining to it a garden and land, making about one acre and one-sixteenth of an acre, including the garden. It was formerly taken from Pulley Common, since divided and inclosed. He is a collier, and the management of the ground, is in a great measure, left to his wife Jane; they have six children alive, five boys and one girl, and have buried five. The soil of this ground, when inclosed by the cottager long ago, was a thin covering of about three or four inches of strong loam over a clay impregnated with iron, called in Shropshire cat-brain, and considered as the worst soil. It is now changed, but the original soil is still to be seen in the adjoining parts of what was the common. They pay three shillings of yearly rent for the house and land; it was leased to them thirty-eight years ago, by the present Lady Malpas, for three lives, one of which is dead.

The wife has managed the ground in a particular manner for thirteen years with potatoes and wheat, chiefly by her own labour; and in a way which has yielded good crops, and of late fully equal, or rather superior, to the produce of the neighbouring farms, and with little or no expense; but she has improved her mode of culture during the last six years.

The potatoe and wheat land, exclusive of the garden, contains sixty-four digging poles of land, eight yards square to the pole, seventy-five of which make an acre, and is divided in two parts: one is thirty, the other thirty-four roods. One of the divisions she plants alternately with potatoes, and the other is sown with wheat. On the wheat stubble she plants potatoes in rows, and sows wheat on the potatoe ground; she puts dung in the bottom of the rows where she plants the potatoes, but uses no dung for the wheat; and she has repeated this succession for nearly the thirteen years, but with better success and more economy during the last six or seven years.

She provides manure, by keeping a pig, and by collecting all the manure she can from her house, and by mixing with it the scrapings of the roads, &c. She forms it in a heap and turns it, before she puts it on her ground for potatoes.

The ground is dug for potatoes in the months of March and April, to the depth of about nine inches. This digging would cost sixpence per pole, if hired. After putting in the dung, the potatoes are planted in rows, about twelve or fourteen inches distant. The sets are placed about four or five inches apart in the rows.

The dung is carried out in a wheelbarrow, and it takes a great many days to plant the whole, generally ten days. Her husband always assists in digging after his hours of ordinary labour. When the potatoes come above ground, the weeds are destroyed by the hoe, and the earth laid up on both sides to the shoots, and this is repeated from time to time, as the season requires. Hand-weeding is also used when necessary.

In the month of October when the potatoes are ripe, she takes off all the stalks or haulm of the potatoe, which she secures to produce manure by means of her pig. She now goes over the whole with a rake, and takes off all weeds, and before taking up the potatoes, she sows her wheat on as much of the ground as she can clear of potatoes that day. They are taken up with a three pronged fork, in which her husband assists, and by the same operation the wheat seed is covered deep. She leaves it quite rough, and the winter frost mellows the earth, and by the earth falling down it adds much strength and vigour to the wheat plants in the spring. Her crops of wheat have been of late always good, and even this year, which in this country has not been favourable for the wheat crop, she has thrashed out fifteen Winchester bushels from her thirty-four poles, though part of her wheat has suffered by the mildew. The average of wheat in moderate years to her near neighbours, is twenty-eight Winchester bushels per acre, which is more than the general average of the county, being near the town dung. The straw of her wheat she carefully preserves for litter to her pig, and to increase her manure.

When her potatoes are gathered, she separates the best for use, then a proper quantity for next year's seed, and the small sort are given to her pig. She has sixteen poles for her garden, upon which she plants peas, beans, and a part with cabbages; but has early potatoes and turnips for the same year on the same ground. She sells her early potatoes and peas and cabbages at Shrewsbury, and boils the turnips for her pig. The only other expense of feeding her pig, is two or three bushels of peas, and when fit to kill, it weighs about 300lb. She buys it at the age of four or five months, about the month of February, and it is killed about the month of January of the following year.

When she first began this method of alternate crops, and for several years after, she depended on the neighbouring farmers for ploughing the land and harrowing, both for the potatoes and the wheat; but as the farmers naturally delayed to work for her, till their own work was chiefly over, her land was not ploughed in proper time or season. She has been now for the last six years, independent of the farmer; and the planting the potatoes, and the mode of taking them up, is sufficient to prepare the land for wheat, which she generally sows herself about the middle of October, being careful to sow no more land at a time, than she can clear of potatoes that day.*

OBSERVATIONS.

This mode of culture proves, that both potatoes and wheat can be produced alternately upon the same land for a long course of years, provided that a small quantity of manure be every year used for the potatoes; and it shews that a cottager may procure food from a small portion of land by his own labour, without any expense or assistance for labour.

Both wheat and potatoes have been reckoned in the class of exhausting crops; but this mode of culture shews that great crops of both may be long alternately produced, which may probably be imputed to the culture by the spade and hoe, to the manuring every second year for potatoes, to the careful destroying of weeds, to the planting and sowing in the proper season, and to the preventing the earth from being too loose, by the mode of sowing the wheat before the potatoes are taken up.

An experienced farmer is of opinion, that the same culture and succession of crops will answer on almost any land, if properly drained and skilfully managed; for that although strong land does not answer well for potatoes, nor very light land for wheat, yet that cultivation and manure, and particularly the manure of lime, will soon render strong land, when drained, more loose, and will make light land more firm, especially if cultivated with the spade and hoe.

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS I know many of your readers cherish a grateful regard for Joseph Lancaster, as a benefactor of his country and of mankind, I presume they will be gratified by hearing of his continued success in the United States of America, especially as some unfavourable reports have been in circulation respecting him.

It appears then, from letters received during the past month, that he has visited, during the last summer and autumn, the principal cities of North America, in order to diffuse more extensively through the union, the knowledge and spirit of his excellent system of education. During this journey of more than 4000 miles, he had the pleasure of lecturing before 200,000 persons, by whom he was received with attention and respect. He was not only allowed, during his tour, the use of more than five churches and six collegiate halls, but he lectured twice, within a short time, in the new house of representation at Washington, where he was numerously attended by the members of both houses, who listened to his plans with marked respect.

He has a work in the press illustrative of his system, for which he has 4000 subscribers, amongst whom may be found the first men of the nation. He has now taken up his residence at Baltimore, where he has opened a seminary for the sons of respectable citizens, which has been so well patronised, that he has nearly one hundred of the children of the first citizens of that state and neighbourhood, under his care, and which promises to be at once an honourable and a lucrative establishment. Whilst I rejoice that this benevolent and, I must think, injured individual, has now the prospect of possessing that comfortable independence which he so well earned, but never enjoyed in his native country, I cannot but regret that he should be still annoyed by the attempts of some individuals on this side the Atlantic to blast his reputation and impede his usefulness.

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* I do not presume to offer any estimate of the national advantages, which *might be derived* from the general encouragement of *garden husbandry* among cottagers. The benefit would, probably, far exceed any calculation, if the system were but generally adopted, of supplying this species of domestic occupation to the cottager and his family for their vacant hours.—Horticulture was the primary and original occupation of man. It is familiar and congenial to his nature; and in our soil and climate, and under the British constitution, it is exempt from risk and danger. The speculation of industry and attention thus employed, may be more or less profitable; but it will always afford reward and encouragement to labour and exertion. The practice of it will tend to promote domestic habits,—will attach the labourer to his own possessions and family,—will supply interesting occupation for his vacant hours,—and leave no space for the dissipation and idleness of the ale-house and the tap-room.—This is not vague and unsupported theory: but practical and experimental truth; for the evidence of which we may refer not only to this account of the family of Richard Millward, but to a succession and variety of facts.

Surely if several years of retirement and privation were not sufficient to atone for his foibles, and to allay the angry feelings of resentment which some of his quondam friends have felt towards him; yet, they might listen to the voice of Providence, and learn to moderate their passions, by looking to the graves of their coadjutors. Lancaster was once surrounded by a distinguished band, who formed an holy alliance of patriotism, philanthropy, and friendship—but in an evil hour that alliance was broken, and now, alas! for ever. The tears of our country yet rest on the graves of the patriotic Whitbread, the benevolent Duke of Kent, and an important society still feels that the indefatigable Joseph Fox is no more. JOHN BLACKBURN.

Minories.

THE PHILOSOPHICAL ENQUIRER.

No. XVIII.*

On the Nature of MOTION, *and the* LAWS *and* PHENOMENA *of its* PROPAGATION.

A FEW words may perhaps be tolerated on the nature of Motion, which it will be found is as little understood in our time as it was in the days of the wise men of Greece, although it is the sole Secondary Cause of all material phenomena, and is the agent through which we enjoy our being. To overlook the most palpable things, because, from being familiar, we do not abstract them from others, is, however, a radical error in human inquiries; and thus, in spite of treatises on Dynamics and Hydro-dynamics, it has been in regard to Motion and its Phenomena.

Motion may be defined, for it is yet without a definition, to consist in accumulation of power in a body, the diffusion of which, to other bodies, occasions phenomena; or it may be said to be power concentrated in a particular body, which it imparts, with various phenomena, to circumjacent bodies; or it may be called an impulse of force, communicated in a particular direction, to a body, which impulse it obeys till it has diffused the force among other bodies. The old definition of change of place, or translation from one part of space to another, merely takes cognizance of one circumstance of the phenomena, and that not universal, for it does not include atomic motions, or vibrations which arise when aggregate motion is destroyed by collision.

Motion is power—it is power accumulated or superadded to a body—and most phenomena arise from the parting with the motion, either by seeking atoms capable of receiving it, or by atomic vibrations. It is a disturbance of the equilibrium of force or momenta, which equilibrium is restored by diffusion, and the body ceases to change its place, or vibrate, as soon as the equilibrium is restored.

As no body can or does originate its own motion, so any motion, possessed by a body, must have been imparted by some other body, and, therefore, all existing motions must be considered as *transferred*, and not created.

Motion must be regarded as an accident of matter, for without matter there could be no motion; but matter may be conceived to exist without motion; matter, therefore, is independent of motion, but motion owes its existence to matter, and is, consequently, an accident of matter.

Matter has no force without motion, and when matter indicates force, the indication is evidence that it possesses motion. Motion of matter is generally indicated by change of place in the moving body, but in changing its place, the atoms on the surface of the moving body impinge against the atoms which lie in the next space, in its line of direction, and the moving atoms impart or communicate some of their motion to these adjacent atoms.

This transfer or diffusion of motion gives new motions to other atoms or bodies, diminishes the motion of the body first moved in the same ratio, and gives rise to that notion of an abstract principle of *action* and *re-action*, which has created much metaphysical discussion. This great principle of *action and re-action* consists, in fact, merely in the parting with motion from one set of atoms to another set, or transferring motions to atoms capable of receiving them. The mover, in this case, being the agent, and the moved the re-agent—the actor and re-actor—though, in truth, there is no re-action—but only passivity, or a capacity of dividing with a moved body, the motion which has been imparted to it.

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* It is proposed, in future, to number these papers under this general head.

But in a certain variety of cases, transfer of motion does not produce change of place; and this exception gives rise to a new set of phenomena. Thus, if two bodies, moving in contrary directions impinge against one another in a line which joins the centres of their masses, the disposition to change their place in both is destroyed, and apparently their motion. The motion, however, in such case, is not destroyed; but only changes its appearance, and is imparted to the atoms of the body, which, by the collision, are thrown into active vibrations, representing the previous motions of the bodies. *Aggregate motion* is thus converted into *atomic motion;* and these give rise to many complicated and curious phenomena, as in heat, light, and gas.

If the dovetailing or adhesion of the atoms of the bodies thus impinging against one another, is not strong enough to resist the atomic vibrations, then the bodies separate in masses, and spread themselves around, diffusing the imparted motion to the atoms of air, till they fall to the ground. But if the adherence of the atoms is sufficiently strong to bear the vibrations without separation, in mass, then the atomic vibrations exhaust themselves by transfer or diffusion, among the circumjacent atoms of the surrounding medium, producing, under different intensities, sound, heat, and light, all of which may be regarded as different phenomena of atomic motion, produced by different intensities of it, on atoms of solids, and atoms of gases.

There are, therefore, two kinds of motion of matter, that in which aggregates move from place to place, parting with their motion in proportion to the atoms or bodies they encounter;* and motions or vibrations of atoms created by such a collision of aggregates as takes away the loco-motion of the mass, so that the entire force is concentrated, and transferred to the atoms of the masses between which the collision or percussion has taken place.

The gradations of atomic motion, produced by variations and gradations of excitement, become the efficient causes of all the phenomena of heat, which is mere Atomic Motion*—of Evaporation, which is mere Atomic Motion—of Sound, which is atomic Vibration, exhibited in air and on the elastic surfaces of bodies—of Light, which is mere atomic motion, superadded to the ordinary condition of gaseous atoms—and, of the Decomposition of Combustion whenever the constituents of air become patients, or serve as patients of intense local excitements, and are inadequate to carry off or maintain the action excited.

Motion, therefore, is constantly diffused or imparted, not from any active principle of diffusion, but simply because every moving body meets with atoms in its course, which receive its impulse, and in a degree divide and diminish its motion; for the same degree of motion exhibits more or less energy in proportion as the mass to which it is imparted is smaller or greater.

The receiving of motion, by intervening atoms, from a moving mass, by diminishing the motion, produces an effect, vulgarly called *resistance*,—whereas, in truth, there is no resistance whatever, nor any *inertia*, as is supposed, to be overcome; but the whole of the phenomena depend on the moving body—it imparts its motion to the intervening atoms, and, therefore, moves less, not from any power in the atoms, either of resistance or inertia, but merely because the same quantity of motion, force, or impulse, is parted with or diffused.

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* Motion or force in equal velocities, is as the matter, but the law of diffusion in the same medium, is as the surface. The matter is also as the density multiplied by the cube of the diameter, but the diffusion is as the square of the diameter. From these data a number of useful and amusing equations might be raised relative to bodies of different densities, sizes, and velocities, moving in various media.

* No other circumstances are necessary to prove that HEAT is merely atomic motion, or aggregate motion converted into atomic motion,—than the facts, that aggregate motions or blows, terminated on a fixed body, produce the sensation of HEAT; and, that similar blows, struck on the skin with a stick or rod, (i. e. aggregate motion terminated on a fixed body,) or even the clapping of the hands together, produce exactly the same sensation. The identity of the sensation, whether it be acquired through another excited body, or by direct action, proves, therefore, that the cause is, in both cases, the same; and, perhaps, no stronger case of analogous proof of the connection of cause and effect exists in the entire circle of philosophy.

Friction is another mode of parting with motion in a moving body, but more palpable, though *resistance* and *friction* have, by superstition, been ascribed to occult qualities in bodies; and *inertia* is, even to this day, considered as an innate quality of matter!

But atomic motion is also convertible into aggregate motion, in explosions and other entanglements of gross bodies; and all the processes of animal and vegetable life appear to depend on this conversion and re-conversion of one species of motion into another. An intense excitement arises in the atmosphere from the earth's motions; and part of the animal economy fixes or solidifies this excited gas, and produces organic and vital action. An animal inspires the active energetic atoms of air, and, these in becoming fixed or quiescent in the lungs, part with their motion, which motion, communicated to the blood, produces *animal heat;* while certain rarefactions, mechanical disturbances, and muscular dilations and contractions, consequent on this transfer of atomic motion, produce the process and result of life. Atomic motion is Heat—the air is essentially atomic motion, derived from the motions of the earth—it is taken into the lungs of an animal—its atoms lose the great part of their motion, which, being imparted to the blood-vessels—the atoms of the blood are agitated, and exhibit the phenomena of heat, which, conveyed to the vital organs, produces all its well-known results, by means of pairs of organs, acting, re-acting, and secreting.

A most important Law (hitherto disregarded) connected with Motion, is its diffusion as far as exterior circumstances admit on every side, or in a sphere. Some bodies or atoms receive it more readily than others, and this variation being duly considered, or atoms of one kind being concerned, every motion will be found to diffuse itself in a sphere. Thus motion diffused in fluid or gaseous media, always expands in a sphere; and a necessary consequence of this mode of expansion is the mathematical law that its force at different distances, is inversely as the square of the distances.

Philosophers in general, have treated of the propagation of motion by continuity of solids, or by propulsion, but in such cases there is no diffusion. Thus if by re-acting against the earth, I transfer part of its motion through a mace at billiards to a ball, I am identified in this act with the end of the mace, and this is a mechanical extension of my power, but not a physical propagation of motion. But the moment the impulse is given to the ball, it begins to diffuse its motion to the air and to other surrounding bodies; and this diffusion takes place all round the ball in a sphere, and the force of the ball at every distance from its centre is inversely as the square of the distance.

Propulsive motion is generally exerted by art; but, in nature, motions chiefly diffuse themselves within gaseous and fluid media, and when these become incapable of carrying off a certain high intensity, then peculiar phenomena arise, between the excited body and medium, and, under different circumstances and combinations, arise heat, evaporation and decomposition in the excited body, and sound and light in gaseous media.

Mankind are so used to continuous motion that they cannot conceive of a lever except as a bar of wood or metal in simple ratio; yet in nature, as most motions are propagated in media, and in consequence, with forces in inverse duplicate ratio, a lever is as perfect which consists of air, or any gas 1000 times rarer than hydrogen, as a bar of iron or pla tina. The arms are in inverse duplicate ratio, because the motions are diffused in spheres; while forces of bodies at the ends of the arms are not, as in continuous levers, wholly directed to the other end, but diffused around. Thus the Earth and Moon act on each other through a lever consisting of the rare medium of space, (which in universal nature is as efficient a lever as a bar of iron) and they move round a centre or fulcrum at distances which are to each other in reciprocal duplicate ratio; and although the momenta of the masses are not numerically equal, yet allowing for the diffusion of the motion of each in its own sphere, they are physically equal in regard to one another.* In universal space, where there is no re-action of walls, no intervention of bodies, and no unequal reflections; the impulses of a moving body are diffused to an indefinite distance, and with a facility which probably increases as the rarity of the medium of communication. We may even imitate these forces by laying light bodies on a table, and striking it with the hand and measuring the effects; or we may imitate the actions and re-actions of the earth and moon by suspending a feather and piece of down from the ceiling of a room by two spiders' webs, and operating upon them with any broad surface which will represent the action of the Sun.

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* I mention this case, because, although the

Another effect of communicated motion may be noticed, because although palpable it explains some important phenomena, and is at present viewed through the medium of error. It is not necessary that the agent of motion should remain in contact with the patient to continue the powers of the motion in that direction. For example, the motion communicated to a ball in the hands of a man galloping on horseback in the direction in which he rides, continues after the ball has been projected from the hands of the man; and in like manner a ball projected from the moving earth continues to be the patient of the motions of the earth after it has been projected, as much as though it were in contact; while those motions give it a tendency (called *weight*) to fall towards the centre of the mass, whether the ball be in motion downwards, or is, or has been interrupted and supported at rest on the mass at the surface. In the latter case, the tendency or force downwards should be regarded as motion temporarily or locally obstructed; and it should never be forgotten that all force whether weight or impulse may be resolved into motion, and is nothing but motion added to body; and not less active because obstructed, if in such a case as that of a body resting on the earth, the impulses, which create the centripetal tendency, do not cease.

The following principles may be deduced from these reasonings:

1. That all force, all weight, and all power of bodies, are derived from the motion or motions imparted to them, or possessed by them; and that force, weight, and motion are convertible terms and physical synonimes.

2. That every force, weight and motion is generated locally by its own set of proximate causes or motions.

3. That although motion constantly changes its subjects, and its mode of exhibition, yet no motion is either lost or created, but is in constant circulation and varied appropriation.

4. That motions of aggregates are convertible into motions or vibrations of atoms, and *vice versa;* the mutual conversion producing many classes of phenomena.

5. That action and re-action, inertia, resistance, and friction, are so many phenomena of parting with motion, and of receiving and dividing it with a moving body.

6. That the medium in which a body in atomic motion is situated, conveys away the atomic motion till the excitement exceeds its powers of transmission; when heat, evaporation, gaseous production, light, and decomposition take place as varieties and accelerated degrees of atomic motion.

7. That motion is transferred through a medium as precisely as through a solid lever; but being diffused, it acts inversely as the square of the distances, and directly as the quantity of matter moved; solid levers being in simple ratio, but gaseous levers in duplicate ratio.

8. That atomic motion is heat—and being parted with from the air in the act of respiration, creates animal heat and vital action.

9. That all local motions upon the earth are derived from the deflection of the earth's motions, and are, finally, returned to the earth.

10. Motion, in all these inquiries and determinations, is to be considered as the SECONDARY CAUSE of the sublime agency of Eternal Omnipotence.

Aug. 17, 1820. COMMON SENSE.

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the Newtonians insist on the law of gravitation, they abandoned it on his tomb where they placed the planets in simple ratio; and in their calculations about the earth and moon, whose lever they likewise adopt in simple ratio, because, considering it necessary to equalize the momenta, they neglected to consider the spherical diffusion of the force of each mass, and forgot that each body does not transfer the whole of its motion or force to the other, but transfers it also to the atoms of space in every other direction.

THE

THE SPANISH CONSTITUTION.

Proclaimed at Cadiz, March 19*th*, 1812, *re-proclaimed at Madrid, March* 4*th*, 1820, *and adopted as the Constitution of Naples and Sicily, July* 4*th*, 1820.

The readers of the Monthly Magazine, who, it may be assumed, consist of the friends of liberal opinions throughout Europe and the civilized world, will doubtless be gratified at beholding some of its pages devoted to a Copy of all the Articles of general public interest of the justly celebrated and admired SPANISH CONSTITUTION. *We introduced an abstract of it in* 1813, *but as it now seems to be adopted as a model by all nations who have the good fortune to be able to shake off the yoke of usurped authority, we have judged it our duty to give more copious details.* *

To make room for this valuable insertion, we have been obliged to defer the usual articles of BIOGRAPHY, ORIGINAL POETRY, CORNUCOPIA, and NOVELTIES OF FOREIGN LITERATURE, which we hope the constant readers of these articles will excuse.

DON FERDINAND the Seventh, by the grace of God, and by the Constitution of the Spanish Monarchy, King of Spain, and in his absence and captivity, the Regency of the Kingdom, nominated by the general and extraordinary *Cortes*, to all to whom these presents shall appear and be heard, know ye, that the same Cortes have decreed, and sanctioned the following:

POLITICAL CONSTITUTION *of the* SPANISH MONARCHY, *proclaimed at* CADIZ, 19*th March*, 1820.

In the name of Almighty God, the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, creator and supreme legislator of society.

The general and extraordinary Cortes of the Spanish nation, well convinced, after the most extended examination, and mature deliberation, that the ancient fundamental laws of this monarchy, united with suitable regulations and precautions that may insure completely the ends thereof, are duly adapted to the great object of promoting the glory, the prosperity, and the welfare, of the whole nation, decree the following POLITICAL CONSTITUTION, for the good government and correct administration of the state.

On the SPANISH NATION *&* SPANIARDS.

On the Spanish Nation.

Art. 1. The Spanish nation consists of all Spaniards of both hemispheres.

Art. 2. The Spanish Nation is free and independent, and is not, nor cannot be, the patrimony of any person or family.

Art. 3. The Sovereignty resides essentially in the nation, and the right of enacting its fundamental laws belongs exclusively to it from this same principle.

Art. 4. The nation is obliged to preserve and protect, by wise and just laws, the civil liberty and the property, besides all other legitimate rights, of all individuals belonging to it.

On Spaniards.

Art. 5. *First.* All free men, born and dwelling in the Spanish dominions, and their children, are Spaniards.

Secondly, Foreigners who may have obtained from the Cortes letters of naturalization.

Thirdly, Those who without them, reside ten years in a district, obtain it, according to the law, in any village or town of the monarchy.

Fourthly. Manumitted freedmen, as soon as they obtain their liberty in Spain.

Art. 6. The love of his country is one of the principal duties of every Spaniard; and also to be just and benevolent.

Art. 7. All Spaniards are bound to be faithful to the constitution, to obey the laws, and respect the established authorities.

Art. 8. All Spaniards are also bound, without any distinction whatever, to contribute, in proportion to their means, to the expences of the state.

Art. 9. Every Spaniard is also bound to defend his country in arms, whenever the law may demand his services.

On RELIGION.

Art. 12. The Religion of the Spanish nation is and shall be perpetually, Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman, the only true religion. The nation protects it by wise and just laws, and prohibits the exercise of any other whatever.

On the GOVERNMENT.

Art. 13. The object of the Government

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* Our readers who desire to possess the whole, with observations, are informed that a translation has been published by *Souter*, at 3s. 6d.

ment is the happiness of the nation; since the end of all political society is nothing but the welfare of all individuals, of which it is composed.

Art. 14. The Government of the Spanish nation is a limited hereditary monarchy.

Art. 15. The power of making laws is fixed in the Cortes jointly with the King.

Art. 16. The execution of the laws is fixed in the King.

Art. 17. The application of the laws, in civil and criminal causes, is placed in the tribunals established by the law.

On SPANISH CITIZENS.

Art. 18. Those are Spanish Citizens who descend from parents, both of the Spanish dominions of either hemispheres, and are settled in any town or district of the same.

Art. 19. That foreigner is also a citizen, who already enjoying the rights of a Spaniard, may have obtained from the Cortes special letters of citizenship.

Art. 20. To enable a foreigner to obtain from the Cortes such special letters, he must either have married a Spanish woman, or have brought into, and established in Spain, some invention, or valuable branch of industry, or acquired property, from whence he pays a direct contribution or tax; or has established himself in trade with, in the judgment of the same Cortes, an adequate and considerable capital, or has performed marked services for the welfare and defence of the nation.

Art. 21. Those also are citizens who are the legitimate offspring of foreigners settled in Spain, who, born in the Spanish dominions, have never quitted them without the leave of government. and who having completed their twenty-first year, have settled in any town of the same dominions, exercising therein any profession, office, or useful branch of industry.

Art. 22. The Cortes leave open the channels of virtue and merit to Spaniards reputed of African origin on either side, to become citizens: accordingly, the Cortes will grant letters of citizenship to those who may perform reasonable services to the country, or to those who distinguish themselves by their talents, diligence, and good conduct, on condition that they are the children, in lawful marriage, of fathers naturally free, that they are married to a woman also naturally free, and settled in the Spanish dominions, exercising any profession, office, or useful branch of industry with an adequate capital.

Art. 23. Citizens alone are eligible to municipal offices, and permitted to vote for them in those cases pointed out by law.

Art. 24. The condition or quality of a Spanish citizen is lost; in the *first* place, by obtaining letters of naturalization in a foreign country.

Secondly, Accepting employment under any other government.

Thirdly, By any sentence imposing severe or infamous penalties, as long as it remains unrevoked.

Fourthly, By residing five years following out of the Spanish territory, without a commission or leave of government.

Art. 25. The exercise of the same rights is suspended, in the *first* place, in virtue of any judicial prohibition from physical or moral incapacity.

Secondly, In cases of bankruptcy, or of debtor to the public.

Thirdly, In the state of domestic servitude.

Fourthly, From not holding any employment, office, or known means of living.

Fifthly, From having undergone a criminal prosecution.

In the *sixth* place, from the year 1813, all those who claim the rights of citizenship must know how to read and write.

Art. 26. The rights of citizenship can be lost or suspended by the reasons pointed out in the two preceding articles alone; and by no others.

ON THE MANNER OF FORMING THE CORTES.

Art. 27. The Cortes consists in the union of all the deputies that represent the nation, nominated by the citizens in the manner that shall be mentioned.

Art. 28. The basis of the national representation is the same in both hemispheres.

This basis is the population, consisting of those natives who on both sides are aborigines of the Spanish dominions, and of those who may have obtained from the Cortes letters of citizenship, as well as those comprehended under the 21st article.

Art. 30. To calculate the population of the European dominions, the last census in 1797 shall be referred to, until a new one can be taken; and a corresponding one shall be made for the calculation of the ultramarine population, referring, in the mean time, to the latest and most authentic census or returns in existence.

Art. 31. For every 70,000 souls, composed as explained in the 29th article, there shall be one deputy to the Cortes.

Art. 32. The population being divided in different provinces, in case there should appear an excess beyond 35,000 souls, one deputy additional shall be elected in the same manner as if the number amounted to 70,000; but if the excess does not pass 35,000, it shall not be calculated on.

Art. 33. Should there be found any province whose population does not amount to 70,000 souls, but which is not under 60,000, it shall elect a deputy by itself: and, should it be less than this number, it shall unite with one adjoining to complete the number of 70,000 requisite for the right of election. From this regulation is excepted the island of St. Domingo; that shall name a deputy, whatever may be its population.

Art. 34.—For the election of deputies to the Cortes, parish, district, and provincial meeting shall be held.

Art. 35. The parish elective meetings shall be composed of all citizens settled and resident in the district of each respective parish, including the secular ecclesiastics.

Art. 36. These meetings shall always be held in the Peninsula, the islands, and adjacent possessions, the first Sunday in October the year previous to the meeting of the Cortes.

Art. 37. In the ultramarine provinces they shall be held the first Sunday in December, 15 months before the meeting of the Cortes; the magistrates being bound to give previous notice of both.

Art. 38. In the parochial meetings there shall be appointed for every 200 inhabitants a parish member.

Art. 39. If the number of the inhabitants of the parish exceeds 300, although not amounting to 400, two members shall be appointed; if it exceeds five hundred, and does not amount to six hundred, three shall be appointed; and so on progressively.

Art. 40. In parishes, whose population is between 150 and two hundred a member shall be appointed; and in those that do not amount to this number, the inhabitants of a neighbouring parish shall unite to elect the member or members corresponding.

Art. 41. The parish meeting shall select eleven *umpires of their numbers* by plurality of votes, in order that they may elect the parish member.

Art. 42. Should it be necessary in the parish meeting to name two parish members, it shall then select twenty-one umpires of their number; if three, thirty-one: in no case the selected to exceed this number, to avoid confusion.

Art. 43. With due attention to the convenience of the small towns, it will be observed, that the parish with twenty inhabitants shall select one umpire; that with thirty to forty, shall select two; that from fifty to sixty, three, and so on progressively. Those parishes with less than twenty inhabitants, shall unite with adjoining ones to elect *the select*, or an umpire.

Art. 44. The selected umpires from the parishes of the small towns thus elected, shall meet in the town most convenient, and amounting to eleven, or at least nine in number, they shall nominate a parish member; if they amount to twenty-one, or at least to seventeen, they shall nominate two parish members; and if they are thirty-one, or at least twenty-five, they shall nominate three members, or correspondingly.

Art. 45. To be entitled to be appointed parish member, it is necessary to be a citizen, twenty-five years of age, an inhabitant, and resident in the parish.

Art. 46. The parish meetings shall be presided over by the chief of police, the mayor, or chief magistrate of the city, town or village wherein they may be held, with the assistance of the parish priest, to give the greater solemnity to the occasion, and if two or more meetings should be held in the same town from the number of its parishes, the chief of police, or mayor shall preside in one, the other in the other, and the aldermen shall preside in turn in the rest.

Art. 47. At the appointed time of meeting, which shall be in the council chambers, or in the usual place, the citizens, having met, shall go to the parish church with their president, when shall be celebrated a solemn mass of the Holy Ghost, by the parish priest, who shall deliver a sermon corresponding to the occasion.

Art. 48. Church being over, they shall go back to the place they came from, when the business of the meeting shall commence, by nominating two examiners and a secretary among the citizens present, the whole with open doors.

Art. 49. The president shall then inquire, if any citizen has any complaint to make of bribery or corruption in favour of the election of any particular person; and should it appear that there is, public and verbal explanation should immediately take place. The accusation being proved, the guilty shall be deprived of both active and passive votes. Slanderers shall suffer the same punishment, and from this sentence no relief can be admitted.

Art. 50. If doubts are started among the members present, as to the qualifications required for voting, the same meeting shall decide what it thinks fit; and its decision shall be carried into execution, without redress, this once, and for this purpose only.

Art. 51. The umpires shall be immediately nominated, which shall be done by each citizen pointing out an equal number of persons with the umpires required; for which purpose he shall approach the seats of the president, the examiners, and the secretary; the last-mentioned shall make out a list thereof in his presence, and in this and other acts of the election, no one can vote for himself under the penalty of losing the right of voting.

Art. 52. This business being over, the president, the examiners and the secretary, shall examine the lists, and the last shall in a loud voice proclaim the names of those citizens who have been chosen umpires by the greatest number of votes.

Art. 53. The nominated umpires shall retire to a separate place before the meeting is dissolved, and conferring together, shall proceed to nominate the elector or electors of the parish, and the person or persons who shall receive more than half the votes shall be elected. Subsequently their appointment shall be published in the meeting.

Art. 54. The secretary will open the record, which the president and the umpires will sign, and a copy of the same, signed by the same parties, will be delivered to the person or persons elected, to be evidence of their appointment.

Art. 55. No citizen can be exempted from these duties, from any reasons or pretext whatever.

Art. 56. In the parish meeting no citizen shall appear with arms.

Art. 57. The appointment of the electors being proved, the meeting shall immediately dissolve; and whatever other public act it may attempt, shall be null and void.

Art. 58. The citizens who formed the meeting shall go to the parish church, where a solemn *Te Deum* shall be chaunted. The elector or electors in procession, between the president, the examiners, and the secretary.

Art. 59. The elective meetings of the district shall be composed of the parochial electors, who shall assemble at the head of each district, for the purpose of nominating the elector or electors, who must proceed to the capital to elect the deputies to the Cortes.

Art. 60. These meetings shall always be held in the peninsula, the islands, and adjacent possessions, on the first Sunday in November, of the year preceding the meeting of the Cortes.

Art. 61. In the ultramarine provinces, they shall be held the first Sunday in January succeeding to that December wherein the parish meetings took place.

Art. 62. To ascertain the number of electors that each district is to appoint, the following rules must be observed.

Art. 63. The number of the district electors shall be in proportion of three to one of the deputies to be elected.

Art. 64. If the number of the districts of the province should be greater than that of the electors required by the preceding article for the nomination of the deputies to be named, nevertheless one elector shall be nominated for each district.

Art. 65. If the number of districts should be less than that of the electors requisite, each district shall elect one, two, or more, until the necessary number is completed; but, should one elector even be wanting, the district of the greatest population shall nominate him; if another should still be deficient, the district next in population shall appoint him, and so on successively.

Art. 66. The census determines the number of deputies for each province, and the number of electors to each of its districts.

Art. 67. The elective meetings of the district shall be presided at by the chief of police, or the chief magistrate of the chief town of the district, to whom the parochial electors shall present themselves with the warrant of their election, that their names may be inserted in the book of the records of the meeting.

Art. 68. On the appointed day, the parish electors shall assemble, with the president, in the council chambers with open doors, and shall commence their proceedings by nominating a secretary and two examiners among themselves.

Art. 69. Subsequently, the electors shall present the certificates of their nomination for the examination of the secretary and the scrutinizers, who should the following day declare if they are or not according to law. The certificates of the secretary and the scrutineers shall be examined by a committee of three individuals of the meeting, appointed for this purpose, who shall on the following day declare their information thereon.

Art. 70. On this day, the parish electors being met, the inquiries on the certificates shall be read; and should there be any doubts on any of them, or on the electors, by defect of any of the required qualifications, the meeting shall decree definitely, and at once, what it thinks fit, and its resolution shall be carried into effect without appeal.

Art. 71. This business being over, the parish electors shall go to the chief church with their president, where a solemn mass of the Holy Ghost shall be chaunted by the Clergyman of the highest rank present, who shall deliver an appropriate sermon.

Art. 72. After this religious ceremony, they shall return to the council chambers, and the electors taking their seats, without any regard to precedence, the secretary shall read this chapter of the Constitution; and subsequently the president shall make the same enquiry as mentioned in the 49th Article, and the result thereof shall be strictly observed.

Art. 73. Immediately afterwards the appointment of the elector or electors of district shall be proceeded with, electing them one by one, and in secret scrutiny by means of tickets, in which the name of every one elected is written down.

Art. 74. The voting being over, the president, the secretary, and the examiners, shall see how many votes each candidate has; and he who has received at the least, one beyond the half thereof, shall be elected, the president publishing each election. If no one should have received the absolute plurality of votes, the two who shall have obtained the greatest number shall undergo a second scrutiny, and he that receives the greater number of votes shall remain elected. In cases of even numbers, decision shall be made by ballot.

Art. 75. To an elector of district, it is necessary to be a citizen, in exercise of his rights, 25 years of age; settled and resident in the district, either a layman, or of the secular clergy; the citizens who compose the meeting being eligible, or those not present thereat.

Art. 76. The secretary shall produce the record which the president and the scrutineers shall sign; and a copy thereof, signed by the same, shall be delivered to the person or persons elected, as evidence of their appointment. The president of this meeting shall forward another copy, signed by himself and the secretary, to the president of the provincial meeting, who shall notify the election in the public papers.

Art. 77. In the elective meetings of district, every particular shall be observed which is ordained for the elective parish meetings.

Art. 78. The elective meetings of the province, shall consist of the electors of all its districts, who shall assemble in the capital, for the purpose of naming the appropriate deputies to the Cortes, as representatives of the nation.

Art. 79. These meetings shall always be held in the Peninsulas, and adjacent islands, the first Sunday in December, in the year preceeding the meeting of the Cortes.

Art. 80. In the provinces beyond sea, they shall be held on the second Sunday in March of the same year in which the district meetings are held.

Art. 81. These meetings shall be presided over by the chief of police, of the capital of the province, to whom the district electors shall present themselves with the warrant of their election, that their names may be entered in the book of records of the meeting.

Art. 82. On the appointed day, the district electors shall assemble with the president in the council chambers, or in any building more adapted to so solemn an occasion, with open doors; and shall commence their proceedings by naming from a plurality of votes a secretary and two scrutineers among themselves.

Art. 83. If a province should not

desire to send more than one deputy, five electors at least must unite in his nomination, this number being distributed among the districts into which it is divided, or forming districts for this purpose only.

Art. 84. The four chapters of this Constitution that relate to the elections shall be read. Afterwards the certificates of the elections made in the chief places of the district, forwarded by their respective presidents, shall be read. The electors shall also present the certificates of their nomination, to be examined by the secretary and scrutineers, who should the following day declare if they are, or are not according to law. The certificates of the secretary, and the scrutineers, shall be examined by a committee of three individuals of the meeting, that shall be appointed for this purpose to give information thereon, on the succeeding day.

Art. 85. The district electors being assembled, the informations on the certificates shall be read, and should there be any doubts thereon, or on the electors, by defect of any of the required qualifications, the meeting shall decree definitively, and at once, what it thinks fit, and its resolution shall be carried into effect without appeal.

Art. 86. Subsequently, the district electors shall proceed to the cathedral, or chief church, where a solemn mass of the Holy Ghost shall be chaunted, and the bishop, or in his absence the clergyman of the highest rank, shall deliver a sermon suited to the occasion.

Art. 87. This religious ceremony being over, they shall return to the place they went from, and with open doors, the electors taking their seats without any regard to precedence, the president shall make the same enquiry as pointed out in the 49th Article, and the result thereof shall be strictly observed.

Art. 88. Subsequently, the electors who are present shall proceed to the election of a deputy or deputies, one by one, approaching the seats of the president, the scrutineers, and the secretary; and the last shall insert in a list in their presence, the name of the person whom every one elects. The secretary and scrutineers shall give their votes the first.

Art. 89. The voting being over, the president, the secretary, and the examiners, shall see how many votes each candidate has, and he who has received at least one beyond the half thereof shall be elected. If no one should have received an absolute plurality of votes, the two who shall have the greatest number, shall undergo a second scrutiny, and he who obtains a majority shall remain elected. In cases of even numbers, the decision shall be made by drawing lots, and the choice of each being finished, the president shall make it public.

Art. 90. After the election of the deputies, that of the deputies of reserves shall be proceeded on, in the same manner and form, and their number in each province shall be the third part of that of the deputies. If any province should elect only one or two deputies, it shall nevertheless, elect one deputy of reserve. These shall proceed to the Cortes whenever the death of the original member is ascertained, or his inability in opinion of the same, at whatever period one or the other circumstances is ascertained after his election.

Art. 91. To be a deputy to the Cortes it is requisite to be a citizen in the exercise of his rights, twenty-five years old, born in the province, or settled therein with a residence of at least seven years, whether a layman or secular ecclesiastic, those who compose the meeting, or those not present thereat being eligible.

Art. 92. It is besides required, to be eligible as a deputy to the Cortes, to possess a proportionate annual income, proceeding from real personal property.

Art. 93. The order of the preceding article is suspended until the Cortes in their future meetings declare the period to have arrived in which it shall take effect, pointing out the proportion of income, and the description of property from which it must result, and what they shall thenceforward decree, *shall be regarded as constitutional*, in the same manner as if it was herein so expressed.

Art. 94. If it should so happen that the same person should be elected by his native province, and by that in which he resides, the latter shall hold good, and for his native province the deputy of reserve shall proceed to the Cortes.

Art. 95. The secretaries of state, the counsellors of state, and those fulfilling offices of the royal household, are ineligible as deputies to the Cortes.

Art. 96. Neither can any foreigner be eligible as deputy to the Cortes, although he may even have obtained letters of citizenship from the Cortes.

Art. 97. No public officer employed by Government shall be elected deputy to the Cortes by the province in which he discharges his trust.

Art. 98. The secretary will record the elections which the president and all the electors will sign together with him.

Art. 99. Subsequently, all the electors, without any excuse, shall grant to all and to each of the deputies ample powers, according to the following form, delivering to each deputy his corresponding commission to present himself to the Cortes.

Art. 100. The commissions shall run in these forms, viz. In the city or town of ——— on —— day of the month of ——— in the year ——. Messrs. . . . . *(Here must be inserted the names of the president, and of the district electors, that form the elective meeting of the provinces,)* having assembled in the council chamber, declared before me the underwritten attorney, and other witnesses expressly summoned, that having preceeded according to the political constitution of the Spanish monarchy, to nominate the parish and district electors, with all the solemnity prescribed by the same as it appeared from the original proper certificates which were produced, being assembled, the declared electors of the districts of the province of on day of this present year, they had appointed the deputies for this province to the Cortes, and that Messrs. A. B. C. were accordingly elected deputies for the same, as it appears by the public record signed by A. B. that in consequence they grant ample powers to all and each, jointly and separately, to fulfil and discharge their exalted duties in their stations that they may with the other deputies to the Cortes, as representatives of the Spanish nation, agree and determine on whatever they may deem of importance to the general good, in the exercise of the powers entrusted to them by the constitution, and within its prescribed limits, without power to derogate, alter, or vary, in any manner whatever, any articles thereof, under any pretext; and the electors become bound for themselves, and in the name of all the inhabitants of this province, by virtue of the powers granted them as electors appointed for this purpose, to hold good, to obey and fulfil whatever such deputies to the Cortes may determine, and shall be decreed by them according to the political constitution of the Spanish Monarchy. Thus they declare and authorize, Messrs. A. B. being witnesses present, which, with the gentlemen authorizing they also sign: which I attest.

Art. 101. The president, scrutineers, and secretary, shall immediately forward a copy of the record signed by themselves, of the elections to the permanent committee of the Cortes, and shall make public the elections through the medium of the press, and send a copy to each town of the province.

Art. 102. To indemnify the deputies for their expences, the respective provinces shall contribute such daily allowances as the Cortes, in the second year of each general deputation, shall point out for the deputation that is to succeed it; and to the deputies from beyond sea, such allowances shall besides be granted, in the opinion of their respective provinces, sufficient for the expences of their voyage going and returning.

Art. 103. For the provincial elective meetings, every thing must be observed that is prescribed in the 55th, 56th, 57th, and 58th articles, with the exception of what results from the 328th article.

Art. 104. The Cortes shall assemble every year in the capital of the kingdom, in a building appropriated to this object alone.

Art. 105. Whenever they may find it convenient to remove to any other place, they have power so to do, to any town not farther distant from the capital than twelve leagues, and that two thirds of the deputies present agree in the removal.

Art. 106. The session of the Cortes shall continue three months in each year, beginning on the first of March.

Art. 107. The Cortes may, moreover put off their sessions to another month in two cases only; the first, at the request of the king; secondly, if they shall think it necessary by a resolution of two thirds of the deputies.

Art. 108. The deputies shall be renewed entirely every two years.

Art. 109. If war or the occupying of any part of the territory of the monarchy by the enemy, shall prevent all or any of the deputies from or more provinces presenting themselves in due time, their places shall be supplied by the preceding deputies from the respective provinces, by drawing lots amongst themselves until the requisite number is completed.

Art. 110. The deputies cannot be elected a second time without another deputation intervening; (that is, a member is not eligible to two successive parliaments.)

Art. 111. On the arrival of the deputies at the capital, they must present themselves to the permanent committee of the Cortes, who will enter their names, and that of the province which has elected them, in a register of the secretary of the same Cortes.

Art. 112. On the 5th of February, in the year of the renewal of the deputies, the first preparatory meeting shall be held with open doors, taking for president whoever may be in that situation with the permanent committee, and the secretaries and scrutineers, whoever the same committee may name among the remaining individuals who compose it.

Art. 113. To this first meeting all the deputies shall present their qualifications, and two committees shall be named by a majority of votes, one of five individuals to examine the authorities of all the deputies, the other of three, to examine those of the five individuals of the committee before mentioned.

Art. 114. On the 20th day of the same February, the second preparatory meeting shall also be held with open doors, in which the two committees shall report on the legitimacy of the authorities after having seen copies of the records of the provincial elections.

Art. 115. In this meeting, and others that may be necessary until the 25th, shall be definitively settled, by a majority of votes, any doubts that may arise on the legitimacy of the authorities, and the qualifications of the deputies.

Art. 116. In the following year, after the renewal of the deputies, the first preparatory meeting shall be held on the 20th of February, and continued if necessary until the 25th, to determine, in the manner and form expressed in the three preceding articles, on the legitimacy of the authorities of the deputies who now present themselves.

Art. 117. The last preparatory meeting shall be held on the 25th of February, in every year, at which all the deputies shall take the following oaths on the holy Evangelists !

"I swear to defend and preserve the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion, without admitting any other into the kingdom.

"I swear religiously to guard and keep protected the political constitution of the Spanish Monarchy, sanctioned by the general and extraordinary Cortes of the nation, in the year 1812.

"I swear to conduct myself well and faithfully in the trust the nation has committed to my care, considering entirely the good and prosperity of the nation. If thus I act may God reward me; and if not, may God be my judge."

Art. 118. Subsequently the same deputies shall proceed to elect by ballot and by an absolute majority of votes, a president, vice president, and four secretaries; the Cortes shall then be held constituted, and formed, and the permanent committee be entirely dissolved.

Art. 119. On the same day a committee of twenty-two individuals shall be nominated, and two of the secretaries, to acquaint the king of the assembly of the Cortes, and of the president they have elected, for the purpose of learning his Majesty's intentions of assisting at the Cortes, to be held on the first of March.

Art. 120. If the king should be away from the capital, this communication shall be made to him in writing, and the king shall acknowledge it in the same manner.

Art. 121. The king will attend personally at the opening of the Cortes, and if there should be any impediment thereto, the president shall open the assembly on the day appointed, and cannot on any account defer it to another. The same formalities shall be observed at the end of the sessions.

Art. 122. The king shall enter the hall of the Cortes without a guard, and shall be accompanied by those persons only which the etiquette for the reception and departure of the king (which the regulations for the interior government of the Cortes shall prescribe) shall determine.

Art. 123. The king will make a speech, in which he will lay before the Cortes what he may think proper, and to which the president shall answer in general terms. If the king should not attend, he will send his speech to the president, by whom it shall be read to the Cortes.

Art. 124. The Cortes cannot deliberate in the presence of the king.

Art. 125. In those cases where the secretaries of state have any communications to make to the Cortes in the name of the king, they may attend the debates when, and in such manner as the Cortes may think fit, and may speak therein, but they cannot be present on proceeding to the vote.

Art. 126. The sessions of the Cortes

shall be public, and in those cases only that require reserve, can a secret sitting be held.

Art. 127. In the discussions of the Cortes, and in every thing besides, that appertains to its interior order and government, the regulations shall be observed, that these general and extraordinary Cortes shall order, without obstruction to any alterations that the succeeding assembly may judge proper to make therein.

Art. 128. The deputies shall be inviolable for their opinions, and in no time or case, nor by any authority can they be recriminated for them. In criminal cases, they cannot be tried except by the tribunal of the Cortes, in the mode and form which the regulations of the interior government thereof shall prescribe. During the sitting of the Cortes, and one month afterwards, the deputies cannot be sued at civil law, nor levied upon for debt.

Art. 129. During the period of his deputation, no deputy can admit of for himself, or solicit for another, any employment or grant from the king, nor any degree of increased rank, as there must be no step ladder in his respective career.

Art. 130. He cannot, during the period of his deputation, and one year afterwards, obtain for himself, nor solicit for another, any pension or dignity whatever, that may proceed from a grant of the king.

Art. 131. The powers of the Cortes are,

1. To propose and decree the laws: and to interpret and alter them on necessary occasions.
2. To take an oath to the King, to the Prince of Asturias, and to the Regency as is pointed out in their places.
3. To determine any doubt of fact or right, that may occur in order of the succession to the crown.
4. To elect a Regency or Regent of the kingdom, when the constitution requires it, to point out the limits within which the Regency or the Regent must exercise the royal authority.
5. To make the public acknowledgement of the Prince of Asturias.
6. To nominate a guardian to the King minor, when the Constitution requires it.
7. They are to approve, previous to ratification, the treaties of offensive alliance, of subsidies, and the particulars of commerce.
8. To permit or refuse the admission of foreign troops into the kingdom.
9. To decree the creation and suppression of offices in the tribunals established by the Constitution, and also the creation or abolition of public officers.
10. To fix every year, on the proposal of the king, the land and sea forces, determining the establishment in time of peace, and its augmentation in time of war.
11. To issue ordinances to the army, the fleet, and to the national militia, in all their branches.
12. To fix the expences of the public administration.
13. To establish annually the taxes.
14. To take property upon loan, in cases of necessity, upon the credit of the nation.
15. To approve the division of the taxes among the provinces.
16. To examine and approve the accounts of the application of the public fund.
17. To establish the custom-houses and duties to be paid there.
18. To order what is expedient for the administration, preservation, and alienation of the national funds.
19. To determine the value, the weight, the standard, the figure, and description, of money.
20. To adopt the system it may judge most convenient and just of weights and measures.
21. To promote and encourage all kinds of industry, and to remove the obstacles that paralize it.
22. To establish a general plan of public instruction in the whole monarchy, and approve that which is intended for the education of the Prince of Asturias.
23. To approve of the general regulation for the police and health of the kingdom.
24. To protect the political liberty of the press.
25. To render real and effective the responsibility of the secretaries of state, and other persons in public employ.
26. Lastly, it belongs to the Cortes to grant or refuse its consent in all those cases and acts which the Constitution points out necessary.

Art. 132. Every deputy possesses the power of submitting to the Cortes the sketch of new laws, in writing, and explaining the reasons on which they are found.

Art. 133. Two days at least after the presentation and reading of a prospectus of a new law, it shall be read a second time, and the Cortes shall deliberate whether it is to be admitted or not to discussion.

Art. 134. Admitted to discussion, if the importance of the matter should require, in the opinion of the Cortes, that it should go previously to a committee, so shall it be determined.

Art. 135. Four days at least after the prospectus is admitted to discussion it shall be read a third time, and a day may be appointed to open the debate thereon.

Art. 136. On the day appointed for the debates, it shall examine the subject fundamentally, and in all its bearings.

Art. 137. The Cortes shall decide when the matter is sufficiently discussed, and when decided that it has been, it shall be resolved whether there is reason or not for proceeding to the vote.

Art. 138. If it be decided that there is ground for proceeding to the vote, it shall be done immediately, admitting or rejecting in toto or in part the project, or varying and modifying it, according to the observations that have been made in its discussion.

Art. 139. Decision shall be given by an absolute majority of votes, and it shall be necessary that there be present at least one half and one more of the total number of the deputies composing the Cortes.

Art. 140. If the Cortes reject a project of law in any stage of its examination, or resolve that it should not be put to the vote, it cannot be again proposed in the same year.

Art. 141. If it should be adopted, it shall be published in a duplicate in form of law, and shall be read in the Cortes, which being done, and both the original copies being signed by the President and two Secretaries, shall be immediately presented to the King by committee.

Art. 142. The King holds the right of sanction to the laws.

Art. 143. The King gives his sanction in this form, with his sign manual. "Let this be made public as the law."

Art. 144. The King refuses his assent in this form, equally with his sign manual. "Let it return to the Cortes," giving at the same time a statement of his reasons for refusing it.

Art. 145. The King may exert this prerogative for thirty days; if within that time he has neither given nor refused his assent, it shall be understood that he has given it, and will in fact give it.

Art. 146. The assent being given or refused by the King, one of the two original copies shall be returned to the Cortes, to be reported upon. This original shall be kept in the archives of the Cortes, and the duplicate shall remain at the disposal of the King.

Art. 147. If the King refuses his assent, the same matter cannot be again agitated in the Cortes in the same year, but it may in succeeding ones.

Art. 148. If the same project of new law should be proposed in the Cortes, the following year, admitted, approved and presented to the King, he may give or refuse his assent a second time according to the 143d and 144th articles; in the latter case, the subject cannot be again proposed in the same year

Art. 149. If the same project of new law should be proposed a third time, admitted and approved in the Cortes of the following year, it shall be understood that the King gives his assent. and on presenting it to him, he will give it, according to the 143d Article.

Art. 150. If within the period of thirty days, in which the King is to give or refuse his assent the day should arrive when the Cortes should terminate their sessions, the King shall give or refuse it in the first eight days of the sessions of the following Cortes; and should this period pass without his giving it, it shall be understood that it is given, and that he will give it in the prescribed form, but if the King should deny his assent, this Cortes may discuss the same business.

Art. 151. Although, after the King's refusal of a proposed new law, one or more years should elapse, without the same being again proposed, as it may happen to be brought forward in the time of the same deputation that adopted it the first time, or in the time of the two deputations that immediately follow it, the same project shall require the assent of the King, as explained in the three preceding articles; but if, during the continuance of the three deputations before mentioned, it should not be again proposed, although it is afterwards produced at a proper time, it shall be regarded as an entire new matter.

Art. 152. If the second or third time that the project is proposed within the period fixed by the preceding article, should be rejected by the Cortes, at whatever period it may be subsequently brought forward, it shall be regarded as new matter.

Art. 153. The laws are altered with the same formalities, and with the same proceedings that enact them.

Art. 154. The law being published in the Cortes, notice thereof shall be given to the King, for the purpose of its immediate and solemn publication.

Art. 155. The King in proclaiming the laws, will use the following form:

"N. (the name of the King) by the grace of God, and the Constitution of the Spanish Monarchy, King of Spain, to all to whom these presents shall come, know ye, that the Cortes have decreed, and we sanction the following, (insert the literal text of the law) whereby we command all tribunals, justices, chiefs, governors, and all others in authority, civil, military, and ecclesiastical, of whatever rank and dignity, to obey and make obeyed, to fulfil and execute the present law in all its parts you shall carry it into effect, directs its printing, publication, and circulation. Let it be addressed to the Secretary of State, according to its nature.

Art. 156. All the laws shall be circulated by command of the King, by the several Secretaries of State, directly to all, and every one, of the supreme tribunals, and of those of the provinces, to all other chiefs and superior authorities, who shall circulate them among the inferior functionaries.

Art. 157. Previous to separating, the Cortes will name a Committee, which shall be styled *the permanent Committee of the Cortes*, composed of seven individuals thereof, three from the European provinces, and three from those beyond sea, and the seventh shall be drawn by lot between an European deputy and one from beyond sea.

Art. 158. At the same time, the Cortes shall nominate two members of reserve for this committee, one of Europe, the other from beyond sea.

Art. 159. The permanent Committee shall continue from one ordinary Cortes to another.

Art. 160. The powers of this Committee are,

1. To keep a viligant eye on the observance of the Constitution, and the laws, to report to the succeeding Cortes, any infringements thereon, which it has observed.
2. To convoke the extraordinary Cortes, in those cases prescribed by the Constitution.
3. To perform the duties pointed out in the 111th and 112th articles.
4. To give notice to the deputies of reserve, to supply the place of the original members; and should death, or an absolute impossibility, prevent the original members, and deputies of reserve of a province, from attending, to communicate corresponding orders to the same, to proceed to a new election.

The CORTES EXTRAORDINARY.

Art. 161. The Cortes extraordinary shall be composed of the same deputies, who form the ordinary one during the two years of their deputation.

Art. 162. The permanent Committee of the Cortes, shall convoke them on an appointed day, in the three following cases. In the first, when the crown shall become vacant. In the second, when it is impossible for the king, in any manner to conduct the government, or he should be desirous of abdicating the throne in favour of his successor, the committee being authorised, in the first case to take such measures as it may deem suitable for the purpose of ascertaining the inability of the king. In the third, whenever in critical circumstances, and important affairs, the king may think proper that they should assemble, and communicate the same to the permanent Committee of the Cortes.

Art. 163. The Cortes extraordinary shall consider the subject only for which they have been expressly summoned.

Art. 164. The sessions of the Cortes extraordinary, shall commence and terminate with the same formalities as those of the ordinary one.

Art. 165. The assembling of the Cortes extraordinary, shall not interfere with the election of new deputies at the appointed time.

Art. 166. If the Cortes extraordinary should not have concluded their sessions on the day appointed for the meeting of the ordinary one, the duties and authorities of the first shall discontinue, and the ordinary one shall continue the affair, for which the former had been summoned.

Art. 167. The permanent committee of the Cortes shall continue to discharge the duties pointed out in the 111th and 112th articles, in the case comprised in the preceding article.

On the KING.

Art. 168. The person of the king is sacred and inviolable, and is not subject to responsibility.

Art. 169. The king shall hold the title of Catholic Majesty.

Art. 170. The executive authority resides exclusively in the King, and extends to whatever may be conducive to the preservation of public order in the interior, and to the external security of the state, conformable to the Constitution and the laws.

Art. 171. Besides the prerogative that belongs to the king, to sanction and proclaim the laws, are attached also the following principal powers.

1. To dispatch the decrees, regulations, and instructions, that he may think proper to render the laws effective.
2. To take care that justice is administered promptly, and completely, in the whole kingdom.
3. To declare war, make and ratify Peace, subsequently giving official account thereof to the Cortes.
4. To appoint the magistrates of all the civil and criminal tribunals, on the presentation of the Council of State.
5. To fill up all civil and military employments.

6. To present to all bishoprics, all dignities and ecclesiastical benefices of royal patronage, at the presentation of the Council of State.
7. To grant honours and distinctions of every kind according to law.
8. To command the army and navy, and to appoint the generals and admirals.
9. To arrange the armed force, disposing it as may be most proper.
10. To controul the diplomatic and commercial relations with other powers, to nominate, and appoint ambassadors, ministers, and consuls.
11. To take care of the coinage of money on which he will have impressed his name and bust.
12. To order the application of the funds, appropriated to each branch of the public administration.
13. To pardon culprits according to law.
14. To propose to the Cortes new laws, or such alterations of the old ones, as he may think conducive to the welfare of the nation, that they may deliberate thereon in the prescribed form.
15. To grant the licence, or withhold the pontifical bulls and decrees of council, with the consent of the Cortes; if they contain general matters consulting the council of state; if they should relate to private affairs, or matters of Government, and if they should contain points of contention and dispute, communicating his information and decision to the supreme tribunal of justice, that it may act as the law directs.
16. To nominate, and dismiss at pleasure, ministers of state.

Art. 172. The following are the restraints on the authority of the King.

1. The king cannot under any pretext prevent the assembling of the Cortes, at the periods, and on the occasions pointed out by the constitution, suspend or dissolve them, nor in any manner embarrass their sessions and deliberations. Whoever may counsel, or assist any attempt whatever of this nature, are declared traitors, and shall be prosecuted accordingly.
2. The king cannot quit the kingdom without the consent of the Cortes, and if he should, it is to be understood that he has abdicated the crown.
3. The king cannot alienate, cede, renounce, or in any manner transfer to another, the royal authority, nor any of his prerogatives. If for any reason, he should desire to abdicate the throne, in favour of his immediate successor, he cannot do it without the consent of the Cortes.
4. The king cannot alienate, cede, or exchange any province, city, town, or place, nor any part however trifling of the Spanish territory.
5. The king cannot make offensive alliance nor special commercial treaty, with any foreign power without the consent of the Cortes
6. He cannot bind himself by any treaty to grant subsidies, to any foreign power without the consent of the Cortes.
7. The king cannot grant, or alienate the national property without the consent of the Cortes.
8. The king cannot by himself directly or indirectly, levy taxes, nor demand supplies, under any name, or for any object whatever, except always for such as the Cortes have decreed.
9. The king cannot grant any exclusive privilege to any person or corporation whatever.
10. The king cannot take the property of individual, or corporation, nor disturb the possession, use, or advantage thereof; and if on any occasion it should be necessary for an object of known general utility, to take the property of an individual, he cannot do it without at the same time indemnifying him with a good exchange to the satisfaction of honest men.
11. The king cannot deprive any individual of his liberty, or by himself, order him any punishment whatever. The secretary of state, who shall sign an order to this purpose, and the magistrate who shall carry it into execution, shall be responsible to the nation, and punished as guilty of attempts against the liberty of the subject.

    It is only on occasion, when the welfare and security of the state require the arrest of any person, the king may issue orders accordingly, but on condition, that within 48 hours he must be delivered over to the competent tribunal, or magistrate.
12. The king previous to contracting marriage, shall acquaint the Cortes, to obtain their consent, and if he should not obtain it, it is to be understood that he abdicates the crown.

Art. 173. The king on his accession to the throne, and if he should be minor, when he enters on the government of the kingdom, shall take an oath before the Cortes in the following form.

N. (here his name is to be stated) by the grace of God, and the constitution of the Spanish Monarchy, King of Spain, I swear by the Almighty, and by the Holy Evangelists, that I will defend and preserve the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion, without tolerating any other in the kingdom; that I will guard, and keep protected, the political constitution, and the laws of the Spanish monarchy in all my actions, viewing only the welfare and advantage thereof; that I will not alienate, grant, or dismember any part of the kingdom; that I will never demand any productions of the soil, money, or other matter, except what the Cortes have decreed; and that, above all, I will respect the political liberty of the nation, and the personal freedom of every individual; and if to what I have sworn, or part thereof, I should act contrary thereto, I ought not to be obeyed, before that point in which I may transgress becomes null and void. So help me God, and be my defence; and if not, may God be my judge.

Articles 174 *to* 221, *relate to the succession to the crown, and other subjects merely local and national.*

MINISTERS

MINISTERS *of* STATE.

Art. 222. The ministers of public affairs shall be seven, viz.

The minister of foreign affairs.

The minister of public affairs of the government of the kingdom, in the peninsula and the adjacent islands.

The secretary for the colonies.

The secretary of public affairs, of mercy and justice.

The secretary of the revenue, or minister of finance.

The secretary of war.

The secretary of the navy.

Succeeding Cortes shall make such alteration in this system of secretaries for public affairs, as experience or circumstances may require.

Art. 223. To be qualified to be a minister of public affairs, it is necessary to be a citizen in the exercise of his rights; foreigners, although citizens, being excluded this office.

Art. 224. By a particular regulation, approved by the Cortes, will be pointed out the business peculiarly appertaining to each minister.

Art. 225. All orders of the king should be signed by the Secretary of State, to whose department the subject is committed. No tribunal nor public person shall acknowledge any order that is deficient in this essential.

Art. 226. The secretaries of public affairs shall be responsible to the Cortes for the orders which they may authorize against the Constitution or the laws; the command of the king shall be no excuse to them.

Art. 227. The ministers of public affairs will draw up annual estimates of the public expenses, that they may deem necessary in each respective branch of the administration, and shall render an account of those that have been incurred in the mode which will be pointed out.

Art. 228. To make the responsibility of the Ministers of public affairs duly effective, it is necessary that the Cortes shall first decree there is ground for impeachment.

Art. 229. This decree being given, the minister of public affairs shall be suspended, and the Cortes shall forward to the supreme tribunal of justice, all the documents relative to the cause to be brought forward by this same court, who shall prove and decide on the same, according to law.

Art. 230. The Cortes shall fix the salaries of the ministers of public affairs, during their ministry.

COUNCIL *of* STATE.

Art 231. There shall be *a Council of State*, composed of forty individuals, citizens, in the exercise of their rights, foreigners, although citizens, being excluded.

Art. 232. There shall be precisely as follows, viz. four ecclesiastics and no more, of known and approved intelligence and merit, two of whom shall be bishops; four grandees of Spain, and no more, adorned with the necessary virtues, talents and information; and the remainder shall be chosen among those subjects most distinguished for their intelligence and education, or for signal services in any of the principal branches of the administration of the government of the state. The Cortes cannot propose for this office any individual deputy to the Cortes, at the time of the election. Twelve, at least, of the members of the council of state, shall be natives of the provinces beyond sea.

Art. 233. All the Counsellors of State shall be appointed by the King, at the presentation of the Cortes.

Art. 234. To form this Council, there shall be circulated in the Cortes, a triple list of all the ranks referred to in the desired proportion, from which the King shall elect the forty members, to compose the Council of State, taking the ecclesiastics from the list of them, the grandees from their list, and so on of the others.

Art. 235. The Council of State is the only Council of the King, who will hear its opinion upon important matters of Government, and especially to grant or refuse his sanction to the laws, declare war, and make treaties.

Art. 236. When any vacancy shall occur in the Council of State, the first Cortes that shall subsequently meet, shall present to the King three persons of the rank in which it may have occurred for his choice.

Art, 237. This Council shall propose to the King three persons for presentation to all ecclesiastical benefices, and for preferment to offices of judicature.

Art. 238. The King shall form a regulation, for the Government of the Council of State, consulting it thereon at the same time, and it shall be laid before the Cortes for its approbation.

Art. 239. The Counsellors of State cannot be removed without sufficient reasons, proved before the supreme Court of Justice.

Art. 240. The Cortes shall fix the salary of the Counsellors of State.

Art. 241. The Counsellors of State, on taking their seats, shall take an oath before the King, to defend the Constitution, to be faithful to the King, and to advise him in all matters conducive to the welfare of the nation, without a view to private interest or emolument.

CIVIL *and* CRIMINAL COURTS *of* JUSTICE.

Art. 242. The application of the laws in civil and criminal affairs, belongs exclusively to the tribunals.

Art. 243. Neither the Cortes nor the King can, in any case, exercise judicial authority, advocate in depending causes, nor command the revisal of concluded judgments.

Art. 244. The laws shall fix the order and formalities of proceeding, which shall be uniformly the same in all the Courts, and neither the Cortes nor the King can deviate therefrom.

Art. 245. The Courts can exercise no other authority than that of giving sentence, and seeing it carried into execution.

Art. 246. Neither can they suspend the execution of the laws; nor make any regulations for the administration of justice.

Art. 247. No Spaniard can be sentenced in civil or criminal cases by any commission or otherwise, than by the appropriate Court, previously ordered by law.

Art. 248. In ordinary cases, both civil and criminal, there shall be one mode of practice for all ranks of persons.

Art. 249. The Clergy shall continue to enjoy the usual privileges in the manner regulated by law, at present or in future.

Art. 250. The military shall also enjoy their particular privilege, in the manner ordered by the ordinance (ordenanza) now or in future.

Art. 251. To be qualified as Magistrate or judge, it is necessary to be a native of the Spanish territory, and to be 25 years old. Other necessary qualifications shall be determined by law.

Art. 252. Magistrates and justices cannot be deprived of their appointments, either temporary or permanent, without accusation lawfully proved and determined, nor suspended without an action lawfully commenced.

Art. 253. If complaints against any magistrate are made to the King, and on examination of the affair they should appear well-founded, he may on consulting the Council of State, suspend him, immediately forwarding the part of the business to the Supreme Court of Justice, to decide according to law.

Art. 254. The judges shall be responsible for all neglect of attention to the laws in civil and criminal proceedings, which they may be guilty of.

Art. 255. Corruption, bribery, and collusion, of magistrates and judges, are grounds for public actions at law, against those who attempt them.

Art. 256. The Cortes will fix an adequate revenue for the Professors of Law.

Art. 257. Justice shall be administered in the name of the King, and the sentences and determinations of the Superior Courts shall also be registered in his name.

Art. 258. The civil, criminal and commercial code, shall be one and the same throughout the monarchy, without obstruction to such alterations as the Cortes may make in particular circumstances.

Art. 259. A tribunal shall be established in the capital, which shall be called the Supreme Court of Justice.

Art. 260. The Cortes shall determine the number of magistrates for it, and the different courts into which it is to be distributed.

Art. 261. The jurisdiction of this Supreme Court is,

1. To settle all the powers of the Courts of Judicature within themselves, in the whole Spanish territory, and those of the special courts in the Peninsula and adjacent islands. Beyond sea these latter shall be regulated as the law shall determine.
2. To try the Secretaries of State, and Ministers of Public Affairs, whenever the Cortes shall decree there exists ground of impeachment.
3. To take cognizance of all cases of dismissal and suspension from office of Counsellors of State, and the officers of Courts of Justice.
4. To take cognizance of all the criminal accusation against the Secretaries of State the Counsellors of State, and the Officers of Justice, if appertaining to the Office of Police, according to the nature of the subject, to direct the proceedings to be forwarded to this tribunal.
5. To take cognisance of all criminal accusations that may be brought forward against the members of the Supreme Court. In case of its being necessary to render effective the responsibility of this same

same Court, the Cortes, according to the formality required by the 228th article, shall proceed to nominate, for this purpose, a tribunal composed of nine judges, who shall be chosen by lot from double that number.

6. To take cognizance of the residence of Public Officers who are under its jurisdiction by law.
7. To take cognizance of all matters in dispute, belonging to the royal patronage.
8. To take cognizance of appeals against the oppression of all the superior ecclesiastic tribunals of the Capital.
9. To take cognizance of appeals against illegal or informal proceedings, or claims for annulling the sentences given on the last hearing of the cause, with a view to the precise purpose of rehearing it; and a re-examination, and to render effective the responsibility mentioned in the 254th article. Beyond sea, the (Audiencias) high courts of judicature shall take cognizance of these appeals in the mode which will be stated in its place.
10. To attend to the doubts of other courts upon the meaning of any law, to consult the king thereon, with the principal arguments it may have to enable him to make an appropriate declaration to the Cortes.
11. To examine the lists of the civil and criminal actions which the courts must forward to it to further the prompt administration of justice; to forward copies thereof, for the same purpose to government, and direct them to be printed.

Art. 262. All civil and criminal causes shall be concluded within the district of each court.

Art. 263. The high court of judicature shall take cognizance of all civil actions of the courts below them, upon the second and third hearing; and the same in criminal cases as the laws may determine, also of the reasons for suspending and dismissing the inferior judges of the district, in the mode pointed out by the law, reporting thereon to the king.

Art. 264. The magistrates who have not attended the second hearing, cannot assist in the judgment of the same cause on the third hearing.

Art. 265. The high court of judicature will also take cognizance of the qualifications of the junior judges of the district.

Art. 266. They will also take cognizance of the appeals against oppression which are introduced from the ecclesiastical courts and authorities of their district.

Art. 267. It will be their duty also to receive from all the junior judges of their district, exact information of the actions preparing against crimes or criminals, and lists of the civil and criminal causes depending on their jurisdiction, with remarks on their nature, for the purpose of furthering the prompt administration of justice.

Art. 268. The high courts of judicature (Audiencias) beyond sea will, likewise, take cognizance of appeals or claims of annulling sentences, on account of illegal or informal proceedings in those courts, which may have a sufficient number of members to form three halls, in one of which the cause has not yet been tried. In courts of a lesser number of magistrates, these appeals shall be referred from one to another court of the district of the same superior government; and in case there should be only one court in it, they shall proceed to the nearest in another district.

Art. 269. The sentence being annulled the court which has cognizance thereon, shall give a report, with a certificate that it contains the appropriate matter to the supreme court of justice, to render effective the responsibility mentioned in the 254th article.

Art. 270. The high courts of judicature shall forward every year to the supreme court of justice, exact lists of civil causes, and every six months of criminal actions, those concluded as well as what are depending, with remarks on the state they are in, including those they have received from the courts below.

Art. 271. The law and special regulations shall determine the number of the magistrates for the high courts of judicatuie, (which cannot be less than seven) the form of these tribunals and their seats of judgment.

Art. 272. When the time permits a more convenient division or arrangement of the Spanish territory as pointed out in the 11th article, the proportionate number of high courts of judicature to be established shall be determined, and a district assigned to each.

Art. 273. Proportionate equal districts shall be established; and, at the head of a district there shall be a professor of law, with a corresponding court.

Art. 274. The powers of these judges shall be limited precisely to matters in litigation, and the laws shall determine their peculiar functions in the capital and neighbouring district, as well as to what account they may take cognizance of, in civil matters without appeal.

Art. 275. Magistrates, (Alcales,) shall be established in all settlements; and the laws shall define the extent of their powers, both in matters of litigation, and of political economy.

Art. 276. All judges in the lower courts shall report, at the latest within three days, to their respective chief courts, the actions that may be formed on account of crimes committed in their district; and shall subsequently continue to report their progress, at the pleasure of the same.

Art. 277. They must also forward every six months, to their respective chief courts, general lists of all civil causes, and every three months of criminal ones, that are depending in their courts, with remarks on their nature.

Art. 278. The laws shall determine whether there shall be special courts to take cognizance of peculiar causes.

Art. 279. The magistrates and judges on taking possession of their offices, shall swear to defend the constitution, to be faithful to the king, to observe the laws, and administer justice impartially.

Art. 280. No Spaniards can be deprived of the right of terminating their differences by arbitrators chosen by both parties.

Art. 281. The decision of the arbitrators shall be carried into execution if the parties should not have reserved the right of appeal.

Art. 282. The magistrate of every settlement, shall discharge the duties of a reconciling court; and all persons intending to sue, either in civil matters, or on account of wrongs, must appear before him for the said purpose.

Art. 283. The magistrate, with two honest men named by each party, shall hear the complaint and the reply, shall inform himself thoroughly of the arguments on each side, and consulting the opinions of his associates, shall take such measures as may appear to him best adapted to put an end to the further progress of the litigation, as in fact it shall be terminated, if the parties remain satisfied with this extrajudicial decision.

Art. 284. Without proof that reconciliation has been attempted, no law-suits can be commenced.

Art. 285. In all causes, whatever may be the amounts, there shall be at the most three trials and three judgments definitely pronounced therein. Whenever the third trial is an appeal from two corresponding sentences, the number of judges to decide thereon, must be greater than that on the second hearing, according to the form prescribed by law. They shall also have power of limiting the appeal, after enquiry into the importance of the subject, the nature and character of the different opinions, and determine which of the two sentences shall be carried into execution.

Art. 286. The laws shall regulate the administration of justice, in criminal matters, in such manner that the proceedings shall be concise and pure, so that culprits shall be promptly punished.

Art. 287. No Spaniard can be made a prisoner without summary preceding information on the fact for which he may deserve corporal punishment by the law, and also an order of the judge in writing, which shall be communicated to him at the moment of his arrest.

Art. 288. All persons are bound to obey these orders: all opposition thereto shall be regarded as a serious crime.

Art. 289. Wherever opposition may be attempted, or escape suspected, force may be employed to secure the person.

Art. 290. The person arrested, previous to being placed in gaol, shall be brought before the judge, provided there is nothing to prevent it, to be examined; but if he cannot justify himself, he shall be conducted to gaol, and detained, and the judge shall take his examination within twenty-four hours.

Art. 291. The examination of the arrested person shall not be upon oath. which is not to be taken by any criminal in matters relating to himself, or concerning his own acts.

Art. 292. Any delinquent caught in the fact, may be arrested, and any person whatever, may arrest and conduct him to the judge. On his appearance in court, or if kept in custody, the proceedings shall be the same as those pointed out in the two preceding articles.

Art. 293. If it should be determined that the arrested person shall be committed to prison, or shall be detained there as prisoner, the reason shall be assigned, and a copy thereof delivered to the governor, to be inserted in his register of prisoners, without which formality the governor shall not receive any person whatever as prisoner, under the most rigid responsibility.

Art. 294. Detention of property is admitted only when proceedings take place against crimes which may be punished by pecuniary fine, and in proportion to its probable extent.

Art. 295. Whoever procures bail shall not be committed to prison in those cases in which the law does not expressly prohibit bail to be taken.

Art. 296. In any state of the proceedings that it may appear the prisoner cannot lawfully receive corporal punishment, he shall be set at liberty, on bail.

Art. 227. The prisons shall be so ordered as to secure and not to punish the prisoners; the governor will keep them in safe custody, and separate those whom the judge may order to have no communication, but never in subterraneous, nor unwholesome dungeons.

Art. 298. The law shall determine the frequency of the inspection of the prisons, and no prisoner whatever, under any pretext, shall avoid appearing thereat.

Art. 299. The judge and the governor, who shall be deficient in attention to the preceding articles, shall be punished as guilty of arbitrary imprisonment, which shall be regarded as a crime in the criminal code.

Art. 300. The cause of his imprisonment, and the name of his accuser, if there should be one, shall be declared within 24 hours, to the person regarded as guilty.

Art. 301. On taking a confession from the person regarded as guilty, the whole of the documents and declarations made by the witness shall be read to him, also their names, and if he should not know them thereby, whatever information he may require to ascertain who they are, shall be given to him.

Art. 302. The proceeding thenceforward shall be public in the mode and manner which the laws may determine.

Art. 303. Neither torture nor compulsion shall ever be used.

Art. 304. Neither shall confiscation of property be permitted.

Art. 305. No penalty that may be inflicted for whatever crime, can attach, in any manner, to the family of the sufferer, but shall carry its whole effect precisely on the individual who deserves it.

Art. 306. No house belonging to any Spaniard shall be forcibly entered. except in those cases that the law may determine for the good order and safety of the state.

Art. 307. If, at a future period, the Cortes should think it desirable to make a distinction between the judges of the law and the fact, they shall establish the same in such manner as they may think proper.

Art. 308. If, in extraordinary circumstances, the safety of the state would require, in all the monarchy, or in a part of it, the suspension of any of the formalities prescribed in this chapter for the arrest of delinquents, the Cortes have power to decree it for a certain period.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

Art. 309. For the interior government of the towns, the municipal authority shall be formed, of one or more magistrates, alderman, and the public counsellor, presided over by the chief of the police (corregidor) wherever there is one, and in default of him by the magistrate, or the first appointed of these, if there should be two.

Art. 310. An authority shall be established in those settlements that are without, and in which it is desirable; all those which possess, either in themselves or in their liberties, a population of a thousand souls, being required to have it, and a proportionate district shall be assigned it.

Art. 311. The laws shall determine the number of individuals of each rank to compose the ayuntamientos of the towns, with regard to their population.

Art. 312. The magistrates, alderman, and public counsellor, shall be nominated by election in the town; the alderman, and others who may discharge permanent duties, of whatever description in the ayuntamientos, discontinuing to act.

Art. 313. Every year, in the month of December, the citizens of each town shall assemble to elect by a majority of votes, in proportion to its population, the requisite number of electors who may reside in the same town, and are in the exercise of the rights of citizens.

Art. 314. The electors shall, in the same month, nominate, by a majority of votes, the Magistrate or Magistrates, Alderman and Public Counsellor or Counsellors, in order that they should commence their functions on the first of January of the following year.

Art. 315. The Magistrates and half of the Aldermen, shall be changed every year, also the Public Counsellor, where there are two; where there is only one, every year.

Art. 316. Whoever may have discharged any of these offices, is not again eligible for any of them within two years at least, where the population permits it.

Art. 317. To be qualified as a magistrate, alderman or public counsellor, besides being a citizen in the exercise of his rights, it is necessary to be twenty-five years of age, with at least five years residence in the town. The laws shall determine what other qualifications may be required from these public officers.

Art. 318. No public officer actually employed and nominated by the king, can be eligible as a magistrate, alderman, or public counsellor; the national militia, however, not being included in this regulation.

Art. 319. All these before-mentioned municipal employments shall be public duty, from which no person can be exempt without lawful reason.

Art. 320. There shall be a secretary in every Ayuntamiento, elected by it, by an absolute plurality of votes, and paid from the funds of the district.

Art. 321. To the civil authorities shall be intrusted, in

1. Police regulations for health and convenience.
2. To assist the magistrate in whatever may relate to the safety of the persons and property of the inhabitants, and to the preservation of public order.
3. The administration and application of the funds belonging to the city, and duties of excise, according to the law and regulations, with the duty of nominating a trustee, under the responsibility of those who appoint him.
4. To make out a division, and proportion equally the taxes, and forward them to the respective treasury.
5. To take care of all preparatory schools, and other establishments of education to be paid out of the funds of the district.
6. To take care of the hospitals, religious houses of charity, foundling hospitals, and other establishments of benevolence under the prescribed regulations.
7. To take care of the construction and repairs of roads, causeways, bridges, and prisons; the forests and plantations of the district, and of all public works of necessity, utility, and ornament.
8. To draw up the municipal regulations of the town, and present them to the Cortes for their approbation, by a provincial deputation, which shall attend them with the necessary information thereon.
9. To encourage agriculture, industry, and commerce, according to local circumstances of the towns, and whatever may be useful and beneficial to them.

Art. 322. Should public works, or other objects of general utility be desirable, and from the insufficiency of the funds of the Corporation, it should be necessary to resort to excise duties; these latter shall not be laid on, without obtaining the approbation of the Cortes, through the means of the provincial deputation. Should the work, or the proposed object, be urgent, the ayuntamientos may make use of them, in the interval, with the consent of the same deputation, until the receipt of the resolution of the Cortes. These duties of excise shall be administered exactly in the same manner as the corporation funds.

Art. 323. The Corporation shall discharge all these duties, under the inspection of the provincial deputation, to whom they shall every year, give in a certified account of the public funds they have received and applied.

Art. 324. The political government of the provinces, shall reside in the superior chief or governor appointed by the king in each.

Art. 325. There shall be in every province a deputation, styled provincial, for the purpose of promoting its prosperity, and presided in by the superior chief or governor.

Art. 326. This deputation shall be composed of the President, the Intendant, and seven individuals, elected in the mode which shall be pointed out; the Cortes, may at a future period vary this number as they think proper, or as circumstances may require, after the said division of the provinces mentioned in the 11th article.

Art. 327. Half of the provincial deputation shall be renewed every two years; on the first change, the majority retiring, and on the second, the lesser number, and so on successively.

Art. 328. The election of these individuals shall be made by the district electors, on the day following that of appointing deputies to the Cortes, in the same order as the latter are nominated.

Art. 329. At the same time, and in the same manner, three deputies of reserve shall be elected for every deputation.

Art. 330. To be qualified as member of the provincial deputation, it is necessary to be a citizen, in the exercise of his rights, 25 years of age, native or inhabitant of the province, with a residence of at least seven years therein; and to possess a competent income, to appear with decency; no public officers nominated by the king are eligible, as mentioned in the 318th article.

Art. 331. Four years, at least, must elapse after the cessation of his duties, before the same person can be elected a second time.

Art. 332. Whenever the superior chief, or governor of a province, shall not be able to preside in the deputation, the Intendant shall take his place, and in his absence the senior member shall preside.

Art. 333. The deputation shall appoint a secretary, to be paid from the public funds of the province.

Art. 334. The deputation shall keep sessions 90 days at most in every year, at such periods as may be most convenient. The deputation shall assemble in the Peninsula, on the first of March, and beyond sea on the first of June.

Art. 335. It will be the duty of these deputations,

1. To examine and approve the division made among the people, of the taxes required from the province.
2. To take care of the proper application of the public funds of the towns, to examine their accounts, for the purpose, with their favourable report, of receiving the approbation of their superior authority, taking care to observe in every particular, the laws and regulations.
3. To take care that ayuntamientos are established in proper places, conformable to the 310th article.
4. If new works of general utility to the province, or repairs of ancient ones, should be required, to propose to the government the duties of excise that they may think most proper to carry them into execution, for the purpose of obtaining the corresponding sanction of the Cortes. For the collection of these duties of excise, the deputation, at its own responsibility, shall nominate a trustee, and the accounts of their application, examined by the same, shall be forwarded to the government for inspection, and finally to the Cortes for approval.
5. To promote the education of youth, conformable to approved plans, to encourage agriculture, industry, and trade, and to protect new inventions, in any of these branches.
6. To inform government of any abuses they may observe in the administration of the public revenue.
7. To take the census and statistic account of the provinces.
8. To take care that pious and charitable establishments obtain their respective objects, submitting to government the rules that they may think useful, to correct the abuses they may observe.
9. To acquaint the Cortes of the infringements of the constitution which they may observe in the province.
10. The deputations of the provinces beyond sea, will vigilantly observe the management, order, and progress of the missions, for the conversion of Indian infidels, whose ministers will give them an account of their proceeding therein, for the purpose of avoiding abuses, all which the deputations will submit to government.

Art. 336. If any deputation shall abuse the powers it possesses, the king may suspend the members thereof, acquainting the Cortes with the measure, and the ground thereof, for such resolutions as they may think proper. During the suspension of the members, the deputies of reserve shall supply their places.

Art. 337. All the members of the municipality, and provincial deputations, on entering into office, shall take an oath, the former before the chief of police, where there is one, or in default of him, before the senior magistrate; the latter before the superior, or governor of the province, to protect the political constitution of the Spanish monarchy, observe the laws, be faithful to the king, and religiously fulfil their bounden duties.

ON THE TAXES.

Art. 338. The Cortes shall annually establish or approve the public contribution, direct or indirect, general, provincial, or municipal; the ancient ones continuing to be effective until their abolition, or the enactment of others.

Art. 339. The taxes shall be equally divided among all Spaniards, in proportion to their means, without exception or privilege whatever.

Art. 340. The taxes shall be proportioned to the public expenses, decreed by the Cortes in all branches.

Art. 341. To enable the Cortes to fix the expenses of every branch of the public service, and the revenue, to meet the estimate thereof, as soon as they are assembled, the minister of finance shall present a general schedule of the same, collecting from each secretary of state, a summary of his demand for his respective department.

Art. 342. The minister of finance shall present with the schedule of the expences, the plan of the taxes necessary to cover the charge threof.

Art. 343. If any peculiar tax should in the opinion of the King, appear grievous and injurious, he shall acquaint the Cortes with the same, by the minister of finance, at the same time suggesting whatever he may deem more convenient to subtitute.

Art. 344. The quota of the direct

revenue being fixed, the Cortes shall divide it amongst the provinces, to each according to its wealth, for which purpose the minister of finance shall also present the necessary schedules.

Art. 345. A national treasury shall be established for the management of all the description revenue, appropriated to the public service.

Art. 346. A treasury shall also be established in each province, for the receipt of all funds destined for the public exchequer. These provincial shall correspond with the national treasury, and hold, at the disposal of the latter, the whole of their receipts.

Art. 347. No acquittance shall be admitted in account to the national treasury, unless by the order of the king, and countersigned by the minister of finance, in which is expressed, the nature of the charge to which it is destined, and the decree of the Cortes authorizing the same.

Art. 348. For the purpose of the national treasury's accounts being conducted in a pure and honourable manner, the charge thereon, and the date thereof, should be signed respectively by the tellers of the exchequer, and commissioners of the Public Revenue.

Art. 349. Particular directions shall govern these offices, so that they may fulfil the objects for which they are instituted.

Art. 350. For the examination of the public funds, there shall be a superior court of auditor of accounts, which shall be organized by a special law.

Art. 351. The account of the national treasury, which shall include the annual return of the revenue, and its application, as soon as it may receive the approbation of the Cortes, shall be printed, published, and circulated, among the provincial deputations, and the ayuntamientos.

Art. 352. In the same manner shall be printed, published, and circulated, the accounts rendered by the Secretaries of State, of the expences of their respective departments.

Art. 353. The management of the public revenue shall always be independent of all other authority than that to which it is entrusted.

Art. 354. There shall be no custom-houses, except in the sea-ports, and on the frontiers, but this shall not be carried into effect until the Cortes so determine.

Art. 355. The public debt shall receive the particular attention of the Cortes, who will make the greatest exertions for its progressive extinction, and always pay the interest accruing thereon, to those who are entitled to it, regulating whatever may relate to the management of this important branch, both with respect to the duties of excise, which may be established for this purpose, which shall positively be kept independent of the general treasury, and also for establishing separate offices to keep those accounts.

MILITARY FORCE.

Art. 356. There shall be a permanent national force, by sea and land, for the external defence of the state, and the preservation of internal order.

Art. 357. The Cortes shall annually fix the number of troops, necessary, according to circumstances, and the most convenient manner of raising them.

Art. 358. The Cortes shall also annually determine the number of vessels of war to be kept in service.

Art. 359. The Cortes shall also determine, by the respective naval and military codes, whatever relates to discipline, promotion, pay, and all other matter for the good government of the army and navy.

Art. 360. Schools shall be established for military education and instruction in the use of the different arms of the army and navy.

Art. 361. No Spaniard can be exempt from military service whenever he is regularly called on by law.

Art. 362. There shall be formed corps of *national militia* in each province, consisting of the inhabitants of the same, in proportion to its population and circumstances.

Art. 363. A particular regulation (ordinanza) will organize its numbers and special government in all branches.

Art. 364. The service of the militia shall not be permanent, and shall be called for only when circumstances make it necessary.

Art. 365. The king, on any necessary occasion, may dispose of this force within its respective province, but cannot employ it out of its limits, without the authority of the Cortes.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

Art. 366. Preparatory schools shall be established in all the towns of the monarchy, in which children shall be taught to read, write, cast accounts, and the catechism of the Roman Catholic religion, which shall also contain a brief explanation of their civil duties.

Art. 367. There shall be founded and

regulated an adequate number of universities, and other establishments of education that may be thought proper for teaching the sciences, literature, and the fine arts.

Art. 368. The general plan of education shall be uniformly the same in the whole kingdom, all universities and literary establishments, where the ecclesiastical and political sciences are taught, being bound to explain the political constitution of the Spanish monarchy.

Art. 369. There shall be a board of superintendence of education, composed of persons of known intelligence, to whom shall be committed, under the authority of government, the inspection of the public education.

Art. 370. The Cortes shall regulate by special statutes, whatever may relate to the important object of the public education.

Art. 371. All Spaniards have liberty to write, print, and publish their political ideas, without any necessity for a license, examination, or approbation, previous to publication, subject to the restrictions and responsibility established by law.

Art. 372. The Cortes at their first sittings will take into their consideration any violation of the constitution which may have been communicated to them, take measures accordingly, and render effective the responsibility of those who may have committed them.

Art. 373. Every Spaniard has a right of memorial to the Cortes, or the king, to claim the benefits of the observance of the constitution.

Art. 374. All persons whatever in public employment, civil, military, or ecclesiastic, shall take an oath on taking possession of their offices, to defend the constitution, be faithful to the king, and duly serve the trust committed to their charge.

Art. 375. Until eight years elapse after the constitution has been carried into practice, in all its particulars, no alteration, addition, or correction, whatever, can be proposed in its details.

Art. 376. To make any alteration, addition, or correction of the constitution, it shall be necessary that the deputies who may have to decree definitely thereon, shall be provided with special powers accordingly.

Art. 377. All proposals for change in any article of the constitution must be made in writing, and be supported and signed by at least twenty deputies.

Art. 378. The proposal of alteration shall be read three times with intervals of six days from one to the other reading, and after the third, it shall be discussed whether there is ground for proceeding to debate thereon.

Art. 379. If it is admitted to a debate, it shall be proceeded in under the same formalities and regulations that are prescribed for the formation of the laws, after which it shall be put to the vote whether there is ground for considering it again, in the following general deputation, and for this effect, two thirds of the members present must agree.

Art. 380. The following general deputation, observing all the same formalities, shall declare in either of the two years of its sittings, two thirds of the votes agreeing therein, that there is ground for special powers to make the proposed alterations.

Art. 381. This being declared, it shall be communicated publicly to all the provinces; and according to the time in which this has been done, the Cortes shall determine if the next deputation or the one immediately succeeding it shall come qualified with the special powers.

Art. 382. These shall proceed from the elective provincial meetings, adding to the usual powers the following clause:

> "They also grant special power and authority to make such alteration in the constitution as mentioned in the decree of the Cortes, in the following tenor (here a copy of the decree) the whole to be regulated by the same constitution. And they become bound to acknowledge and regard as constitutional what they may in consequence establish."

Art. 383. The proposed alteration shall be again discussed, and if approved by two thirds of the members, it shall become a law of the Constitution, and be published as such in the Cortes.

Art. 384. A committee shall present the decree of alteration to the King, in order that he may command the publication and circulation of the same, among all the public authorities and inhabitants of the monarchy.

*** *How much must other nations envy the people possessed of such a clear body of laws, by which power is taught its boundaries, and people their duties! How different the institutions of weak or wicked princes, of feudal lords, of a superstitious priesthood, or of time-serving lawyers! Here reason, science, and philosophy triumph, and instead of laws scattered through hundreds of musty volumes, serving as snares for the unwary, and as means of keeping injustice in countenance, every social regulation is rendered intelligible to the meanest capacity. Clearly defined constitutions must soon be considered as the characteristic of civilized nations.*

PROCEED-

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

The ASIATIC COLLEGE, BENGAL.

THE first Report of the College for Asiatic Christian and other Youth, instituted at Serampore in August 1818, under the patronage of the MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, has just been published. The following passages, show that the immediate and distinct object of the College is liberally to enlighten the people of India, and to diffuse a competent knowledge of arts and sciences, unconnected with any exclusive system of religious instruction.

The Committee observe, "that they are fully convinced of the importance of supporting native youths who are not Christians while they prosecute their studies, as well as those who are. This will be attended with little disadvantage. As a *brahmun* cannot, without losing cast, eat with a *soodra*, nor even under the same roof with a brahmun of another province, all youth who are not Christians must live separately, and of course without the walls of the College, in order to preserve inviolable their own ideas of cast, which it is not the design of this institution to constrain them to violate in any degree. But without being thus supported, a youth of the brightest talents might be wholly debarred those advantages which might hereafter render him a blessing to his country; and to lay this as an additional burden on his generous European patron, who, after subscribing to the College, may have sent thither from the most distant parts of India an ingenious native youth for education, from regard to the faithful services of his parent, perhaps a trusty and valued domestic, would be placing a barrier in the way of his obtaining knowledge of the highest kind, which in most instances would scarcely be surmounted. An institution, which ought to combine within itself every advantage for instruction, ought to be as free as the air; and no native youth ought to be deprived of its benefits, for having the misfortune to be born and brought up within any particular circle; the barrier to admission ought to be none, beyond the inability of its funds to support and instruct more.

They are equally convinced, that no native youth should be constrained to do a single act as the condition of his enjoying the benefits of this institution, to the doing of which he attaches any idea of moral evil. As it can be no crime in any youth that he did not regulate the circumstances of his birth and of his first reception of ideas,—to make it the condition of his receiving certain important literary advantages, that he shall be constrained to do what he himself deems it wrong, or to hear books read which he deems it wrong to hear, is the ready way to corrupt the moral principle implanted in his mind by nature. While therefore the Committee are aware of the necessity of guarding against the omission of College duties from mere idleness, under the pretence of conscience, they are firmly convinced, that to compel any native youth to violate *his* sense of right and wrong, would be to teach him to act against his conscience for the sake of advantage;—and that to deprive him in the least degree of the benefits of the institution for refusing it, would be, to turn a desire to act rightly into a crime, and to be guilty of the most flagrant injustice. In their view, nothing but incorrigible negligence, or immoral conduct, can form a just reason for depriving any youth, whatever be his religious prejudices, of the advantage of this institution.

They also feel the propriety of introducing into this College, all the science now possessed by the natives themselves. To an institution intended to convey superior information to native youth of the highest casts, it is desirable that there be that respectability attached in the eyes of the most learned among the natives, which shall prevent their undervaluing the instruction conveyed, because it is not what they have. All the science they really have, ought to be preserved, and not a particle of it lost. If they have carried the study of any branch of knowledge beyond us, this circumstance ought to be acknowledged and improved; if they have merely trodden in the same path, a knowledge of the science they really have, will enable us to take it up where they fail, and carry it to its proper extent; while the ideas they now possess, and the terms in which they express them, will facilitate the communication of superior ideas. This particularly applies to grammar, and to astronomy, which latter science, from its connection with the religious festivals, is cultivated by them with peculiar eagerness.

There are thirty-seven students attached to the College, of which nineteen are Christians or of Christian families, —fourteen are Hindoos of cast, and four have neither cast nor religion. Of the fourteen Hindoos of cast, eleven are Brahmuns; nine of whom are thoroughly acquainted with Astronomy and Geography, and who receive for their monthly support three rupees each. They are now employed in studying the *Lilavatee*, the first astronomical work usually taught in India, preparatory to being made acquainted with European astronomy.

Since the institution of the College the Committee have decided upon printing The Four VEDAS, the great palladium of Hindooism, around which Superstition, for obvious purposes, has thrown such a degree of veneration, that the soodra who durst only listen to them, was deemed guilty of a crime only to be expiated by melted lead being poured into his ears. These days of darkness, however, are now evidently passing away: every thing sacred in the Scriptures has been exposed to public view; and the enlightened among the Hindoos themselves do not hesitate to acknowledge, that darkness and concealment can add no real worth to any work, but rather tend to create suspicion; that every work must found its claims to intrinsic worth wholly on its contents; and that these claims can never be substantiated as long as its contents are withheld from public view. —The expence of printing this work will undoubtedly be great, as it is voluminous, and its completion must necessarily occupy many years: nor do they expect that the College will ever be reimbursed for the expense of printing it; since, with the exception of learned bodies in Europe and America, who may wish to enrich their libraries with a copy of a work so ancient, few purchasers can be expected. As copies of the Vedas, however, are already so scarce, and are likely to become far more, so the Committee think it highly proper to take measures to preserve this ancient monument of Hindooism from complete oblivion.

The Committee having purchased a spot of ground, on the banks of the river, facing the country residence of the Governor-general at Barrackpore, and have determined on erecting the buildings for the College, to consist of a centre building which shall include a large hall for public examinations and the dispatch of public business, rooms for the various classes, suitable rooms for the library and the museum and an observatory above; and of two wings for the accommodation of students and professors. The building will contain two stories, it being intended to render the rooms on the ground floor equally habitable with those above, with the view of combining the strictest œconomy with the greatest convenience and neatness. On the same principle the erection of a double row of rooms has been preferred, a single row involving a certain waste of expense, and a triple row being highly inconvenient for those who should occupy the middle rooms. The central building will form a front of about a hundred and twenty feet, each wing an extension of somewhat more than a hundred and eighty; and the whole when completed present a front of nearly five hundred feet. Each of the wings will contain rooms for the accommodation of nearly a hundred native Christian students, besides rooms for the professors. The College when completed, therefore, will be capable of containing from a hundred and sixty to two hundred Christian students; and perhaps an equal or greater number of other students will preserve their cast inviolate by boarding in the town. It is not intended, however, to build more than one wing at present; the rest of the buildings can be added as the circumstances of the College may render them necessary.

The following are the concluding remarks of the committee:

The plan of the institution, thus fully developed, they respectfully leave before the public. If India needs enlightening, beyond almost all other blessings, as is universally acknowledged, this, if it be ever effected, must be attempted by suitable means; and to be done efficiently, it should be attempted through the natives themselves, as Europeans are too far removed from them, and too little adapted to the climate, to become the immediate agents to any extent in this important work. but if it must be done by native agents, what method more likely to effect it, than that of collecting youths from every tribe and every part of India, and restraining them from nothing but idleness and positive vice, to imbue their minds with the love of study and investigation, to lay open to them, by means of an ample library and able teachers, the various stores of learning and science furnished by the western as well as the eastern world, and give them leisure and opportunity to pursue their researches free from interruption and distracting care, till they ultimately return to their own provinces, fraught with knowledge, and not corrupted by unreasonable expectations, to become a blessing in their own sphere to the end of life? But to accomplish this, some spot is necessary, secluded from those allurements to vice which abound in eastern capitals, together with a library and apparatus, the collection of which, with suitable buildings, and the support of able professors, involves too great an expense to be provided in many different places at the same time. Of the suitableness of Serampore for this purpose, sufficiently near the capital of India and yet perfectly retired —and the fitness to accomplish this object, of the plan now so fully laid before the public, the Committee leave the public to judge; in them it might appear presumption. They merely add, that these ideas are the result of many years devoted to the consideration of the state of India, and the most effectual means of promoting its best interests. To this complete disclosure of them, they have therefore nothing to add, but that every benefaction to the Institution, whether intended as a donation for the general purposes of the Institution, or for the support of particular native students,—or whether it be in the form of annual contribution for a few years, will be received with the warmest gratitude, and applied with the utmost consideration and faithfulness.

NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

To JAMES THOM, *of Wells Street, and* WILLIAM ALLEN, *of Castle Street, both in St. Mary-le-bone, for an Invention of a certain Improvement in Piano Fortes.*

THE improved method proposed is to remove the strain of the wires or strings from the wood-frame, and distend them upon metallic rods, bars, tubes, or plates so situated and united together, as to form a metal frame to receive the pins, or other modes of attachment, round which the ends of the wires or strings are fastened, by which it is presumed that the tension of the strings will be much less altered by the atmospheric changes of hot and cold, damp and dry, than in piano fortes of the usual construction, where the ends of the strings are immediately connected to the wood-work. As there are a variety of modes by which the above invention may be adapted to piano fortes, and perhaps with equal advantage, the patentees consider every mode or adaptation as of the same coming within the meaning and privilege of their patent right.

To Mr. PHILLIPS LONDON, *of Cannon Street, for a Method of Destroying or Decomposing the offensive Vapour arising from Animal and Vegetable Matter.*—March, 1820.

The specification describes a boiler set in a peculiar manner, having a breast wall, or rim of brickwork rising some distance above the top of the boiler, by which all effluvium which may happen to escape, owing to the cover not being perfectly tight, is inclosed by an upper cover fitting upon the rim of brickwork so as to prevent its escape. In order to get rid of the vapour thus accumulated in this upper receptacle, the access of atmospheric air is shut off from the fire under the boiler, by closing the doors of both fire-place and ash-pit; and opening other doors which lead to the receptacle of foul vapour above described, by which the only supply of air to the fire under the boiler, must be passed through channels which run from the said foul vapour chamber, and pass down behind the boiler to the ash-pit, by this means all the noxious effluvia which arise from the matter contained in the boiler, are passed through the fire and perfectly destroyed.

To JAMES LEE, *late of Merton, Surry, for an Invention or Improvement in the Mode of Preparing Flax, Hemp, and other Vegetable Substances.*—May, 1820.

This invention consists of four parts, viz.

1st. In the breaking or separating the fibre from the boon or woody parts of flax, hemp, &c. either before or after it has undergone the process of dew rotting or water steeping.

2nd. In discharging the coloured matter out of unsteeped flax, hemp, &c. and bringing it into a fine soft and white state.

3rd. In separating and dividing flax, hemp, &c. (when prepared) into its respective lengths, so that each length may be distinctly operated upon with greater facility by the slivering, drawing and roving machine, already in use, whereby very high numbers may be spun upon machinery.

4th. In drawing flax into a state which may be spun upon machinery sufficiently fine for the fabrication of cambric, lace, &c.

The *first* part of this invention, viz. for breaking, consists of a very large roller traversing upon a bed, either by a rotary or reciprocal motion communicated by horse, water, steam or wind. The bed is proposed to be of cast-iron raised upon masonry, which bed is to be cut or cast in grooves, flutes or teeth, the periphery of the roller is to have corresponding indentations, and the weight of the roller may be about one ton. Upon this bed the rough flax is to be laid and submitted to the operation of crimping and bruising by the pressure of the roller, which is to pass over it several times. The patentee intends the foregoing apparatus to break flax upon a very large scale, but when smaller quantities are intended to be wrought, he constructs a smaller bed and rollers, with indentations as above described, in the form of Baker's patent horizontal mangle, and about that magnitude, to be worked by manual labour.

The process of scraping off the woody particles after the flax becomes broken, is performed by means of the scraping apparatus, described in Mr. Lee's former patent for flax dressing.

The *second* part of the invention, viz. that of discharging the coloured matter out of the flax, is effected by means of either of the above described machines, in which operation a stream of water is to be conducted into the bed whereon the flax or hemp is laid, and, by putting the rollers in motion, the coloured matter is pressed out: this process is to be begun with cold water, and when that is drawn off, replenished with warm, which may be continued by a pipe from a boiler until the water is boiling hot.

The *third* part of the invention consists in dividing the flax when prepared as above, and carefully hackled into equal lengths, so that each length may be operated upon with greater advantage than by machinery now in use for spinning. For this purpose a board is provided with several rows of points set up; upon this the hackled flax is laid and pressed by a small weight, when the flax is drawn out by hand, and carefully arranged according to its respective lengths.

The *fourth* part of this invention, is for drawing flax into a state by which it may be spun upon machinery sufficiently fine for the fabrication of cambric, lace, &c. for this purpose a board similar to the last described, is provided, but the teeth or points must be still finer; upon this the flax is laid, and children are to draw out a few of the fibres, and dipping their fingers in water, are to wet and twist the fibres together, which, by the gluten remaining in the flax, will cause it to adhere, and produce a fine and uniform thread, sufficiently strong to be spun by machinery.—*London Journal.*

OTHER PATENTS.

To John Hague, of Great Pearl-street, Spitalfields, London, for an improvement in preparing the materials for making pottery-ware, tiles, and brick.—2d June, 1820.

To William Bate, of Peterborough, Northamptonshire, esq. for a combination of, and addition to, machinery, calculated to increase power.—3d June.

To William Bate, of Peterborough, Northamptonshire, esq. for certain improvements in preparing hemp, flax, and other fibrous substances for spinning.—3d June.

To Simeon Tessier, of Paris, but at present residing in Bucklersbury, London, merchant, for certain improvements in propelling vessels.—3d June.

To Jacob Perkins, late of Philadelphia, but now of Austin Friars, London, engineer, for certain improvements in the construction of fixed and portable pumps, such as pumps fixed for raising water from wells and other situations, or ship pumps, or for portable pumps, which may be employed for garden engines, or in engines for extinguishing fire, or other purposes.—3d June.

To John Hague, of Great Pearl-street, Spital-fields, London, engineer, for certain improvements in the making and constructing steam engines.—3d June.

To John Wakefield, of Ancott's-place, Manchester, engineer, for certain improvements in the construction of furnaces for boilers of various descriptions, and in the mode of feeding the same with fuel, which improvements are calculated to lessen the consumption of fuel, and to burn the smoke. 3d June.

To William Kendrick, of Birmingham, chemist, for the manufacture of a liquid from materials now considered useless for that purpose, and the application of the same liquid to the tanning of hides, and other articles requiring such process.—6th June.

VARIETIES,

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

IN the present Autumn will be published, Travels in Georgia, Persia, Armenia, ancient Babylonia, &c. &c. during the years 1817, 1818, 1819, and 1820, by Sir **ROBERT KER PORTER**, &c. &c. These Travels embrace a vast extent of country; namely, almost all that comprised the Ancient Assyrian, Babylonian, and Persian Empires, from the banks of the Black Sea to the Euphrates, and from the Euphrates to the mouth of the Persian Gulf. The manners, customs, and costumes of the present race in these countries are particularly delineated, both with respect to their actual state, and with reference to the manners of the ancient inhabitants. Specimens of all the antiquities, to be found in this extensive tour, are represented by engravings from drawings made on the spot, by Sir R. K. **PORTER** himself. He was scrupulous, in these copies, neither to add to, nor subtract from what he saw, either in proportion or ornaments, in architecture or sculpture: hoping, by such religious adherence to the absolute fact, to shew the relative progress of the arts, in these various remains, whether at Ecbatana, Persepolis, Babylon, &c. and so more easily ascertain the era of the work, and the people by whom it was executed. The work promises to be one of the most considerable of the year.

Two great works are expected on the antiquities of Egypt, one in England, the other in France: the former by Signor **BELZONI**, the latter by M. **CAILLAUD**. Both will record the recent discoveries, and be highly attractive to the literary world. Caillaud's work will be translated and incorporated with its best engravings, in the Journal of New Voyages and Travels.

The public solicitude and sympathy in regard to the expedition to the American Icy Ocean, may be relieved by the consideration that a land expedition was to leave York Fort in Hudson's Bay, this spring, and penetrate to the same sea, so as to meet and co-operate with the ships. It seems, therefore, highly probable, that if the ships were locked in by the ice, the land expedition would extricate the crew, even if these did not themselves advance in a southerly direction, into a habitable climate. At the same time it should be known that the ships were equipped for hardship and difficulty, and that every want was anticipated which might be created by adverse circumstances of an ordinary character.

The favourable reception of the first part of Mr. **LINGARD'S** History of England, has encouraged the author to prepare a fourth volume, which will be published in October next, and will comprise the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI.

Dr. **PROUT** is preparing for the press, an Inquiry into the Nature and Medical Treatment of those Diseases connected with a Deranged Action of the Urinary Organ, especially Gravel and Calculus. It is the author's object to take a more comprehensive view of this important class of diseases, than has hitherto been attempted.

Dr. **LEACH** has nearly completed his Synopsis of British Mollusca, being an arrangement of Bivalve and Univalve Shells, according to the Animals inhabiting them.

The **SIDEROGRAPHIC** Printing and Engraving Establishment of Messrs. **PERKINS, FAIRMAN**, and **HEATH**, has been commenced in the house in Fleet Street, late Parker's Glass Manufactory, with every prospect of splendid success. Already they have engaged to manufacture Bank Notes on their *inimitable* plan for several Yorkshire and other banks; and they are also preparing various engravings for popular books, as maps and views for Goldsmith's Geography, frontispiece to Mavor's Spelling Book, and a solar system for Blair's Preceptor, all of which will have proof impressions of their engravings, though tens of thousands are sold annually. Over and above these applications, they are making preparations to print on cotton, dresses of greater beauty than ever were fabricated before. The perfection and taste of all their prints, must so improve the public judgment, that coarse and inferior prints must soon be banished from use; and hence the arts themselves must be greatly improved.

Mr. **BRIDGENS** is about to publish in a Series of 12 Numbers; Sketches illustrative of the Manners and Customs of Italy, Switzerland, and France, the plates are to be coloured, and each will be accompanied by an appropriate description.

Dr. **Andrew Halliday**, domestic physician to his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, announces a General History of the House of Guelph; or, Royal Family of England, from the first record of the name, to the accession of George the First to the throne of Great Britain. The principal sources from which the Author has drawn his materials, are the extensive and most valuable collections of Leibnitz, in print as well as in manuscript, preserved in the King's Library at Hanover; the works of Eccard, Gruber, and Muratori; the "Origines Guelficæ" of Schneideus; Jornandes' "History of the Goths;" the "Mars Gothicus" of Pretorius; Rethmeyer's and other Chronicles; and Schiller's "History of the Thirty Years' War." The work will be printed in the best manner, in one volume 4to., with a portrait of his Majesty, engraved *(by permission)* from the Coronation Medal. It will also contain an engraving of the original arms of the House of Guelph.

The continuation is in the press of the Narrative of the late *Miss Margaret M'Avoy's Case*; with general Observations upon the case itself, &c. and with additional proofs of her blindness; also strictures upon Mr. Joseph Sanders's pamphlet, entitled "Hints to Credulity," upon the Letters of Mr. Egerton Smith, the Editor of the Liverpool Mercury, and upon the general conduct of her opponents towards this suffering female and her supporters, to which will be added an Account of the Dissection of her body, and the appearances thereon, by **Robert Harrison**, one of the Demonstrators of Anatomy, &c. to the School of Surgery of Dublin, with observations upon the same, by **Thomas Renwick**, M. D. Physician to the Liverpool Infirmary.

Mr. **Emanuel Howit** is preparing Selections from his Letters, written during a Tour through the United States, in the Summer and Autumn of 1819; illustrative of the Character of the Native Indians, and of the Condition of the Emigrants.

A Treatise on the Plague is preparing for publication, designed to prove it contagious, from facts, founded on the Author's experience, during the visitation of Malta in 1813. By Sir **A. B. Faulkner**, M. D. With observations on its prevention, character and treatment; followed by an appendix, containing minutes of the Author's evidence given before the Contagion Committee of the House of Commons, accompanied by their Report.

Mr. **J. A. Heraud**, Author of "Tottenham," a Poem, has in the Press, The Legend of St. Loy, in Four Cantos.

Mr. **Clarke** and Mr. **Blagden** will begin their Lectures on Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children on Monday, October 9th.

The admirers of Chess will very shortly be gratified by the appearance of a selection of 50 games from above 300, played by the celebrated Automaton Chess-Player during its late public exhibition, against various opponents, some of whom rank amongst the first players in England. Many of these games are admirably well contested. In all of them the Automaton gave a pawn and the first move to his adversary, with nearly uninterrupted success; and the various and skilful combinations it displays, form a fine study for the amateur.

At St. George's Medical, Chemical, and Chirurgical School, the courses will commence the first Week of October.

1. *On the Practice of Physic*, with the laws of the animal œconomy, and pathological demonstrations at 9 in the morning on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, in George-street, Hanover-square, by George Pearson, M.D.F.L.S. Sen. Physician to St. George's Hospital, &c. &c.

2. *On Chemistry*, at 9 in the morning, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street, by W. J. Brande, Sec. R.S. Prof. Chem. R.S.

3. *On Surgery*, at 7 in the evening, at the Chirurgical Lecture Rooms, Windmill-street, by B. C. Brodie, F.R.S. assistant surgeon to St. George's Hospital.

4. *On Therapeutics with Materia Medica*, 6 in the morning, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, by George Pearson, M.D. &c. &c.

5. *Lectures on Surgery*, at St. George's to the pupils gratuitously will be given by Sir Everard Home, Bart. and F.R.S. &c. &c.

Mr. Taunton's Lectures on Anatomy, Physiology, and Surgery, will commence on Saturday the 7th of October, at eight o'clock in the evening.

Dr. Uwins' Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, will commence on Tuesday the 3d of October, at half-past six o'clock in the evening, and will be continued every Thursday, Saturday, and Tuesday, at the same hour.

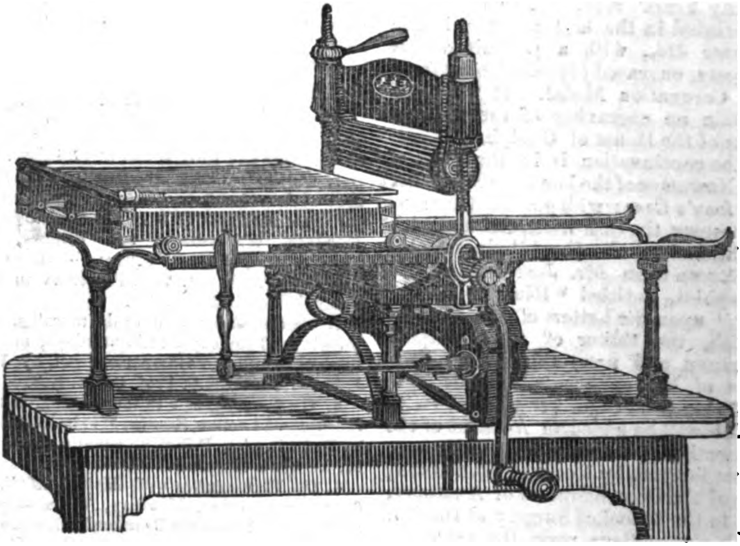
Mr. Gray's Lectures on the Materia Medica, Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and Botany, will commence on Thursday the 12th of October, at five o'clock in the afternoon.

Lithography. Mr. J. RUTHVEN of Edinburgh has succeeded in constructing a Press on the principle of his Patent which answers most perfectly for printing from Stone. It it free from the disadvantages that have hitherto attended Lithographic Presses, and promises to render the Art very generally adopted throughout England. Any degree of pressure is at once brought to bear on the stone by means of the lever. The Roller is found to clean the Stone from the Printing Ink at each impression, and the labour of winding the bed through is much less than by the method hitherto used. By this machine a greater number of impressions may be taken in a day than formerly. One of them has been for some time at work as the Lithographic Establishment of Mr. WILLICH, Dartmouth-street, Westminster; where it may be seen by the admirers of this interesting art. The Press has also the advantage of being equally applicable to copper-plate printing.

The size of the Lithographic Press from which the drawing was made—

Carriage to contain stone,	15 inches by 10.
Length of roller, - -	10 inches
Length of press, - -	33½ inches.
Height of press from table,	20 inches.

RUTHVEN'S LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING PRESS.



DR. THOMSON is printing a new Edition of his System of Chemistry: he also announces his intention to prepare a work on the Practice of Chemistry.

The Rev. RUSSELL SCOTT, of Portsmouth, has in the press, a sermon, shewing that *coercion* in defending and supporting the religion of Jesus, is in direct opposition to his instruction and practice.

Outlines of Midwifery will be published in October, developing its principles and practice; with illustrative Lithographic engravings, by J. T. Conquest, M.D. F.L.S. &c.

The REV. WM. FIELD, author of Scriptural and Geographical Questions, History of Warwick, &c. has nearly ready for publication, Letters addressed to the Calvinistic Christians of Warwick, occasioned by the Rev. Evan Herbert's publication, entitled, The Antidote; or, Unitarians proving themselves to be Infidels, by denying the doctrines of the Bible.

A Translation of Ossian's Poem, Fingal, from the Celtic Original, in Latin Heroic Verse, will, with a prefatory dissertation and notes, be soon submitted to the public, by the Rev. ALEX. M'DONALD.

A prospectus is published of a new and complete edition of *Origines Ecclesiasticæ*; or, Antiquities of the Christian Church; and other works of the

Rev. Joseph Bingham, A.M. formerly Fellow of University College, Oxford; and afterwards Rector of Headbourn, Worthy, and Havant, Hampshire; with many additional annotations; and several sermons, prepared by the Author for the press, but never published, To the whole will be prefixed a biographical account of the Author, by his great grandson, the Rev. Richard Bingham, B.C.L. Prebendary of Chichester, Incumbent of Gosport Chapel, Vicar of Hale Magna, and formerly Fellow of New College, Oxford.

Magazine Societies.—We learn from a Yorkshire paper, that "An enterprising Bookseller in that county, during the slackness of trade in 1818, adopted a plan worthy of imitation, by which his returns were greatly increased at a period when those of his brethren were miserably diminished. He wrote in large characters and posted in his shop, the following placard:—"Any Gentleman or Lady who is desirous of becoming a member of a small society for the mutual circulation of the best periodical publications at the rate of 15s. or 20s. per annum, will please to signify their wish at the counter." The consequence was that in three days he formed two societies, one of 10 members at 15s. each, and another of 8 members at 20s. each. The *First* from an income of £7 15s. proposed to circulate the Monthly Magazine costing £1 8s., a Monthly Review £1 10s., the Gentleman's Magazine at £1 8s., the Ladies' Magazine at 18s., the Journal of Voyages and Travels at £2., and the Evangelical at 12s: and the *Second*, superadded to these an Edinburgh Review at £1 4s. The plan of these being arranged, the projector, who constituted himself at once Bibliopolist and Secretary of each, soon perceived that other persons regretted their exclusion, and restoring his notice, he completed one or two other societies per week, till he had established no less than 11 in the town and vicinity. Each expends its £8 or £10 of subscription, and most of the members expends his 20s. or 30s. per month in other books, for the appetite for knowledge increases as it is fed. "The moral, social, and personal advantages of the plan, render it worthy of adoption," says the Editor, "by every spirited bookseller; and it would be desirous in every case, that thousands of such small reading clubs should cover the country."

In a few days will be published, (in 1 vol. foolscap 8vo. with 4 portraits,) "Henry the Eighth, and George the Fourth," or the case fairly stated. By **Thomas Harral**, containing: 1st. Strictures, Historical and Illustrative, on the English Law of Divorce, particularly as it respects Royalty, with a general view of the modes of prosecution, by Impeachment, Bills of Pains and Penalties, Bills of Attainder, &c. 2d. Historical Sketch of the Trials of Henry the Eighth's Queens, Catherine of Arragon, Anne Boleyn, and Catherine Howard. 3d. Narrative of the former and recent proceedings against her present Majesty, Caroline, Queen Consort of George the Fourth. Lastly, Parallel between the Lives and Characters of Henry the Eighth and his present Majesty George the Fourth.

Mr. **William Allen**, of York, is about to publish a volume of Lectures on the Temper and Spirit of the Christian Religion; recently delivered to a large private audience, and addressed to the numerous parties which agitate and divide the Empire.

The **Rev. Joseph Jones**, M.A. of New Church, near Warrington, has nearly ready for publication, Family Worship; a course of Morning and Evening Prayers for four Weeks.

Mr. **Aspin** is preparing for publication an Account of the Naval and Military Exploits which have distinguished the Reign of George the Third. The work will be embellished with numerous coloured plates.

Shortly will be published, in quarto, a Series of Designs, *lithographed*, by Mr. **J. Hedgeland**, for private dwellings, comprising perspective elevations adapted to geometrical measurement, and plans of the several stories, with explanatory references.

Mr. **Egan** has in the press, a new and original Work, entitled, "Life in London; or, Day and Night Scenes of Jerry Hawthorn, Esq. accompanied by his elegant Friend, Corinthian Tom, in their Rambles and Sprees through the Metropolis." It will be completed in about twelve numbers, each number illustrated with three characteristic coloured plates. The scenery will be drawn from *real life*, by **Robert** and **George Cruikshank**.

One of the posthumous works of the late Rev. William Cowherd, Minister of Christ Church, Salford, Manchester, entitled, "Facts Authentic in Science and Religion," is nearly ready for publication. It will consist of two parts in one volume, quarto; containing upwards of 6000 extracts illustrative of Scripture, from nearly 1000 different authors, besides Mr. Cowherd's own remarks, price £1 5s. in boards.

In a few days will be published, Anti-Scepticism; or, an Inquiry into the nature and philosophy of language as connected with the Sacred Scriptures, by the Author of the Philosophy of Elocution.

By returns made up to the 1st of May last, it appears that there are in England and Wales 37,382 schools of all descriptions, in which are educated 1,571,372 children of both sexes, or about 42 to a school. It is specified that 18,276 of these schools are initiatory, and that 14,192 are English or commercial schools, of which 8375 are for females. It also appears that the church catechism is taught in 22,581 schools; that the systems of Bell and Lancaster have been more or less adopted in 1411; that Phillips's interrogative system of questions without answers has been introduced into 3682; and Pestalozzi's system of oral analysis into 7; that the French language is taught in 7520; and the dead languages in 3327. The number of persons employed in education, as master, governesses, assistants, and private tutors, is estimated at 56,330.

It is said an American ship lately at Cowes, built with spruce and white oak, sixteen years ago, has all her original timbers and planks in the most perfect state of preservation, owing to her having been, while on the stocks, filled up between the timbers with salt, and whenever she has been opened for examination, filled up again.

FRANCE.

From a late publication of the Academy of Sciences in Paris, it appears that Paris contains 714,000 inhabitants, of which 25,000 are not *domiciled*. The average number of births annually is 21,000, and of these the proportion of male to female is 25 to 24. The consumption of bread annually is 113,880,000 kilogrammes; of oxen, 70,000; of heifers, 9,000; of calves, 78,000; of sheep, 34,000; of swine, 72,000; of eggs, 74,000,000; of pigeons, 900.000; of fowls, 1,200,000; of wine, 870,000 hectolitres.

It is proposed to publish a collection, entitled *Musée des Protestans celébres, &c.*—" Museum of celebrated Protestants, who have appeared from the commencement of the Reformation to the present day." It will consist of lithographic portraits of Reformers, distinguished by their rank, their talents, and their sufferings, with short memoirs of their lives; and it is supposed to extend this collection to about 150 portraits.

The theatres in France have long been under the immediate control of the government, and various regulations have at different periods been made respecting them. In November, 1796, a decree was passed, and which still continues in force, enacting, that a decime on every franc of the price of admission at all places of public amusement, should be collected for the use of the poor,—that is, one tenth part of the receipts. The following is the produce of the duty in francs for 3 years, 24 francs to a pound sterling.

	1814.	1815.	1816.
Theatres . . .	446,551	449,038	452,635
Fetes Publiques	13,383	13,614	10,887
Bals	5443	5675	6013
Concerts	4763	8021	5922
Soirees Amusantes	2341	2713	4362
Panoramas	3551	2613	2511
Petits Spectacles	2635	3636	8608
Curiosities . . .	6470	6516	6420
Total . . .	485,137	491,826	497,358

The French actors form a kind of joint stock company, and a committee of six, with a commissioner named by the government, is appointed to manage the interests of the society. The committee, however, have little power, the principal authority being vested in the commissioner. The receipts of the theatre are divided into twenty-four equal parts; one part is set aside for unexpected demands; one half part is given to the pension or superannuated fund; another half part is assigned to the decorations, scenery, repairs, &c. The other twenty-two parts are distributed amongst the actors, none receiving more than one part, nor less than one-eighth of a part. The actors, on entering this society, contract an engagement to play for twenty years, after which they are entitled to a retiring pension of 4000 francs per annum, about 170l. These pensions are payable, half out of an annual allowance of 100,000 francs (about 4200l.) made by government to the theatre, and the other half out of funds raised out of the receipts and contributions of the actors.

GERMANY.

Dr. **Robbi**, of Leipsic, has lately

published a translation of Mr. Curtis's Treatise on the Physiology and Diseases of the Ear. The subject appears to be entirely new in Germany, and the work is enriched by the translator with many valuable notes highly complimentary to the Author, and strongly recommending to his countrymen an Institution similar to the Royal Dispensary for curing the Diseases of the Ear, in this country.

The official Gazette of Berlin contains some statistical data of the Prussian monarchy, according to authentic reports made in the course of the year 1819. From these it appears that all the states of this monarchy, not including the principality of Neufchatel, comprehend a space of 5014 geographical square leagues, (15 to a degree of the equator, equivalent to 25 French leagues) or 107,765,760 acres, Rhenish measure, with 10.800,112 inhabitants, including the military. All the great bodies of water do not occupy a space above 2,202,541 acres, which constitutes about the 49th part of the whole surface. It results from a late census by the police, that at the end of 1818, the population had augmented to the number of 75000 persons; this is ascribed to foreigners that have settled in them. At Berlin alone, were enumerated 1042 males, and 1728 females, that in the year 1819 arrived there, to offer their services as domestics.

SWEDEN.

According to the last census, taken in 1819, the population of the kingdom of Sweden amounted to 2,543,412 inhabitants. The amount of the registers of what is called the civil state of Stockholm, for the year 1819, has produced a result unfavourable for the population. The births were 2329, and the deaths 3238; a diminution therefore has taken place of 909 individuals. Almost one half of the children are born out of marriage. Out of three children, one has invariably died. The marriages have been 504, and the divorces 24.

ITALY.

The excavators have just discovered, near the forum of Pompeii, a public edifice which is supposed to be the Chalcidicum, and an inscription importing that the edifice was built at the expence of the priestess Eumachia. A few days after the above discovery, a statue of the same priestess was found in perfect preservation; which far surpasses in grace, elegance, and grandeur, all the works of art that had previously been dug from the ruins of Pompeii.—*See also the P.S. of our Letters from Naples.*

AFRICA.

The settlement at Algoa Bay has been accomplished. The John transport which took out 600 settlers to Algoabay, from Lancashire has returned. "We have," says a correspondent, "arrived at Algoa-bay, after a tedious passage. I have been up the country as far as Graham's Town, and a more delightful one cannot be conceived. The proper officer has a surveyed government plan before him of the intended settlement, marked out in lots, of from 100 to 10,000 acres. Every lot has a good spring of water, and very well wooded. Every follower is allowed 100 acres, the quantity of land is sought for without partiality. The settlement is about 190 miles from the sea, where we found many respectable families already housed. One who had brought fout an iron roof, was housed with all his family, in three days and nights, by lodging his roof on the stumps of trees, plastering up the sides, and giving it a good white-washing. The climate here is so good that you have four crops a year. The road to the settlement is good, with excellent pasturage every where for your cattle; plenty of water and timber."

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

In analysing that inestimable work, the *Annales de Chymie, &c.*, the following observations occur in the *Revue Encyclopédique.* What seems most remarkable in Chymistry is, that while it soars to speculations the most recondite in philosophy, it descends to the most minute details of art. From the astonishing progress it has recently made, it is already a central science, and we may safely predict that it will one day become a kind of common place for all the physical sciences. It has begun to encroach upon the province of physics, which, in fact, properly speaking, is but a particular branch of it, devoted to the study of general chymical agents. It is thus that M. Cuvier assigns to physics properly so called, the name of General Chymistry, and to chymistry itself, that of Special Chymistry. The word Physics is hereby reduced to its primitive acceptation, by applying it to the grand system of natural sciences. To it we owe the bleaching of linen, the fabrication, &c. of sal ammoniac, the extraction of the soda of marine salt, a more economical process in fuel, and the illumination of our streets, better methods for the extraction of metals, for the refinement of salt petre, for the making of gunpowder, the distilling of wine, &c. for the means of neutralizing the most deleterious miasmata, with the contingent probabilities of supplying foreign by native productions, and augmenting thereby the stock of national industry.—Fourcroy was for introducing chymistry into the schools of national education; a good substitute for that monstrous mixture of bad physics and bad Latin, which used to wear the garb of philosophy. The new system propagated through this miscellany, differs from these views of Cuvier. According to it, chemistry investigates the phenomena of atomic motion, while physic investigates the phenomena of aggregate motion.

A new mineral earth has been lately found in Corsica, thought to be impregnated with particles of gold. By chemical operation, vases have been made of it, for table services, and it is found to vie in colour and lustre, with the finest vermilion. The name of *Corsicaurum* has been given to it;—it has the property of not discolouring white stuffs, which is not always the case with gold, the most purified and refined.

M. Salandiere, physician, has invented an instrument to serve as a succedaneum for Leeches. It possesses considerable advantages; measuring exactly the quantity of blood to be taken, causing the fluid to move with greater or less rapidity on a determinate scale, and producing an effect called by the physicians *resolving*, much superior to the leech. It has nothing to disgust, like those animals, excites little or no pain, and it may be used in all countries and at all seasons.

Professor Schubler has published "Researches on Milk and its constituent Principles." The results of his analysis differ greatly from those lately published by Berzelius; and hence, in the author's opinion, prove the great influence of food and climate on the lacteal secretion. 1000 parts of new milk contain 110 of fresh cheese, 50 of fresh *serai*, 24 of butter, 77 of coarse sugar of milk, and 739 of water; or, in a dry state, 42·6 cheese, 7·87 *serai*, 24·0 butter, 77·0 sugar of milk, and 848·53 water. 1000 parts of skimmed milk contain 43·64 dry cheese, 8·06 dry *serai*, 78·94 sugar of milk, and 869·34 water. 1000 parts of cream contain 240 butter, 33 cheese, 6 *serai*, and 721 whey. Lastly, 721 parts of whey contain 60 coarse sugar of milk. These observations were made at Hofwyl, which is some distance from the mountains, and where the cows are kept constantly in the stable, so that the milk must be nearly the same as in other flat countries.

Mr. Stotze, apothecary at Halle, has discovered a method of purefying vinegar from wood by treating it with sulphuric acid, manganese, and common salt, and afterwards distilling it over. For this method he has obtained a prize from the Royal Society of Gottingen. This gentleman has likewise verified the method proposed by Prof. Meineke in 1814 of preserving meat by means of vinegar from wood, and by continued treatment with the same acid has converted bodies into mummies.

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED *in the* FIRST YEAR *of the* REIGN *of* GEORGE THE FOURTH, *or in the* FIRST SESSION *of the* SEVENTH PARLIAMENT *of the* UNITED KINGDOM.

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CAP. XXVI. *For the Encouragement and Improvement of the Coasting Trade of Ireland.*—June 30, 1820.

CAP. XXVII. *To regulate the Appointment and Tenure of the Office of Clerk of the Peace in Ireland.*—June 30, 1820.

CAP. XXVIII. *To repeal an Act made in the Fiftieth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty, for regulating the Fees of Coroners in Ireland, upon holding Inquisitions, and to make other Provisions for that purpose.*—June 30, 1820.

CAP. XXIX. *To Enlarge the Powers of the Governors of the Foundling Hospital in Dublin.*—June 30, 1820.

CAP. XXX. *For relieving Ewart Rutson and Company of Liverpool, and others, from the Bonds granted for the Duties on certain Spirits accidentally destroyed*—June 30, 1820.

CAP. XXXI. *For raising the Sum of Twenty-nine Millions by Exchequer Bills, for the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and twenty.*—July 8, 1820.

CAP. XXXII. *To permit the Importation of Coffee from any Foreign Colony or Plantation in America into the Port of Bridgetown in Barbadoes.*—July 8, 1820.

CAP. XXXIII. *To amend and continue, until the Thirty-first Day of December One thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, several Laws relating to the Encouragement of the Greenland Whale Fisheries, to the allowing vessels employed in the said Fisheries to complete*

plete their full number of men at certain Ports.—July 8, 1820.

CAP. XXXIV. *For further continuing, until the First Day of January One thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, so much of an Act passed in the Fifty-sixth Year of His late Majesty as permits Subjects of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands to import and export certain Articles into and from the Colonies of Demarara, Berbice, and Essequibo, in Ships not of the Built of the Dominions of His said Majesty.*—July 8, 1820.

CAP. XXXV. *For the better securing Monies and Effects paid into the Court of Exchequer at Westminster, on account of the Suitors of the said Court, and for the Appointment of an Accountant General and Two Masters of the said Court; and for other purposes.*—July 8, 1820.

CAP. XXXVI. *For allowing Appeals from Towns Corporate and Franchises, in certain Cases, to the General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace of the Counties in which they are situate.*—July 8, 1820.

CAP. XXXVII. *To increase the Power of Magistrates in the Appointment of Special Constables.*--July 8, 1820.

When any Tumult, Riot, or Felony has taken place, or is likely to take place, and may reasonably be apprehended, such Justices may and are hereby authorized to call upon, nominate, and appoint, by Precept in Writing under their Hands, any Householders or other Persons (not legally exempt from serving the Office of Constable) residing within their respective divisions, or the neighbourhood thereof, to act as Special Constables.

III. And Justices at Sessions to give Allowance to said Special Constables.

CAP. XXXVIII. *For fixing the Rates of Subsistence to be paid to Innkeepers and others on quartering Soldiers.*—July 8, 1820.

I. Allowances for the Diet of Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers, 1s. 2d. per Day.

II. Allowance of One Halfpenny per Diem, in lieu of Diet and Small Beer.

III. For Horses quartered 2s. per Day to be paid for Hay and Straw.

V. Persons paying Money to Non-commissioned Officers or Soldiers on the March in lieu of furnishing Diet and Small Beer liable to be fined.

VI. When halted on a March, Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers entitled to Diet and Small Beer as after arriving at their destination; and if such Halting be only for a Day after Arrival, and that be a Market Day, their Diet and Small Beer not to be discontinued.

CAP. XXXIX. *For the Assistance of Trade and Manufactures in Ireland, by authorizing the advance of certain Sums for the Support of Commercial Credit there.*—July 8, 1820.

II. Lord Lieutenant to appoint Commissioners.

V. Commissioners may examine upon Oath Persons willing to be examined, and receive Depositions made before Magistrates, &c.

VII. Bonds, Bills, &c. which, before the Expiration of Ten Days before the passing of this Act, may have been made in the Name of His Majesty or the Bank, in Support of Commercial Credit, shall have the same Effect as if issued under this Act.

VIII. Commissioners to appoint Persons to receive applications from Merchants, &c. for Loans.

IX. Applications to be classed according to the Amounts of the Sums applied for.

X. Commissioners, on determining the Amount to be advanced, shall certify the same to the Bank, who shall advance the Money accordingly. Whole amount not to exceed 500,000l.

NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN AUGUST,

With an HISTORICAL *and* CRITICAL PROEMIUM.

⁂ Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18*th of the Month.*

IN the list of our most entertaining publications, we notice *The Diary of an Invalid, being the Journal of a Tour in pursuit of Health, in Portugal, Italy, Switzerland and France.* By HENRY MATTHEWS, A.M., Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. This is an interesting and well-written work, containing much amusing information of the countries through which he passed. There is much liberality of feeling, shrewdness, and remark, and unobtrusive taste and sentiment in our Invalid, which will make him very agreeable society to those who find pleasure in retracing the steps of a sensible and judicious traveller, through the varied solitude and bustle of a continental tour.

The Rev. R. WALPOLE, M.A. has published an elaborate and comprehensive work, in quarto, entitled, *Travels in various*

ous Countries of the East; being a continuation of Memoirs relating to *European and Asiatic Turkey.* Our columns will merely permit us to observe, that amidst much intelligent remark and sound reflection, it possesses the merit of affording all the most recent information respecting the peculiar manners and customs of a people equally interesting in a political, literary, and even poetical point of view, since the celebrated productions of Lord Byron, taken from Eastern tales.

We have read with pleasure a volume of *Poems*, lately published by Mr. Keats, the author of Endymion. There is a boldness of fancy and a classical expression of language in the poetry of this gentleman, which, we think, entitle him to stand equally high in the estimation of poetic opinion, as the author of Rimini, or as he (Barry Cornwall) of the Dramatic Scenes. Our pleasure, however, was not unmingled with sentiments of strong disapprobation. The faults characteristic of his school, are still held up to view with as much affectation, by Mr. K. as if he were fearful of not coming in for his due share of singularity, obscurity, and conceit. But though of the same genus, his poetic labours are specifically different from those of his fellow labourers in the same vineyard.—There is more reach of poetic capacity, more depth and intenseness of thought and feeling, with more classical power and expression, than what we discover in the writings of his master, or of his fellow pupil Mr. Cornwall. It is likewise more original poetry than theirs. Mr. C. is compounded of imitation—of Shakspeare, and of Mr. Leigh Hunt. Mr. H. is a familiar copier of Dryden, with the manner, only a more sparkling one, but without the pathos, of Crabbe. Mr. K., on the contrary, is always himself, and as long as *fair* originality shall be thought superior to good imitation, he will always be preferred. The Poems consist of various Tales, *Lamia, Isabella, The Eve of St. Agnes*, of which we think the first is the best. *Hyperion*, however, is the most powerful.

Sintram, and his Companions; a Romance, from the German of the Baron de la Motte Fouqué, author of Undine, is a work of a still more wild and eccentric nature, than the latter production, which is full of a singular, but unmeaning union of enthusiasm, fancy, and sentimental obscurity. We are of opinion, that our German author has left Walter Scott far behind him, in the supernatural and the terrible, with which this ingenious and ghastly novel abounds. As we cannot here analize the story, we shall merely remark, that it is full of ghosts and seers, and spirits of no common order. The translator has done ample justice to the original, in preserving the sense almost word for word.

A Voyage to Africa, with some Account of the Manners and Customs of the Dahomian People; by John Mc Leod, M.D. contains a good deal of information as to a nation which is suffering under the most complete despotism of any in the world.—The good people of Dahomy enjoy the benefit of a perfect *jure divino* government, to the very extent of its splendour, and happy is the man in Dahomy who is fortunate enough to lose his head by the King's own hand. The Doctor, however, who is a staunch friend of legitimacy, and of principles of non-resistance, prefers this mild tyranny to the influence of "demagogues, and the mob."

Mr. Hunt is beguiling his time in the gaol of Ilchester by compiling memoirs of his own life. Three numbers have appeared, and as an unvarnished tale it forms a most interesting picture of human life and domestic manners in the sphere in which Mr. Hunt was educated. A considerable portion of the narrative of the youthful period is occupied by a developement of pedagogical tyranny which may be of great service to the rising generation, and operate as a salutary warning to parents in confiding their offspring to petty tyrants, who destroy their morals, under pretence of instructing them in a few mechanical and technical branches of knowledge. The work is well written, and elegantly printed; and we understand extensively purchased and read.

We have been much pleased in perusing a small poetical publication by Mr. Cornelius Webb, consisting of *Sonnets, Amatory, Incidental, and Descriptive.* There is much fancy and strong poetical enthusiasm displayed in some of these sonnets, which has rarely been equalled, and by no means surpassed by any of our living poets who have tried their powers upon this short but difficult mode of poetic composition. Though they manifest genuine strength and feeling, they are often obnoxious to good poetic laws, in the license of style and versification, and an affectation and carelessness which they too frequently discover. A few of them have already found their way into several of the periodical prints, and we are of opinion, that the more they are known, the more they will be relished.

The Rev. Francis Hodgson, A.M., vicar of Bakewell, author of The Friends, a poem, &c. has recently published *Sacred Leisure; or, Poems on Religious Subjects.* Embracing a variety of Scripture history, both of the Jewish and Christian æras, the author has pretty nearly exhausted the treasures, the hopes and fears, and the mysteries of religion. The sacred writings, in truth, afford powerful materials for the skill and judgment of a true poet, to work into interesting and useful lessons of moral as well as poetical beauty; and we think Mr. H. has acquitted himself tolerably well in this useful, but somewhat trite undertaking. Our sacred poets, with few exceptions, are of a truly religious turn, and seem determined, as much as in them lies, to supply any deficiency of clerical duty, by giving us a poetical reading of the Scriptures.

The Chieftain of the Vale, Hygeia, and a few miscellaneous Poems, appear to be the first fruits of that mediocrity of talent and resolute poetic industry, which are the distinguishing features of the literature of the present age, which indeed seems to require little of the "vivida vis" and the "os magna sonaturum" to pour forth a very voluminous, but by no means select "quantum sufficit" of interminable rhyme. Though the present poem may not be a whit inferior to hundreds which surround it—the prolific offspring of hateful mediocrity, disagreeable both to gods and men, it is far from being more tolerable on that account, and we wish that, with a stroke of the pen, we could obliterate the whole race.

We can recommend to the public, and particularly to families resident in the country, a small tract, by a Physician, entitled, *Instructions for the Relief of the Sick Poor, in some Diseases of frequent occurrence*. It is addressed to a Clergyman residing at a distance from professional aid, "when medical assistance cannot always be promptly and punctually obtained for the poorer inhabitants, when suffering from sickness." It contains many useful and comprehensive observations for the direction of humane individuals, when the attendance of the parish apothecary cannot immediately be commanded, thus frequently proving the means of saving a fellow-creature from perishing.

The Round Table. The Order and Solemnities of Crowning the King; and the Dignities of his Peerage: with remarks in vindication of both. The author of this publication strongly insists on the expediency and policy of state ceremonial, and presents his readers with circumstantial details of the order and solemnities of an English coronation.

The United Kingdom Tributary to France; the real cause of the Distresses of the Country demonstrated, in a Letter to the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool. This pamphlet merits the attention of the public. It contains a complete exposure of the various causes productive of the unparalleled distresses under which the country labours: among these, the paper currency, taxation, the poors' rates, and restrictions upon trade, are more particularly dwelt upon. The want of radical reform, is likewise strongly enforced.— The number of absentees, which is computed at not less than 100,000, is assigned as another reason for the dearth of money, and the deplorable condition of the lower ranks of the people consequent upon the desertion of the higher and more influential members of the community.

The Rev. J. T. James has lately presented the admirers of the fine arts with an elegant little work, entitled, *The Italian Schools of Painting;* with observations on the present state of the art. This will prove a valuable vade-mecum for the pupils and gentlemen connoisseurs who are not yet fairly initiated in the complete knowledge and mysteries of the various Italian schools of painting. Without entering too deeply and technically into the abstruser niceties and peculiarities of different artists, it affords us a general view and history of the progress and excellence of the art, with remarks on its choicest specimens. The materials of the work are chiefly borrowed from the Storia Pittorica of the Abbate Lanzi; and these are enlivened by original observations, made by the author during a tour through Italy, &c.

Among the most curious and interesting *Speeches* which have of late been delivered in the Court of Common Pleas, in Dublin, we must not omit to notice that of HOLWELL WALSHE, Esq. in an action of crim. con. brought by Sir John Doyle versus George Browne, Esq. The style of oratory which Mr. W. displayed on this occasion is of a very different nature to the usual figurative effusions of Irish eloquence.— Of a more subdued and quiet tone than that of Mr. Phillips, it unites more legal force and discernment, with more logical and less flimsy argument than characterize the speeches of that gentleman. In fact, it approaches near to the manner of the English bar than any Irish specimens we remember to have seen, and cannot fail to add lustre to the legal reputation of Mr. W. Our commendation, however, cannot go the length of that of Lord Norbury, the presiding Judge, who declared, that after an interval of two days, he had not yet recovered from the overwhelming influence of that *extraordinary* burst of eloquence.

The Protocol; or Selections from the Contents of a Red Box, found in the neighbourhood of St. James's-square, contains a humorous exposition, in verse, of the grand ministerial farce lately brought forward under royal authority. We may observe, that there is more truth than wit evinced in this literary effort, which has too little of the genius of the author of the Fudge Family to recommend it.

We can safely recommend to our more serious readers, a volume of *Sermons*, recently published, by the Rev. W. SNOWDEN, upon Doctrinal, Practical, and occasional Subjects. There is a simplicity of style and language, and a display of unaffected piety and good sense in a few of these sermons, which are too rarely met with, even in the similar productions of the vaunted Chalmers and Alison, whose apostolic labours are evidently the result of extreme fastidiousness and care. We, of all beings, dislike a verbose and pompous parson, who appears perpetually upon the stretch for something grand and affected. This is not the genius of Mr. Snowden.

Early Education; or, the Management of Children considered, &c., by Miss APPLETON, is an extremely useful and well-written treatise, containing much original and judicious advice upon a subject to which too much of the public attention can scarcely be directed. The paramount necessity of an improved system of disseminating knowledge, among all classes in the earlier period of life, is daily becoming more obvious and important. It is only where the aggregate information of a country blends together and unites in a sense of improvement, that any great and powerful melioration of its condition can be expected. The time is approaching when this truth will be felt.

Mr. WIFFEN, the author of "Aonian Hours," and other poems, has recently published *Julia Alpinula; with The Captive of Stamboul, and other Poems*. This additional offering at the poetic shrine, which boasts both great and numerous worshippers at the present moment, not only justifies the favourable opinion before entertained by us of the genius of Mr. W., but realizes the expectation we had formed of his being an original and improving poet.—There is a boldness of thought and feeling, a richness of fancy, mingled with a strong poetical sensibility, in some portions of the volume, which prove Mr. W. to be a poet of no inconsiderable powers. It is in the descriptive and pathetic scenes, however, that our author appears to the greatest advantage, —in efforts of greatness and sublimity, his powers of language appear inadequate to express the intenseness of thought and feeling: this is apparent in many passages of the chief poem of Julia Alpinula; and we are of opinion, that a superior production, as it certainly is—it is still exceeded in sweetness and beauty by many of the lesser pieces which follow.

Our celebrated novelist, Mrs. OPIE, has lately gratified the public by a new and very interesting publication, entitled, *Tales of the Heart*, in four volumes. They consist of numerous stories, both fanciful and historical, characterised throughout by the same pathetic powers of sentiment and description, which exercise so strong an influence over the feelings in most of the former productions, which are so deservedly appreciated and felt by almost all manner of readers. Delicate and touching, however, as many of these traits of the heart undoubtedly are, we do not think there is any single tale which we could point out, equal in depth of interest and heart-rending power—to the simple but sublime delineation of passions, exhibited in that of "The Father and Daughter;" which rivals the happiest efforts of Mrs. Inchbald, and those of the first of the school to which she gave birth. In this power of dramatic effect, wrought out of the most simple materials, Mrs. Opie's genius is peculiar and inimitable. Among the most pleasing and delightful which the present volumes contain, we notice *The Two Sons, a Woman's Love, the Opposite Neighbour*, and, perhaps, *Benevolence* and *Selfishness*, may be added. Though we do not perceive any visible superiority in the progressive writings of this lady, compared with her more early ones, yet, they are always such as to merit our approbation.

SIGNOR PIRANESI, Member of the Academy at Rome, has recently published *An Italian and English Grammar*, founded upon Vergani's Italian and French Grammar. It is arranged in English and Italian, with notes, remarks, and additions, by M. GUICENNEY, which, though confined and short, are excellently calculated to facilitate the study of the Italian language in beginners. The chief merit of the work consists in the method observed of excluding all that adventitious trash of rules and examples with which such initiatory works generally abound—and thus conveying the scholar shortly and quietly through an elementary course, which is too often made tedious and unprofitable.

Mr. PAUL THACKWELL has published *A Collection of Miscellaneous and Religious Poems; to which is added, a Series of Odes*, on various subjects, illustrated with Original Tales. We really cannot say much for the poetical merit of this little volume, though there is a strain of genuine feeling and good sense, to which we are glad to afford our approbation, and which favourably distinguish our author from the common herd of mere versifiers. The poet, in his preface, observes, that he has occasionally made himself merry with the foibles of his fellow mortals—but he is no ill-natured satirist, and would, we dare say, with equal good humour, allow his fellow mortals to amuse themselves with the foibles of the poet, should he further venture to mistake "his forte," and publish poems, instead of ethics and philosophy.

A publication, containing the particulars of the Defence of Her Majesty the Queen,

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has made its appearance at this very momentous period, to the authenticity of which, however, we would by no means wish to pledge ourselves. It is entitled, *The Defence of Her Majesty the Queen, against the Charges which Malice, supported by Perjury, brought against Her Majesty when Princess of Wales, in the Year* 1806. It is written in an able and spirited manner, exhibiting a retrospective view of the series of persecutions and unfounded charges which only succeeded in justly bringing down shame and discomfiture on the heads of the parties who perjured themselves, and stood convicted of malice and falsehood. The authorities upon which an examination of her Majesty's conduct formerly took place, are here completely exposed and rendered nugatory, after a strict investigation and minute analysis of the whole proceedings. This great truth should be deeply impressed on the mind of the British public, and render it cautious of yielding evidence to impending accusations, reports, and even verdicts from packed juries and committees, in a matter which concerns an illustrious lady—more than life and death. The greatest portion of this tract consists of papers, and a defence drawn up by the late Mr. Perceval, on legal investigations which formerly took place.

We must not omit to notice, a very amusing and instructive little publication, entitled, *The Queen's Matrimonial Ladder, a National Toy;* with fourteen step scenes, and illustrations in verse, with eighteen other cuts.—It is written by the author of "The Political House that Jack Built," and, in satirical cleverness and true English humour, we think it is fully equal to the display of character and "knowledge of men and things" contained in that inestimable little work, with so modest a title. In the present publication, our author has pursued an allegorical method of instruction, which is worth all the maxims of Rochefoucault and Rousseau put together. We say allegorical, because the difference between a parable and an allegory is, that the latter is considered as a real history, whereas a parable is a supposed one. We are therefore enabled, by this Ladder, to amount to a knowledge of the gradations of rank and fortune, which attend the greatest, as well as the least, of mankind. We particularly recommend this Toy as an amusement for Tory gentlemen in the country, after dinner, or at tea parties, instead of kaleidoscopes, bagatelle, and similar trifles, which have of late too much engaged their attention.

The School Prayer Book; being a Week's Course of Prayers, for the use of Schools and young Persons; and a few on particular occasions: to which are added the Collects throughout the year, with an Explanatory Catechism in English and French, and some select Psalms and Hymns. This is a useful little publication, well calculated for the object it is intended, as it contains a short but comprehensive summary of the most important doctrines of scripture history.

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> Many a flower is born to blush unseen,
> And wastes its sweetness on the desert air.

Were it only on account of this desirable consequence, we should readily approve and applaud the measure adopted by the ingenious and indefatigable lessee of this theatre; but certainly the declared motive was both honourable to his gratitude to a discerning and munificent public, and to his own unenvying and liberal admiration of an illustrious brother actor. The idea of affording Mr. Kean an opportunity of quitting his country covered with the accumulated glory of his congregated characters, was at once judicious and generous.

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When these paralytico-rheumatic affections occur in young, and especially in scrophulous patients, the reporter is always particularly solicitous to ascertain the exact state of the spine and vertebræ; for many young persons have fallen victims to carelessness or ignorance on this score—these pains about the loins which they complain of being considered *merely* muscular and rheumatic; and thus organic and irremediable mischief is permitted to establish itself, which might, by timely means, have been met and conquered.*

An instance of another species of paralytic has presented in the reporter's practice within the last few days—the malady in this case being merely referrable to a disordered condition of the brain, and its remarkable features being the time of life in which the disorder occurred, and the suddenness with which its full manifestation was made. A fine youth, between fourteen and fifteen years of age, was in the act of turning his head, and was instantaneously seized, without any other traceable cause, with giddiness and loss of power both of his upper and lower extremities. Measures of some vigour were directly had recourse to, under the supposition of inordinate fulness in the blood-vessels of the brain, or extravasation upon that organ, but all endeavours at remedy have proved unavailing, and the youth is now sinking into the arms of death. It should be remarked that during his infancy, he was the subject of a disease, that was pronounced hydrocephalus, and that he has always evinced an extraordinary measure of vivacity and volatility of constitutional temperament.

The reporter has just been called to a case of nervous apoplexy, in which the medical gentleman who was first in attendance, had excited the surprise of his friends, by omitting the routine practice of unsheathing the lancet. By this judicious deviation from ordinary habits, the life of the patient has, however, been preserved. It was a case of deficient impetus, and not of vascular fulness; and excitation, rather than depletion, was the treatment indicated. But the question of bleeding in apoplexy, the reporter has found previous opportunity to discuss—and he will not now further enlarge upon it.—There is one other practice which has been used with too little discrimination, and has not seldom been followed by fatal consequences, viz. that of artificially exciting to vomit. Dr. Powell, in some recent lectures before the College of Physicians, forcibly alluded to the fact, that of thirty-three cases of apoplexy, in which emetics were administered under the directions of Dr. de Serres, at Paris, the patients, without exception, became worse; and Dr. Harrison, in a very excellent discourse, on the sympathies of the brain and the stomach, likewise lately delivered at the College, urged upon his hearers, the great objections which apply to the induction of an undue action in the stomach and connecting organs.* Let it, however, be understood, that it is always against the abuse, and not the use, of potent measures, that the writer's objections are intended to apply.

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* Let the young practitioners consult Mr. Abernethy's Observations on Psoa's abcess; and there will be found a very instructive paper on the subject of spinal affections in the number of the Medical Repository, to be published on the first of September. The paper is from the pen of Dr. Walker, of Huddersfield.

He cannot conclude his paper without earnestly calling upon all whose opinions are still vacillating on the question of vaccination, to peruse immediately a most able and candid treatise on the subject, by Mr. Cross, of Norwich; or a long analysis of it in the September number of the Medical Repository. The important question of vaccine security may indeed, be considered as set almost at rest by the admirable production now alluded to; and Mr. Cross, for this publication, richly deserves the grateful thanks of every well-wisher to the interest of mankind. D. Uwins, M. D.

Bedford Row, Aug. 20, 1820.

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* This lecture is printed in the Medical and Philosophical Journal of last month; and it will be found to contain some very interesting and original remarks on the patheology of sympathies.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

HARVEST is nearly finished in the most southerly and forward counties, and is about commencement, or in the midst of its course, in the most northern. The weather has been remarkably propitious, until the 21st inst., when one of those changes to blighting cold occurred, accompanied with rain, to which our climate is so subject. Fortunately this state of the weather did not continue more than two or three days, and has been succeeded by a mild temperature, well calculated to forward the labours of harvest. All vegetation has been affected, more or less, during the present season, by various periodical atmospheric strokes, which commenced far earlier than was publicly noticed: but these being invariably succeeded in a short time by favourable alterations, the corn generally recovered from the shock, and with some exceptions, particularly in Surrey, the mildew and rust have only affected the straw and the chaff, which, indeed, perhaps universally, bear slight marks of the disease. The same affection has attended the turnip plants, which have been cut off and re-sown, two or three times, the farmers attributing this misfortune to a certain fly, seen or unseen, for which a variety of traps have been set, during these hundred years last past, and the fly not yet caught. With respect to the state of the crops of corn and pulse, we shall know two months hence a great deal more about them, than we can possibly do now: yet, wheat might perhaps have been safely pronounced a large crop, but for the drawbacks of blight, and of the accident by which so considerable a breadth was laid. The most prevailing opinion is of an average crop generally. As to peas, the account are as opposite as the quarters whence they issue. In some, the crops are large, in others they have totally failed. Beans are called a good crop. Potatoes about an average. On hops there cannot be a present decision from the variety and contrariety of reports. Seeds were got in well. The crop of fruit, although so great a part of it was cut off, has been immense. The season has been excellent for working the fallows. The aftermaths are generally good, and cattle both fat and lean find a ready market and a considerable price. Fine long wool is still much in request.

Smithfield: Beef 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.—Mutton 4s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.—Lamb 5s. 4d. to 7s.—Veal 4s. 8d. to 6s. 6d.—Pork 4s. to 6s.—Bacon 4s. 6d. to 5s.—Raw fat 3s. 5d.—Linseed Cake at Mill £13 per thousand.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 56s. to 88s.—Barley 34s. to 44s.—Oats 18s. to 30s.—The Quartern-loaf in London 12½d.—Hay 3l. 3s. to 4l. 10s.—Clover do. 4l. 0s. to 7l. 10s. 6d.—Straw 1l. 7s. to 2l. 0s.

Coals in the Pool 30s. 6d. to 40s. 3d.

Middlesex, Aug. 21.

The report of the committee of the House of Commons on the petitions relating to agricultural distress has been printed. According to the instructions of the house, the Committee have confined themselves to an enquiry with respect to the mode of taking the averages of the price of grain. After an enumeration of the provisions of the existing laws, they state their opinion, that, with some few exceptions, they are well constructed to accomplish the object of the Legislature; but that the execution of them has been very imperfect, for that, "with the exception of the returns taken at the Corn-Exchange, the greatest neglect and inattention have universally prevailed." The Committee mention several instances of fraud, and propose, that, instead of the present mode, "the total quantity of corn sold in the 139 towns of the twelve districts should, by the Receiver of Corn Returns, be thrown together and cast up, also the total amount of the money for which the same was sold, and the money divided by the number of quarters." In order to ensure the due execution of the law, the Committee recommend some further enactments, among which are the investing of the Board of Trade with the greater power of general superintendence and direction, and the allowance of an adequate salary to inspectors.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.	*July* 23.							*Aug.* 25.							
Cocoa, W. I. common	5	0	0	to	6	0	0	£5	0	0	to	5	10	0	per cwt.
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	5	15	0	..	5	17	0	6	4	0	..	6	7	0	ditto.
——————, fine .	6	16	0	..	7	3	0	7	4	0	..	7	10	0	ditto.
——, Mocha .	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	6	10	0	..	7	5	0	per cwt
Cotton, W. I. common .	0	1	0	..	0	1	1	0	0	11	..	0	1	1	per lb.
———, Demerara . .	0	1	1	..	0	1	4	0	1	1	..	0	1	4	ditto.
Currants . . .	4	16	0	..	5	0	0	4	12	0	..	5	0	0	per cwt.
Figs, Turkey . .	2	16	0	..	3	0	0	2	16	0	..	3	0	0	ditto.
Flax, Riga . . .	59	0	0	..	60	0	0	59	0	0	..	0	0	0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine . .	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	ditto.
Hops, new, Pockets .	3	10	0	..	4	14	0	3	5	0	..	4	4	0	per cwt.
—————, Sussex, do. .	3	6	0	..	4	2	0	3	5	0	..	4	0	0	ditto.
Iron, British, Bars . .	10	0	0	..	11	0	0	10	0	0	..	11	0	0	per ton.
——————, Pigs .	6	10	0	..	7	10	0	6	10	0	.	7	10	0	ditto.
Oil, Lucca . .	11	0	0	..	0	0	0	11	0	0	..	0	0	0	per gall.
—, Galipoli . .	68	0	0	..	0	0	0	68	0	0	..	0	0	0	per ton.
Rags . . .	2	0	0	..	0	0	0	1	18	0	..	0	0	0	per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	3	5	0	..	3	10	0	3	5	0	..	3	10	0	ditto.
Rice, Patna kind . .	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	0	0	0	ditto.
——, East India . .	0	10	0	..	0	11	0	0	10	0	..	0	11	0	ditto.
Silk, China, raw . .	1	3	10	..	1	8	7	1	0	1	..	0	0	0	per lb.
——, Bengal, skein .	0	15	3	..	0	17	5	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon . .	0	8	1	..	0	8	7	0	8	1	.	0	8	3	per lb.
———, Cloves . .	0	3	4	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	ditto.
———, Nutmegs . .	0	4	8	..	0	0	0	0	4	8	..	0	9	0	ditto.
———, Pepper, black .	0	0	6½	..	0	0	6¾	0	0	6½	..	0	0	6¾	ditto.
———, ———, white .	0	0	10	..	0	0	10½	0	0	10	..	0	0	10½	ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac .	0	3	6	..	0	3	8	0	3	2	..	0	3	4	per gall.
———, Geneva Hollands	0	2	0	..	0	2	2	0	2	0	..	0	2	2	ditto.
———, Rum, Jamaica .	0	4	2	..	0	4	6	0	4	2	..	0	4	6	ditto.
Sugar, brown . .	3	0	0	..	3	4	0	2	17	0	..	3	1	0	per cwt.
——, Jamaica, fine .	3	19	0	..	4	6	0	3	17	0	..	4	4	0	per cwt.
——, East India, brown	0	19	0	..	1	2	0	0	19	0	..	1	3	0	ditto.
——, lump, fine . .	5	4	0	..	5	10	0	5	4	0	..	4	10	0	per cwt.
Tallow, town-melted .	2	11	0	..	2	12	0	3	0	0	..	0	0	0	per cwt.
———, Russia, yellow .	2	19	0	..	0	0	0	2	17	0	..	0	0	0	ditto.
Tea, Bohea . .	0	2	3	..	0	2	4	0	2	2	..	0	2	3	per lb.
——, Hyson, best . .	0	4	6	..	0	0	0	0	4	6	..	0	0	0	ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old .	44	0	0	..	46	0	0	44	0	0	..	46	0	0	per pipe.
——, Port, old . .	38	0	0	..	52	0	0	38	0	0	..	52	0	0	ditto.
——, Sherry . .	30	0	0	..	60	0	0	30	0	0	..	60	0	0	per butt.

Premiums of Insurance...Guernsey or Jersey, 12s. 6d.—Cork or Dublin, 10s. 6d.—Belfast, 10s. 6d.—Hambro', 10s. 6d.—Madeira, 20s.—Jamaica, 30s.—Greenland, out and home, 4gs. to 5gs.

Course of Exchange, Aug. 25.—Amsterdam, 12 6.—Hamburgh, 37 6.—Paris, 25 70.—Leghorn, 46½.—Lisbon, 49.—Dublin, 7 per cent.

Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies.—Birmingham, 535l. —Coventry, 999l.—Derby, 112l.—Ellesmere, 73l. 10s.—Grand Surrey, 55l.—Grand Union, 32l.—Grand Junction, 210l.—Grand Western, 4l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 275l.—Leicester, 295.—Loughbro', 2400l.—Oxford, 630l.—Trent and Mersey, 1950l.—Worcester, 23l.—East India Docks, 163l.—London, 88l.—West India, 169l.—Southwark Bridge, 23l.—Strand, 5l. 10s. Royal Exchange Assurance, 229l.—Albion, 40l.—Globe, 116l. 10s.——Gas Light Company, 60l.—City Ditto, 95l. At the Office of Wolfe and Edmonds'.

The 3 per cent. Reduced, on the 24th was 68⅜; 3 per cent. consols, 68; 5 per cent. navy 103⅜.

Gold in bars 3l. 17s. 10½d. per oz.—New doubloons, 0l. 0s. 0d.—Silver in bars s. 00d.

Alphabetical List of Bankruptcies *announced between the 20th of July and the 20th of Aug.* 1820: *extracted from the London Gazette.*

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 78.]

Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

ARMITAGE, J. Birmingham, saw maker. (Bensford and Co. L.

Barrow, J. Bramall, Cheshire, dealer. (Appleby L.

Betteley R. Standon, Staffordshire, maltster. (Collins and C. Strafford.

Bird, H. Bristol, cheese factor. Frankis, L.

Brotherton, J. and W. Liverpool, tailors. (Wheeler, L.
Brown, J. R. New-road, St. Pancras, statuary. (Sweet and Co. L.
Browne, W. H. Bristol, broker. (Watson.
Coupland, R. W. Bridlington, linen draper. (Battye, L.
Canby, J. Birmingham, sword maker. (Sandy, and Co. L.
Corfield, W. Norwich, tanner. (Taylor, L.
Donaldson, A. Liverpool, linen draper. (Willis and Co. L.
Edwards, W. Battle, Sussex, toyman. (Benton, L.
Ellis, C. Birmingham, plater, (Clark, L.
Faulkner, T. Hayes-court, Leicester-square, straw hat manufacturer. (Courteen.
Fotheringham, W. A. D. Plymouth-dock, coal merchant (Makinson, L.
Fisher, M. Tintern, Monmouthshire, shop keeper. (Pearson, L.
Freeman. T. and H. H. Jones, Worcester, tallow chandlers. (Parker and Co.
Greaves, J. Birmingham, victualler. (Sadler.
Gimson, T. F. and J. Nottingham, merchant. (Foxcroftand Co.
Goldsworthy, W. Sun Tavern-fields, rope maker. Heard. L.
Gregson, L. Spindlestone, Northumberland, corn merchant. (Mounsey and Co. L.
Handley, S. Heldenstone, Staffordshire, miller. (Willis and Co. L.
Hall, J. North Shields, master mariner. (Mitchell and Co. L.
Harvey, J. Bull Head-passage, Leadenhall-market, poulterer. (Stevens and Co.
Harrison, H. and B. Corovan, Laurence Pountney lane, merchant. (Tilson and Co.
Hilton, C. Over Darwen, Lancashire, whister. (Ainsworth, Blackburn.
Housman, J. Bromsgrove, wool dealer. (Wheeler, L.
Hully, C. Lancaster, twine manufacturer. (Bell and Co. L.
Isaacs, J. Liverpool, merchant. (Blackstone, L.
Jacobs, J. Bristol, glass manufacturer. (Adlington and Co. L.
John, J. Narbeth, Pembrokeshire, shop keeper. (Edmunds, L.
King, G. Norwich, brandy merchant. (Perkinson, L.
Langford, J. Milk-street, Cheapside, haberdasher. (Hunt.
Longhurst, W. Tonbridge, ironmonger. (Comerford, L.
Machan, L. Sheffield, millwright. (Hardy.
May, E. and J. Bristol, school masters. (Usher.
Milthorp, J. Pot Ovens, Yorkshire, clothier. (Edmunds, L.
Millengen, J. Castle-street, Houndsditch, jeweller. (Isaacs, L.
Mills, C. Collumpton, fellmonger. (Brutton and Co. Exeter.
Moses, A. Fleur-de-lis-street, Spital-fields, leather manufacturer. (Hobler.
Moule, B. Stone, Staffordshire, innkeeper. (Dent
Neale, C. Minchinhampton, Gloucestershire. (Vizard and Co. Dursley.
Newell, R. Hereford, tailor. (Wright. L.
Newbold, J. Leamington Priors, butcher. (Platt, L.
Nutt, R. Deptford Lower-road, fellmonger. (Tadhunter, L.
Parish, J. Salisbury, linen draper. (Alexander and Co. L.
Phillips, T. A. Ardwick, Lancashire, brewer. (Dumville, Manchester.
Redhead, T. Ulverstone, mercer. (Dickenstone.
Richardson, B. Brighton, builder. (Bellingham.
Ring, S. Bristol, earthenware dealer. (Adlington and Co.
Rollings, W. Sutton-upon-Trent, Nottinghamshire, victualler. (Beardshaw, Worksop.
Royle, J. F. Pall Mall, fancy paper manufacturer. (Tottie.
Rudd, C. Rochdale, woollen draper. (Chippendale, L.
Sewell, J. Egremont, Cumberland, innkeeper. (Nicholson and Co. Cockermouth.
Smith, R. A. Sheffield, grocer. (Battye, L.
Smith, J. Bristol, stationer. (Heulis, L.
Smith, J. Liverpool, merchant. (John, L.
Spratly, T. Mill Wall, Poplar, victualler. (Glynes, L.
Samson, T. Lynn, coach maker. (Robins, L.
Sampson, T. Sise lane, auctioneer. (Tilson, L.
Stevens, R. Banstead, Surrey, cordwainer. (Reed, L.
Swift, J. Leeds, dyer. (Wilson, L.
Taylor, J. T. Merton, Surrey, silk manufacturer. (Edmunds, L
Taylor, H. Manchester, and E. Taylor, Blackley, calico printers. (Ellis, L.
Thornton, D. Kirkheaton, Yorkshire, victualler. (Appleby and Co. L.
Thorp, T. Reddish, Lancashire, calico-printer. (Buck, L.
Toll, W. St. German's, Cornwall, miller. (Makinson, L.
Toller, L. Godmanchester, corn merchant. (Clennell, L.
Tozer, J. Bristol, woollen draper. (Clarke and Co. L.
Watkins, T. J. Salford, dealer in weft. (Courteen, L.
Warburton, T. Norwich, Cheshire, and G. Parsons, Liverpool, sail makers. (Adlington, L.
West, J. Little Newport-street, haberdasher. (Lawledge.
Whitmore, F. jun. Walham Green, Fulham, brewer. (A'Becket, L.
Williams, E. Edmonton, grocer. (Gellebrand, L.
Woodcroft, J. Cleveland-street, Fitzroy-square, linen draper. (Sweet and Co.
Wood, W. Holm Farm, Yorkshire, cattle jobber. (Wigglesworth, L.
Wright, C. Hackney, victualler. (Pope. L.
Wroots, R. Sleaford, Lincolnshire, draper. (Windle and Co. L.

DIVIDENDS.

Aaron, A. Plymouth Dock.
Anderson, A. Philpot-lane.
Appleton, J. Sunderland.
Armstrong, R. Worcester-street, Union-street, Southwark.
Atkins, W. W. Alcester.
Bailey, J. London-wall.
Barnes, J. Portsea.
Beavan, J. Old Cavendish-street.
Bailey, E. Preshute, Wiltshire.
Boyes, G. F. Anlaby, Kingston-upon-Hull.
Buckeley, J. Mossley, Lancashire.
Bowdler, W. Madeley.
Boys, J. jun. Warnsford, Yorkshire.
Bragg, J. Weymouth.
Browne, J. and J. Gregson, Charles-st. Grosvenor-square.
Collens, R. Maidstone.
Collens, J. and F. Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street.
Cope, J. L. Hull.
Chatman, W. Liverpool.
Corney, I and R. East India Chambers.
Cox, J. Chichester.
Channer, G. Sutton, Middlesex.
Cross, E. Ellesmere, Shropshire.
Cumbers, F. Boar's Head-court, King-street, Westminster.
Curlewis, S. L. King-street.
Davis, E. and W. Phillips, Church street, Lambeth.
Davis, W. Newbury.
Dawes, T. Yoxall.
Deakin, F and J. Oughton Aston, Warwickshire.
Dawe, J. Plymouth Dock.
Dobson, T. Kendal, Westmorland
Dryden, B. Newcastle-upon-Tyne
Duveling, P. E. Size-lane.
Dyball, D. Fetter-lane.
Edwards, W. Langford, Gloucestershire.
Elmer, G. Mistley, Yorkshire.
Ettershort, G. Darking.
Farmer, W. Walsall.
Finch, R. Cooper's-row, Crutched-friars.
Fletcher, W. Wolverhampton.
Felton, R. Lawrence Pountney-lane.
Forder, W. Basingstoke.
Forster, J. H. and C. Dobson, Norwich.
Fox, R. W. and W. P. Smith, Plymouth.
Fielder, R. Tenterden, Kent.
Forster, H. I. and C. Dobson, Norwich.
Freame, T. Worcester.
Guarder, J. Studley.
German, R. Plymouth Dock.
Gill, T. Chester.
Goddard, S. Cornhill.
Gray, M. and J. Bridport.
Gregson, T. Ormskirk.
Green, W. Lloyd's Coffee house

Haffner, M. Cannon-street, St. George's, East.
Hart, J. Loampit-hill, Kent.
Hart, J. Lewisham.
Hayten, J. B. Hull.
Hollad, J. Romney-terrace, Westminster.
Hills, T. Sandwich.
Holroyd, R. Halifax.
Humphries, J. Birmingham.
Hunt, R. and J. Sharp, Lombard-street.
Hunt, H. J. Exning, Cambridgeshire.
Hime, M. and W. Kewley, Manchester.
Jacobs, M. Charles-street, Soho-square.
Johnson, R. Jun. Ripon.
Johnson, J. Sheffield.
Kemp, J. Cowlings, Suffolk.
King, F. Richard-street, Commercial Road.
Lambden, H. and W. Collins, St. George's, Gloucestershire.
Langdon, R. Yeovil.
Lee, J. and Co. Bread-street.
Leagh, P. Wincham, Cheshire.
Linfoot, M. Leeds.
Mathews, T. Bishopwearmouth.
Marshall, J. Manchester.
Mitchell, W. Plaistow.
Morgan, P. and A. Strather, Crescent, Minories.
Maddock, E., R. Quinn, and J. Uniacke, Liverpool.
Munkhouse, E. S. G. and M. A. Gorman, London.
Norne, T. Shepton Beauchamp, Somersetshire.
Oakes, C. and T. Willington, Tamworth.
Oaster, B. Guiseley, Yorkshire
Ollerenshaw, S. Ashton-under-Lyne.
Parkin, W. Nafferton, Yorkshire
Parker, W. Bridgewater.
Parks, B. Halliford.
Panter, S. Milton, Kent.
Prebble, J. jun. Bow.
Quafe, W. Arundel.
Rains, J. S. Wapping Wall.
Richards, D. Jewin-street, Cripgate.
Richards, S. Beaconsfield.
Robinson, W. and T. Chelsea.
Roantree, W. Prince's street, Westminster.
Rothwell, J. Arnold, Yorkshire.
Sanderson, J. Sutton, and T. Masters, Potton, Beds.
Scholey, R. Paternoster-row.
Shore, E. Chardstock, Dorsetshire
Smith, D. and J. Hampshire, Kirkburton, Yorkshire.
Smith, T. R. Oxford.
Smith, B. and N. Redhead, Penrith.
Smithers, J. Leeds.
Southey, W. Kennington-lane.
Standish, L. H. Bishopsgate Without,
Stanway, J. Leominster,
Swainson, J. Manor-row, East Smithfield.
Tate, M. Thalford, Gloucestershire.
Trokes, N. Liverpool.
Thompson, T. K. and T. Nether Compton, Somersetshire.
Trenam, R. Nawton, Westmorland.
Trokes, M. Liverpool.
Tuckett, J. and E. H. Bristol.
Waddington, H. Bridge-street, Blackfriars.
Watts, P. Gosport.
Wainwright, J. Birmingham.
Walker, W. Norwich.
Weston, J. and T. G. Kendall, Liverpool.
White, G. Great Driffield.
Whitehead, G. jun. and G. Clarke, Basinghall-street.
Wilkins, S. High Wycombe.
Wilkinson, J. Appledore.
Wood, J. Walsall.
Woodroof, J. Gun-street.
Yate, J. Worcester.
Younge, E. Watton

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

***Results from Observations made in London for the Month of July*, 1820.**

	Mean.	Maximum.	Days of the Month.	Wind.	Minimum.	Days of the Month.	Wind.	Range.	Greatest Variation in 24 hours.	Days of the Mth.
Barometer	29·78	30·06	1	N.E.	29·23	18	S.E.	0·83	0·40	17
Thermometer.	62·32	83°	31	S.W.	46½°	5	N.E.	36½°	24½	16
Thermomet. hygrometer	31·96	73½	29	W.	8½	3	N.W.	65½	47½	4

Prevailing winds,—Variable.
Number of days on which rain has fallen, 12.
Fall of rain, &c. 2·544 inches.

Clouds.

Cirrus.	Cirro-stratus.	Cirro-cumulus.	Cumulus.	Cumulo-stratus.	Nimbus.
7	17	11	28	11	8

Cloudy, but fine, warm, dry weather prevailed during the greater part of the month. The barometer, excepting on two or three days, was very high and steady. The temperature, for the first eight or nine days, was rather low; it then fluctuated, (the diurnal maximum being sometimes above and sometimes below 70°) till the 24th, when it increased gradually from that day to the end of the month. In the early part of the month the wind blew chiefly from the E. and N.E. but towards the close from the W. and N.W. Only 0·24 of an inch of rain fell in the course of the first fifteen days, the remainder fell chiefly in remarkably heavy showers between the 16th and 20th. A very sudden increase of temperature took place on the former day, the maximum for the day (77½°) occurred at 10 A.M., and was immediately succeeded by a heavy thunder shower from the S.S.W. Another thunder shower also passed over from the W.N.W. in the evening of the latter day. On the 30th we were visited by a very severe thunder storm, accompanied with heavy rain from the S.S.W. It began about 11 P.M. and lasted till 12½ A.M. The lightning was vivid in the extreme, and continued without intermission, enveloping the atmosphere in one uninterrupted blaze of light the whole of the time. The claps of thunder were in quick succession, but only a few of them were particularly loud. The fall of rain amounted to 0·39 of an inch. The mercury in the barometer, in the course of the day, fell about a quarter of an inch.—The maximum of temperature was 79½°, but at the time the storm commenced, the thermometer was at 67° only, several lightshowers of rain having previously fallen.

St. John's Square, A. E.
Aug. 11, 1820.

Summary Meteorological View of the preceding 3 months, at Sandwich, in Kent.

Months.	Greatest heat.	Great. cold.	Highest Barometer.	Wind.	Lowest Barometer.	Wind.	Days of Month.	Depth of Rain in inches and parts.	Days assignable to				Prevailing Winds.	Remarks.
									Rain.	Snow and Hail.	Clouds.	Fine or Clear.		
March,	65	30	29,92	E.	28,08	N. W.	16 & 2	·25	6	4	13	8	N.W. & W.	Violent storm with low bar.
April,	74	31	30,25	N.E.	28,70	W.	24 & 9	1·25	9		2	19	W. & N.E.	Rapid changes of hygrom.
May,	84	29	30,25	N.E.	28,55	W.	24& 30	2·88	16	1	8	6	S.W. & W.	Vegetation injured by frost on 29th.

The solar spots have at times been conspicuous, by aid of the telescope, during the preceding period. The injury done to vegetation by the ungenial frosts of May, I find has been but partially endured: the cherry blossom experienced the unkindly visitation most keenly. The general appearance of the county of Kent is propitious and satisfactory. W. W.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN AUGUST.

ONE topic, that of the Bill of Pains and Penalties against the Queen, has engrossed the attention of England and Europe during the current month. The vital Question of Parliamentary Reform—the atrocities at Manchester——the Sentences on Mr. Hunt and his co-patriots—the increase of Barracks—the weight of Taxes—the packing of Juries—the Trial of Major Cartwright and his co-patriots—even the glorious events of the Spanish and Neapolitan revolutions—the daring manifestoes of Russia—and the growing spirit of resistance in France, have all been forgotten and overlooked, and the questions about the Queen, adapted in different bearings to different objects and capacities, have absorbed the faculties and passions of the people.

As the whole of the proceedings appear from day to day in every Newspaper, and will be collected into a hundred forms for temporary and permanent reading, it would be a work of supererogation to encumber our pages with them. We have preserved *the Letter of the Queen*, which includes a view of the entire case, in a style of language, and an exhibition of argument, which will command the attention of the latest posterity.

If any similar condensed view of the arguments on the other side should appear, we shall gladly give it place; but at present it stands unopposed, except by the speech of the Attorney General, Gifford, in opening the case in the House of Lords. But as this speech is that of an hired advocate, bound as such to aggravate the circumstances, and is founded on evidence which on examination may be impeached, we have not considered it as a document fit to oppose to that of the Queen. Nor do the nation at large admit that even the fact of adultery, if proved, would operate as a moral justification of certain degrees of improper conduct in a husband to his wife; and the fair sex, while they dispute step by step, the veracity of the Italian and purchased witnesses, refer on every point of difficulty to the original provocation, and to the questionable conduct of the adverse party. Again, the competency of the Lords as constituted is questioned by others, and the injustice of an *ex post facto* law is agreed to by all; while the unpopularity of the ministry, and the sentiments held by the world of certain of its leading members, as Castlereagh, Wellington, Sidmouth, and others who are the authors of the measure, have considerable influence on the question.

If the nation were polled the votes would be twenty to one in favour of the Queen, and if the female part, perhaps fifty to one; yet in this state of public opinion, and with public feeling in a degree of feverish excitement, have ministers persevered. Of the result, or rather results, it is impossible to guess. If the bill is passed in the Lords, it may not be entertained in the Commons; but if it passes both houses, and *the King should give his consent*, public opinion and the paramount feelings of natural justice, which mete equally between a husband and a wife, and a wife and a husband, will deprive the victor both of glory and advantage. Unhappily, however, the Rubicon has been passed!

The first witness examined was a discarded footman of the Queen's, of the name of Majocci. This fellow answered very well during his examination in chief, and proved that her Majesty had lived in close familiarity with Bergami, and that very questionable circumstances took place in regard to their manner of sleeping, &c.; but on his cross-examination, he forgot almost every thing, and at length it appeared that he was no stranger in England, as had been at first supposed, and had spoken to different persons of her Majesty, as an "excellent woman," and of the offers made him to appear against her.

The next witnesses, were the captain and the mate of a ship in which her Majesty made a voyage in the Levant. They certified in regard to her Majesty and Bergami sleeping on different couches under the same tent, &c.; but as it appeared that one was to receive 1000, and the other 800 dollars a month, for his attendance as a witness, the public attach little if any credibility to such evidence.

Two Captains in the English Navy, with whom the Princess sailed in the Mediterranean proved that her conduct was devoid of suspicion.

A waiter at an inn at Trieste stated that he saw Bergami come out of the Princess's bed-chamber in a morning: and a chambermaid at Carlsruhe, stated that she saw the Princess sitting on his bed with his arm round her neck, and she gave other evidence for the purpose of creating disgusting associations, but which had no direct connection with the Princess. The effect, however, of this evidence was lost by the sensibility of the House, on the cross-examination by which the witness was not permitted to state where she then lived, the secrecy relating to which leads naturally to suspicions of undue confederacy.

In truth, these witnesses on the ground of protecting them against public indignation, are lodged together, as so many prisoners, under guard in some houses behind the House of Lords; and this circumstance, their being thus herded together, their different sense of religious obligation, the power held over them by the prosecutors, &c. have created a feeling of indignation against them, and a prejudice against their testimony, which renders their examination rather matter of prurient curiosity and subject for ridicule, than of argument and inference. To render them respectable and independent, they ought to be allowed to go at large, for it is impossible to determine to what extent their FEARS, (to say nothing of their HOPES) may operate on their testimony; while they are thus in a foreign land, in the power and custody of prosecutors, who constitute the government of the country.

Again, and again, we lament that passion and prejudice have so misdirected the public councils as to lead to such discussions and dissensions.

But another circumstance has destroyed the credit of the House with the public, and the loss of credit in the judges is palpably fatal to the avowed purpose of the trial,—we mean the denial of a list and description of the witnesses, and of the places where the criminal acts were committed; while the refusal of this information, (the withholding of which from any accused party or any defendant is manifestly unjust) joined to other suspicious circumstances in regard to the witnesses, seem likely to render inefficient the most positive testimony and consequently the exaltation of the Queen in the opinion of the public may be inevitable, whatever may be decided by her formal judges, with a view to her degradation.

When this sheet was put to press the Lords had been debating two days on the degree in which they might limit and fetter the cross-examination, in which debate the Lords Erskine and Grey have done great honour to their principles.

Of the talents displayed by Messrs. BROUGHAM and DENMAN it is impossible to speak in terms of sufficient praise; nor of the zeal and fidelity of Alderman WOOD and Dr. PARR, and of tens of thousands of people in the interest of her Majesty.

LETTER OF THE QUEEN TO THE KING.

SIR,

After the unparalleled and unprovoked persecution which, during a series of years, has been carried on against me under the name and authority of your Majesty, and which persecution, instead of being mollified by time, time has rendered only more and more malignant and unrelenting, it is not without a great sacrifice of private feeling that I now, even in the way of remonstrance, bring myself to address this letter to your Majesty. But, bearing in mind that Royalty rests on the basis of public good: that to this paramount consideration all others ought to submit; and aware of the consequences that may result from the present unconstitutional, illegal, and hitherto unheard of proceedings; —with a mind thus impressed, I cannot refrain from laying my grievous wrongs once more before your Majesty, in the hope that the justice which your Majesty may, by evil-minded Counsellors, be still disposed to refuse to the claims of a dutiful, faithful, and injured wife, you may be induced to yield to considerations connected with the honour and dignity of your Crown, the stability of your Throne, the tranquillity of your dominions, the happiness and safety of your just and loyal people, whose generous hearts revolt at oppression and cruelty, and especially when perpetrated by a perversion and a mockery of the laws.

A sense of what is due to my character and sex forbids me to refer minutely to the real causes of our domestic separation, or to the numerous unmerited insults offered me previously to that period; but, leaving to your Majesty to reconcile with the marriage vow the act of driving, by such means, a wife from beneath your roof, with an infant in her arms, your Majesty will permit me to remind you, that that act was entirely your own; that the separation, so far from being sought for by me, was a sentence pronounced upon me without any cause assigned, other than that of your own inclinations, which, as your Majesty was pleased to allege, were not under your control.

Not to have felt, with regard to myself, chagrin at this decision of your Majesty, would have argued great insensibility to the obligations of decorum; not to have dropped a tear in the face of that beloved child, whose future sorrows were then but too easy to foresee, would have marked me as unworthy of the name of mother; but, not to have submitted to it without repining would have indicated a consciousness of demerit, or a want of those feelings which belong to affronted and insulted female honour.

The "tranquil and comfortable society," tendered to me by your Majesty formed, in my mind, but a poor compensation for the grief occasioned by considering the wound given to public morals in the fatal example produced by the indulgence of your Majesty's inclinations; more especially when I contemplated the disappointment of the nation, who had so munificently provided for our union—who had fondly cherished such pleasing hopes of happiness arising from that union, and who had hailed it with such affectionate and rapturous joy.

But, alas! even tranquillity and comfort were too much for me to enjoy. From the very threshold of your Majesty's mansion the mother of your child was pursued by spies, conspirators, and traitors, employed, encouraged, and rewarded to lay snares for the feet, and to plot against the reputation and life, of her whom your Majesty had so recently and so solemnly vowed to honour, to love, and to cherish.

In withdrawing from the embraces of my parents, in giving my hand to the son of George the Third, and the heir-apparent to the British throne, nothing less than a voice from Heaven would have made me fear injustice or wrong of any kind.—What, then, was my astonishment at finding that treasons against me had been carried on and matured, perjuries against me had been methodized and embodied, a secret tribunal had been held, a trial of my actions taken place, and a decision had been made upon those actions, without my having been informed of the nature of the charge, or of the names of the witnesses? And what words can express the feelings excited by the fact, that this proceeding was founded on a request made, and on evidence furnished, by order of the father of my child, and my natural as well as legal guardian and protector?

Notwithstanding, however, the unprecedented conduct of that tribunal—conduct which has since undergone, even in Parliament, severe and unanswered animadversions, and which has been also censured in minutes of the Privy Council—notwithstanding the secrecy of the proceedings of this tribunal—notwithstanding the strong temptation to the giving of false evidence against me before it—notwithstanding that there was no opportunity afforded me of rebutting that evidence—notwithstanding all these circumstances, so decidedly favourable to my enemies—even this secret tribunal acquitted me of all crime, and thereby pronounced my principal accusers to have been guilty of the grossest perjury. But it was now (after the trial was over) discovered that the nature of the tribunal was such as to render false swearing before it *not legally criminal!* And thus, at the suggestion and request of your Majesty, had been created, to take cognizance of and try my conduct, a tribunal competent to administer oaths, competent to examine witnesses on oath, competent to try, competent to acquit or condemn, and competent, moreover, to screen those who had sworn falsely against me from suffering the pains and penalties which the law awards to wilful and corrupt perjury. Great as my indignation naturally must have been at this shameful evasion of law and justice, that indignation was lost in pity for him who could lower his princely plumes to the dust by giving his countenance and favour to the most conspicuous of those abandoned and notorious perjurers.

Still there was one whose upright mind nothing could warp, in whose breast injustice never found a place, whose hand was always ready to raise the unfortunate, and to rescue the oppressed. While that good and gracious father and Sovereign remained in exercise of his Royal functions, his unoffending daughter-in-law had nothing to fear. As long as the protecting hand of your late ever-beloved and ever-lamented father was held over me, I was safe. But the melancholy event which deprived the nation of the active exertions of its virtuous King, bereft me of friend and protector, and all hope of future tranquillity and safety. To calumniate your innocent wife was now the shortest road to Royal favour; and to betray her was to lay the sure foundation of boundless riches and titles of honour. Before claims like these, talent, virtue, long services, your own personal friendships, your Royal engagements, promises, and pledges, written as well as verbal, melted into air. Your Cabinet was founded on this basis. You took to your Councils men, of whose persons, as well as whose principles, you had invariably expressed the strongest dislike. The interest of the nation, and even your own feeling, in all other respects, were sacrificed to the gratification of your desire to aggravate my sufferings, and ensure my humiliation. You took to your councils and to your bosom men whom you hated, whose abandonment of, and whose readiness to sacrifice me were their only merits, and whose power has been exercised in a manner, and has been attended with consequences, worthy of its origin. From this unprincipled and unnatural union have sprung the manifold evils which this nation has now to endure, and which present a mass of misery and of degradation, accompanied with acts of tyranny and cruelty, rather than have seen which inflicted on his industrious, faithful, and brave people, your Royal father would have perished at the head of that people.

When to calumniate, revile, and betray me, became the sure path to honour and riches, it would have been strange indeed if calumniators, revilers, and traitors, had not abounded. Your Court became much less a scene of polished manners and refined intercourse, than of low intrigue and scurrility. Spies, Bacchanalian tale-bearers and foul conspirators, swarmed in those places which had before been the resort of sobriety, virtue, and honour.

To enumerate all the various privations and mortifications which I had to endure—all the insults that were wantonly heaped upon me, from the time of your elevation to the Regency, to that of my departure for the Continent—would be to describe every species of personal offence that can be offered to, and every pain short of bodily violence that can be inflicted on any human being. Bereft of parent, brother, and father-in-law, and my husband for my deadliest foe: seeing those who have promised me support bought by rewards to be amongst my enemies; restrained from accusing my foes in the face of the world, out of regard for the character of the father of my child, and from a desire to prevent her happiness from being disturbed; shunned from motives of selfishness by those who were my natural associates; living in obscurity, while I ought to have been the centre of all that was splendid; thus humbled, I had one consolation left—the love of my dear and only child. To permit me to enjoy this was too great an indulgence—To see my daughter; to fold her in my arms; to mingle my tears with hers; to receive her cheering caresses, and to hear from her lips assurances of never-ceasing love:—thus to be comforted, consoled, upheld, and blessed, was too much to be allowed me. Even on the slave mart the cries of "Oh! my mother, my mother! Oh my child, my child!" have prevented a separation of the victims of avarice. But your advisers, more inhuman than the slave-dealers, remorselessly tore the mother from the child.

Thus bereft of the society of my child, or reduced to the necessity of imbittering her life by struggles to preserve that society, I resolved on a temporary absence, in the hope that time might restore me to her in happier days.—Those days, alas! were never to come. To mothers—and those mothers who have been suddenly bereft of the best and most affectionate and only daughters—it belongs to estimate my sufferings and my wrongs. Such mothers will judge of my affliction upon hearing of the death of my child, and upon my calling to recollection the last look, the last words, and all the affecting circumstances of our separation. Such mothers will see the depth of my sorrow. Every being with a heart of humanity in its bosom will drop a tear in sympathy with me. And will not the world, then, learn with indignation, that this event, calculated to soften the hardest heart, was the signal for new conspiracies, and indefatigable efforts for the destruction of this afflicted mother? Your Majesty had torn my child from me; you had deprived me of the power of being at hand to succour her; you had taken from me the possibility of hearing of her last prayers for her mother, you saw me bereft, forlorn and broken-hearted; and this was the moment you chose for redoubling your persecutions.

Let the world pass its judgment on the constituting of a commission, in a foreign country, consisting of inquisitors, spies, and informers, to discover, collect, and arrange matters of accusation against your wife, without any complaint having been communicated to her; let the world judge of the employment of ambassadors in such a business, and of enlisting of foreign courts in the enterprize; but on the measures which have been adopted to give final effect to these preliminary proceedings it is for me to speak; it is for me to remonstrate with your Majesty: it is for me to apprize you of my determination.

I have always demanded a *fair trial.* This is what I now demand, and this is refused me. Instead of a fair trial, I am to be subjected to a sentence by the Parliament, passed in the shape of *a law.* Against this I protest, and upon the following grounds:—

The injustice of refusing me a clear and distinct charge, of refusing me the names of the witnesses, of refusing me the names of the places where the alledged acts have been committed; these are sufficiently flagrant and revolting; but it is against the *constitution of the court itself* that I most solemnly protest.

Whatever may be the precedents as to Bills of Pains and Penalties, none of them, except those relating to the queen of Henry the Eighth, can apply here; for here your Majesty is the *plaintiff.* Here it is intended by the Bill to do you what you deem *good*, and to do *me great harm.* You have conveyed to this House written documents sealed up. A Secret Committee of the House have examined these documents. They have reported that there are grounds of proceeding; and then the House, merely upon that report, have brought forward a Bill containing the most outrageous slanders on me, and sentencing me to divorce and degradation.

The injustice of putting forth this Bill to the world six weeks before it is even proposed to afford me an opportunity of contradicting its allegations is too manifest not to have shocked the nation: and, indeed, the proceedings, even thus far, are such as to convince every one that no justice is intended me. But if none of these proceedings—if none of these clear indications of a determination to do me wrong had taken place, I should see in the constitution of the House of Lords itself, a certainty that I could expect no justice at its hands.

Your Majesty's Ministers have *advised* this prosecution; they are responsible for the advice they give; they are liable to *punishment* if they fail to make good their charges; and not only are they part of my *judges*, but it is they who have *brought in the Bill*; and it is too notorious that they have *always a majority* in the House; so that, without any other, here is ample proof that the House will decide in favour of the Bill, and, of course against me.

But further, there are reasons for your Ministers having a majority in this case, and which reasons do not apply to common cases. Your Majesty is the *plaintiff*; to you it belongs to appoint and to elevate Peers. Many of the present Peers have been raised to that dignity by yourself, and almost the whole can be, at your will and pleasure, further elevated. The far greater part of the Peers hold, by themselves or their families, offices, pensions, and other emoluments, solely at the will and pleasure of your Majesty, and these, of course, your Majesty can take away whenever you please. There are more than *four-fifths* of the Peers in this situation, and there are many of them who might thus be deprived of the far better part of their incomes.

If, contrary to all expectation, there should be found, in some Peers, likely to amount to a majority, a disposition to reject the Bill, some of these Peers may be ordered away to their ships, regiments, governments, and other duties; and which is an equally alarming power, new Peers may be created for the purpose, and give their vote in the decision.—That your Majesty's Ministers would advise these measures, if found necessary to render this prosecution successful, there can be very little doubt, seeing that they have hitherto stooped at nothing, however unjust or odious.

To regard such a body as a *Court of Justice*, would be to calumniate that sacred name; and for me to suppress an expression of my opinion on the subject, would be tacitly to lend myself to an imposition upon the nation and the world.

In the House of Commons I can discover no better grounds of security. The power of your Majesty's Ministers is the same in both Houses; and your Majesty is well acquainted with the fact, that a majority of this House is composed of persons placed in it by the Peers and by your Majesty's Treasury.

It really gives me pain to state these things to your Majesty; and, if it gives your Majesty pain, I beg that it may be observed and remembered, that the statement has been forced from me. I must either protest against this mode of trial, or by tacitly consenting to it, suffer my honour to be sacrificed. No innocence can secure the accused if the Judges and Jurors be chosen by the accuser; and if I were tacitly to submit to a tribunal of this description, I should be instrumental in my own dishonour.

On these grounds I protest against this species of trial. I demand a trial in a Court where the Jurors are taken impartially from amongst the people, and where the proceedings are open and fair. Such a trial I court, and to no other will I willingly submit. If your Majesty persevere in the present proceedings, I shall, even in the House of Parliament, face my accusers, but I shall regard any decision they make against me as not in the smallest degree reflecting on my honour; and I will not, except compelled by actual force, submit to any sentence which shall not be pronounced by a *Court of Justice.*

I have now frankly laid before your Majesty a statement of my wrongs, and a declaration of my views and intention. You have cast upon me every slur to which the female character is liable. Instead of loving, honouring, and cherishing me agreeably to your solemn vow, you have pursued me with hatred and scorn, and with all the means of destruction. You wrested from me my child, and with her my only comfort and consolation. You sent me sorrowing through the world, and even in my sorrows pursued me with unrelenting persecution. Having left me nothing but my innocence, you would now, by a mockery of justice, deprive me even of the reputation of possessing that. The poisoned bowl and the poniard are means more manly than perjured witnesses and partial tribunals; and they are less cruel, inasmuch as life is less valuable than honour. If my life would have satisfied your Majesty, you should have had it on the sole condition of giving me a place in the same tomb with my child: but since you would send me dishonoured to the grave, I will resist the attempt with all the means that it shall please God to give me.

(Signed) CAROLINE, REGINA.

Brandenburgh House,
Aug. 7, 1820.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

A MEETING of the County of Middlesex was held within the month at Hackney, to consider the propriety of voting an Address to the Queen. Mr. P. Moore addressed the company in a very energetic speech, and concluded with moving the following resolutions, which were eloquently seconded by the Rev. Dr. Parr, and an address founded on them was agreed to.

"1.—That this Meeting do vote an Address to her Majesty the Queen, to congratulate her Majesty upon her arrival in this Country, to condole with her upon the sufferings her Majesty has experienced, and the persecutions she has undergone; and at the some time to express our admiration at the proofs which her Majesty has given in her conduct, of that frankness, integrity, and generosity of character, which so well entitle her to the affection and to the support of all ranks of the community.

"2.—That the Bill of Pains and Penalties against her Majesty the Queen, lately introduced into the House of Lords, is replete with matter of alarm, both in its present effects, and in its more remote probable consequences.

"3.—That the Queen, as a subject, ought to have the same advantages as other subjects, in the fair and equal protection of the laws.

"4.—That by the present Bill of Pains and Penalties, her Majesty is placed out of that protection of the existing laws, of which, without injustice, the most humble subject cannot be deprived.

"5.—That the Government of these Realms is administered by a King, whose power is limited by law; but that a regal power so limited, and an arbitrary Legislature, are totally incompatible.

"6.—That the present Bill of Pains and Penalties against her Majesty the Queen partakes, in its spirit and its character, more of the nature of a despotic, than of a free Government.

"7.—That the vague manner in which the charges against her Majesty are stated in the Bill, leads us to suppose that an attempt will be made to infer the guilt of adultery from a multitude of loose and incoherent particulars, rather than to prove it by any specific act of criminality.

"8.—That all the dearest interests of the country, both present and future, both in immediate certainty and in more remote probability, require, that the Bill of Pains and Penalties should be withdrawn from the House of Lords, and that her Majesty should without delay be established in all her prerogatives, rights, privileges, and immunities, as Queen Consort of these Realms."

The Meeting was afterwards addressed by Mr. Whitbread, M. P. for the County, Sir F. Burdett, and Mr. Hobhouse. A vote of thanks was voted to Alderman Wood, for the conduct he had manifested towards her Majesty.

A Court of Common Council was lately held at the Guildhall, for taking into consideration the refusal of the House of Lords to receive the petition of the last Court, against the Bill of Pains and Penalties, now pending against the Queen, at which it was unanimously resolved that some immediate proceedings should be adopted in reference to it; and it was afterwards resolved by a large majority, that a petition should be presented to the House of Lords, reiterating the prayer of the former petition, and remonstrating against its rejection.

The Regent's Canal, surrounding London for commercial and *military* purposes, was formally opened, since our last, with great splendour. This canal, which has been nearly seven years completing, unites all the principal canals in the kingdom with the river Thames, and has cost upwards of half a million sterling. From its commencement to the termination, at Limehouse, it extends nearly nine miles, and passes through a tunnel about three quarters of a mile in length, under Islington Hill, and beneath the bed of the New River.

Aug. 15.—Large bodies of military marched into London and all the villages adjacent, to preserve tranquillity during the approaching legislative measures against the Queen.

— 17th. The House of Lords met after an adjournment to proceed with the Bill of Pains and Penalties against the Queen.

—— The Queen attended in person, accompanied by as large a concourse of the populace as ever was assembled in London.

— 18th.—Messrs. Brougham and Denman argued with great learning and ingenuity against the principle of the proposed bill.

— 19th.—The Attorney and Solicitor General opened the case against the Queen.

——An address presented to the Queen at her house in St. James's Square, by a deputation of the married ladies of the metropolis, which had been signed by upwards of 36,000 names.

— 22nd.—Evidence began to be heard in support of the case against the Queen.

An Address signed by 40,000 persons, from the Weavers of Spitalfields, presented by the President and Secretary of that Society, to the Queen.

——The County of Middlesex address presented to the Queen at Brandenburgh House, and attended by vast multitudes.

MARRIED.

Capt. Chalmers, of the Artillery, to Caroline Anne, daughter of Keene Stables, esq. of Abingdon-street, Westminster.

C. Hudson, esq. to Lucy Anne, daughter of the late Gen. Bouchier, of the Artillery.

John Haggard, LL.D. of Doctors Commons, to Miss Caroline Hodgson, of Bromley, Middlesex.

G. Jenkins, esq. of Weymouth-street, Portland-place, to Miss Mary Gowe, of Edinburgh.

Capt. R. Melville Grindlay, of the E. I. Co.'s service, to Miss Maria Susanna Commerell, of Lower Berkeley-street.

Lieut. Col. Gordon, of the 5th Dragoon Guards, to Miss Anne Bilton, of York.

William Wiggins, esq. of Pullen's-row, Islington, to Miss E. Rivington, of Colebrooke-terrace.

The Rev. R. Taylor Hunt, to Miss Jones, both of Prince's-place, Kennington.

The Rev. T. Browne of Buntingford, to Miss Mary Salter, of Hammersmith.

Anthony Williams, esq. of Old Park Cottage, Bush-hill, Middlesex, to Miss Fanny Jewel, of St. Columb, Cornwall.

Charles Brooke Hunt, esq. of Norfolk-street, Park-lane, to Margaret, daughter of Edward Knowles, esq. of the Spring, Trelawney, Jamaica.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. W. Bowles, R.N. to the Hon. Francis Temple, daughter of the late Viscount Palmerston.

J. W. Donne, esq. of London, to Miss Hasselhurst, of Haughton Regis, Bedfordshire.

Mr. Meadows, of the City-road, to Miss Anne Merewether, of Speenhamland, Berks.

E. R. Swaine, esq. of Herne-hill, to Miss Eliza Boord, of Bristol.

Mr. Thomas Scott of London, to Miss Mary Talbott, of Watford.

W. N. Cole, Esq. of Highbury-terrace, to Louisa, widow of John Whitbread, esq. of Edmonton.

Thomas Dew Jones, esq. of Upper Berkeley-street, to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Wharton, of Maidenhead Bridge.

Mr. George Stockdale, of Tottenham-court-road, to Miss Elizabeth Jermyn, of Harwich.

Mr. W. Price, of Aldermanbury, to Miss Elizabeth Powles, of St. Nicholas-square, Hereford.

Robert Finch, esq. of Dolley's-hill, to Miss Mary Franklyn, of the Mint.

The Rev. F. Lloyd, of the Charter-house School, to Miss Frances Russell, of Helmdon, Northamptonshire.

Isaac Woodroffe, esq. of Godstone, Surrey, to Miss Willes, of Chelsham-court, Surrey.

Col. A. Woodford, of the Coldstream Guards, to Miss Frazer, daughter of C. H. F. esq. late Minister to the Circle of Lower Saxony.

At Camberwell, James Sidney, esq. to Miss Sacharissa Harvest, of Shepperton, Middlesex.

Major Gen. Sir George Townshend Welker, G.C.B. to Miss Helen Caldcleugh, of Broad Green House.

Charles Soames, esq of Newington-green, to Miss Jane Cattley, of Clapham.

Henry Metcalfe, esq. of Hill-street, Berkeley-square, to Miss Frances Jane, daughter of Martin Whish, esq. late Commissioner of Excise.

DIED.

At Oatlands, in her 54th year, Her Royal Highness the *Duchess of York*, half sister of the King of Prussia; and an amiable woman, but devoid of energy of character, and little known to the public.

In Grosvenor-place, *Henrietta Maria Powis*, Baroness Lilford.

At Brighton, 66, *James Clark*, esq. of Battersea-fields.

At Kingsbury, 58, *M. Pinero*, esq. of Charles-street, Cavendish square.

In Duke-street, Westminster, Mrs. *Hutton*, youngest daughter of the late Archbishop Hutton.

At Mitcham, 46, Mr. *George Sherriff*.

At Combe-house, Surrey, 63, *Beeston Long*, esq. one of the Directors of the Bank of England, and as an eminent and wealthy merchant, generally respected by his connections; but one of the leaders of that commercial party which kept in countenance the late wars against liberty, and thereby covered the finest portion of Europe with blood.

In the Tower, 37, *John Urquhart*, esq. of the Ordnance Office.

At Chelsea, Mrs. *Susan Evatt*, widow of William E. esq. of Mersham-street, Westminster.

At Blackheath, Miss *Green*.

In Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, 79, Mr. *J. Rutter*.

At Streatham, 71, the Rev. *Reynold Davis*, M.A.

In Park-street, Islington, 53, Mrs. *Witherby*, widow of Mr. George Henry W. of Birchin-lane.

At Wanstead, 47, *Ann*, wife of William Heritage, esq. of Mount-row, City-road.

In Lincoln's-inn Fields, 88, *John Barnes*, esq.

In Devonshire-street, Portland-place, *Elizabeth*, widow of Thomas Garland Murray, esq. of Upper Gower-street.

In East Smithfield, 70, Mr. *Joseph Metcalfe*.

At Croydon, *Benjamin Hooper*, one of the Society of Friends.

In Bouverie-street, 79, *James Dobie*, esq. Solicitor, and 34 years Secretary to the Scottish Corporation.

In the Fleet, S. *David*, a Chancery prisoner, after eleven years confinement; and the tenth person under similar circumstances since the decease of Williams, after thirty-three years' confinement.

At Frogmore, 50, Mr. *Serle*, twenty-four years footman to her late Majesty.

Richard Heatley, esq. 79, of Mincing Lane.

At Chelsea, 74, the Rev. *Thomas Pierson*, D.D. formerly senior minister of the established English Church at Amsterdam.

At Littleton, Middlesex, Mrs. *Wood*, wife of Thomas W. esq. deservedly esteemed and lamented for her extensive charities.

In Montague-place, Russel-square, 29, *Louisa*, wife of Philip Courtenay, esq. Barrister.

At Brighton, 25, *Robert Wells*, esq. of Chester-place, Kennington.

In Powis-place, 69, *James Lewis*, esq.

At Enfield, Mrs. *Thomas*, wife of the Rev. Thomas T. of Wareham, Dorset.

At Kew-green, 48, *George Hicks*, esq. one of the Magistrates of the Police, Bow-street.

At Ulcombe-place, 51, *Walter*, Marquis and Earl of Ormonde, in Ireland, and Baron Butler, of England, K. P. and Governor of the county of Kilkenny.

In the Hampstead-road, 52, Mr. *John Deering*, late of Aldersgate-street, apothecary. As a man, he was a sincere and steady friend; and as a medical practitioner, few have been more eminently successful.—Throughout the whole of his valuable life his character was justly esteemed, and his death will be deservedly regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

At Lambeth, 59, Mrs. *Goodbehere*, relict of the late esteemed Alderman Goodbehere:

And in a few days, at Wandsworth, 24, *Horatio Goodbehere*, esq. only son of the preceding; a gentleman of extraordinary attainments in music and in classical literature, and much respected by a large circle of connections. His death was occasioned by excessive affliction at the loss of his mother.

After a short illness, 61, Mr. *John Addison Newman*, many years keeper of Newgate, a man of some plausibility of manners, but a complying agent of the errors of the system of prison discipline, which have long been cherished by superior authority. The new regulations of Newgate, sanctioned in due form, are believed to be of his contrivance; and by these a man who is committed because he happens to be unable to get bail, is, *before trial*, shut out from the general access to his friends, except through close double gratings, at the distance of a yard.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. Dr. Carr, vicar, appointed Dean of Hereford.

The Rev. Charles Taylor, M.A. to the Prebend of Moreton Magna, in the Cathedral Church of Hereford.

Rev. Walter King Coker, B.A. to the vicarage of North Curry, in the diocese of Bath and Wells.

Rev. C. S. Bonnett, M.A. to the rectory of Avington, near Winchester.

Rev. John Edgar, to the rectory of Kirketon, Suffolk.

Rev. C. G. Jackson, to the vicarage of Histon St. Andrew, with Histon St. Etheldred, Cambridgeshire.

Rev. G. Williams, M.A. to the rectory of Kingston Seymour.

Rev. Ralph Spofforth, M.A. to the vicarage of Eastrington, near Howden, Yorkshire.

The Rev. F. Wrangham, M.A.F.R.S. to the archdeaconry of Cleveland, Yorkshire.

Rev. A. Luxmore, to the vicarage of Barnstaple.

Rev. Mr. Bathurst, to the valuable living of Barwick-in-Helmet.

The Hon. and Rev. Dr. Rice, to the rectory of Oddington, Gloucestershire.

Rev. James Davies, M.A. to the vicarage of Barrington Parva, Gloucestershire.

Rev. Elias Thackeray, to the living of Ardie, in the County of Louth.

Rev. Edward B. Lye, B.A. to the vicarage of Raunds, Northamptonshire.

Rev. Shirley Western, to be domestic chaplain to Lord Maynard; also to the rectory of Rivenhall, Essex.

The Hon. and Rev. A. Hobart, to the rectory of Walton, Leicestershire.

Rev. W. Cross, M.A. to the valuable living of Halesworth, cum Chediston, Suffolk.

Rev. George Pierce Richards, M.A. has been elected master of Beverley Grammar School.

Rev. David Williams, M.A. to hold the rectory of Bleadon, with that of Kingston Seymour, in the diocese of Bath and Wells.

Rev. William Crabtree, M.A. to the rectory of Checkendon, Oxfordshire.

Rev. William Smoult Temple, to the rectory of Meldon, Northumberland.

Rev. Dr. Keate, to the living of Stowey, Worcestershire.

Rev. Edward Howells, to a minor canonry in Hereford Cathedral.

Rev. Jeremy Day, M.A. to the rectory of Hetherset.

Rev. John Hugh Paisly Polson, M.A. to a prebendal stall in the Cathedral Church of Exeter.

Rev. James Rudge, D.D. of Limehouse, to be his Royal Highness Prince Leopold's chaplain.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

With all the Marriages and Deaths.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

ADDRESSES have lately been presented to the Queen from Sunderland and Morpeth, numerously signed.

An extract from her Majesty's answer to that of Sunderland, deserves notice for its powerful and constitutional remarks, and the identification of herself with the person and interests of every subject of the empire:

" Every person who can reflect upon the consequences of passing events, or who can read the danger of the future in the dark aspect of the present, must be convinced that the public welfare is, at this moment, intimately identified with the preservation of my rights and dignities as the Royal Consort of his Majesty. General tyranny usually begins with individual oppression. If the highest subject in the realm can be deprived of her rank and title—can be divorced, dethroned, and debased, by an act of arbitrary power, in the Form of a Bill of Pains and Penalties, the constitutional liberty of the kingdom will be shaken to its very base. The rights of the nation will be only a scattered wreck, and this once free people, like the meanest of slaves, must submit to the lash of an insolent domination."

A very dangerous epidemic has recently manifested itself in Sunderland.

An explosion of inflammable gas lately took place at Fawdon Colliery, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by which eleven men were severely burnt.

Married.] Mr. W. Wheatley, to Miss C. Pattison.—Mr. W. Dickinson, to Miss E. Davidson, of the Head of the side: all of Newcastle.—Francis Hutchinson, esq. of Newcastle, to Miss F. Losh, of Rouen.—Mr. J. Benny, of Newcastle, to Miss E. Curry, of Wallsend.—Mr. D. Curle, of Newcastle, to Miss J. S. Davis, of Portsmouth.—Mr. W. Stevenson, to Miss M. Forster, both of Gateshead.—Mr. G. Longstaff, to Miss J. Hardcastle, both of Sunderland.—Mr. T. Thompson, of Sunderland, to Miss M. Watson, of Newcastle.—Mr. T. Mathwin, to Miss M. Wake, of Toll-square, both of North Shields.—Mr. J. Tweddall, to Mrs. M. Brunskill, both of Darlington.—Mr. T. Curtis, of Bishopwearmouth, to Miss Ogle, of Appleby.—Mr. W. Worth, to Miss E. Gibbon, both of West Auckland.—Mr. W. Bainbridge, of Evenwood, to Miss M. Dodds, of Hilton Grange.—Mr. G. Rutherford, to Miss Jewett, both of Ebchester.—Mr. J. Hood, of Monkwearmouth Shore, to Miss M. Winter, of West Bolden.—Mr. W. Stobart, jun. of Picktree House, to Miss Hayton, of Bishop Wearmouth.—Mr. Clark, of Bedlington, to Miss H. Headley, of Callow-hill.

Died.] At Newcastle, 36, Mr. J. Middlemas, respected.—At the Head of the Butcher Bank, 73, Mr. J. Tulley.—78, Mr. P. Russell.—On the Dog Bank, 84, Mrs. E. Taylor.—In the New Road, Miss Atkinson.—In Percy-street, 88, Mrs. M. Nicholson.

At Durham, in South-street, 63, Mr. J. Allen.

At North Shields, 57, Mr. W. M'All.—Miss Heddon, of the Church way.—40, Mrs. R. Dixon, suddenly.—82, Mrs. A Lawther.—In Milburn-place, 73, Mrs. E. Pringle.—83, Mrs. J. Jowsey.—94, Mrs. A Swan.

At South Shields, 22, Mrs. R. White.—69, Mrs. Errington.—In Chapter-row, 80, Mr. Dolby.—84, Mrs. Halladay.—Mr. W. Parkins.—38, Mr. W. Clark, generally respected.—84, Mrs. Smith.

At Tynemouth, 83, Mrs. M. Passman.—84, Mr. J. Mitchell.

At Darlington, 70, Mrs. A. Wilkinson.

At Monkwearmouth, 63, Mr. W. Hall, suddenly.—64, Mr. S. Stoddart.

At Stockton, 70, Mrs. E. Dobson.—22, Mrs. E. Carrell.

At Elswick, John Hodgson, esq. much respected.—In Morallee, 76, Mr. T. Laidler.—At Harrogate, 52, Mr. R. Moxon.—At Neesham, 70, Mr. J. Dalton, suddenly.—At Low Barns, Mrs. Pemberton, wife of Richard P. esq.— At Ryton, 23, Miss A. Veatch.—At Chirton, Mr. G. Brown.—At Winlaton, 51, Mr. J. Armstrong.—At Swinburnecastle, Lieut.-Gen. L. S. Orde.

At Morpeth, Mr. Wm. Robson; he contributed anonymously to various periodical publications, and was the editor of the poems of Thomas Wittle, besides being the author of various poetical pamphlets, and a great number of manuscripts, all of which bear the marks of an intimate acquaintance with the human mind.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

A numerous and respectable body of freeholders of Cumberland of similar politics with Mr. Curwen, lately dined together at Roseley-hill, near Carlisle. Considerable discussion toook place, and Mr. Curwen in an admirable speech, reviewed the present posture of the agricultural and commercial interests, and proposed relief by laying an assessment upon funded property, as the only species capable of sustaining it.

Married.] Mr. W. Hall, to Miss J. Boustead; Mr. G. Pennington, to Miss G. Donaldson; Mr. W. Coulthard, to Miss M. Blacklock; Mr. W. Dorian, to Miss A. Musgrove; Mr. J. Emley, to Miss M. Thompson; Mr. W. Blaylock, to Miss E. Howe: Mr. R. Gardner, to Miss J. Harkness; Mr. W. Alcock, to Miss M. Shaw; Mr. W. Wholah, to Miss A. Green; Mr. R. Sewell, to Miss C. Kennedy; Mr. J. Corwen, to Miss E. Braithwaite: all of Carlisle.—Mr. T. Hornsby, to Miss R. Hobson, both of Penrith.— Mr. Hunter, to Miss M. Milner, of Penrith.—Mr. J. Wilson, to Miss M. F. Hodgson, both of Maryport.—Mr. J. Mirehouse, of Loweswater, to Miss J. Skaife, of Birkby.—Mr. W. Oliphant, of Lazonby, to Miss A. Tweedale.

Died.] At Carlisle, in Caldewbrow, 42, Mr. E. Robinson.—58, Mrs. M. Hannah.—62, Mr. W. Anderson.—56, Mr. H. Carrick.—67, Mr. A. Fletcher.—Mrs. E. Irving, of Caldcoats.—76, Mr. J. Harding.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. M. Sherwen.

At Penrith, Mrs. J. Boak.

At Brampton, 84, Mr. T. Milburn.—84, Mr. J. Little.

At Kelsoe, Mr. A. Marshall.

At Brunstock, 27, Miss B. Clementson, deservedly lamented.—At Hailforth, 74, William Saul, and 81, Jane Saul, member of the Society of Friends.—At Carlebar, 50, Mr. J. Weare. -At Morebattle, 70, Mr. A. Hoy.— At Birkby, 61, Mr. J. Rickerby, greatly repected.

YORKSHIRE.

A fatal and most extraordinary accident lately occurred at the Thorncliffe Iron works near Sheffield. The workmen were engaged in the midst of a thunder storm in casting for a steam engine a large iron shaft, of upwards of five tons weight. On pouring the metal into the mould prepared for its formation, it suddenly exploded; and three men were killed on the spot, and many severely injured, three of whom have since died. As this accident was occasioned by some physical connection between the mass of melted metal and the temporary disturbance of the atmosphere, it merits special attention, and further particulars are earnestly solicited.

The Lord Mayor of York recently felt considerable alarm from the receipt of a letter from Lord Sidmouth, acquainting him that no less than two hundred stand of arms were concealed in a certain house in York. The Mayor promptly issued his warrant for seizure; his officers as promptly obeyed, and secured "the stand of arms," which they found to be TWO HUNDRED TOY GUNS for the use of children!

Much angry feeling was lately manifested at Sheffield, in consequence of the Magistrates, refusing to comply with a requisition, and to allow the use of the town-hall, from which to address her Majesty. The inhabitants determined to meet there and no where else, deeming the hall public property. A numerous meeting did assemble, and a sympathising address was unanimously agreed to.

A machine has lately been invented for the purpose of spinning woollen yarn, much superior in fineness to any hitherto produced, and particularly adapted to fine bombazeens, &c. Ten guineas have been given to Mr. Stead of Kirkstall, near Leeds, by the Merino Society, for yarn spun by this machine. The pound of yarn produced 95 hanks, of 560 yards each in length, 53,200 yards, or 30 miles, and 400 yards to a pound of wool.

The quantity of sheep and lambs' wool imported into Great Britain, in the year ending the 5th of April, 1820, and charged with duty for home consumption was, at 7s. 11d. per cwt. or 1d. per lb. 13,513,024 lbs. and at 6d. per lb. 475,355 lbs. The aggregate value of woolen manufactures, and woolen yarn exported during the same period, was 6,899,6941, 6s. 5d.

Married.] Mr. J. Skipwith, to Miss H. F. Benson, both of York.—Dr. Faulding, to Mrs. Chapman, of Marine-row, both of Hull.— Mr. W. Massey, to Mrs. H. Wild; Mr. W. Clark, to Miss M. Royston: all of Leeds.— Mr. F. Wigglesworth, of Leeds, to Miss A. Thackney, of St. Anne's Hill, Burley.—Mr. J. Richardson, of Leeds, to Miss M. Barroby, of Baldersby.—Mr. D. Rider of Leeds, to Miss M. Henderson, of Kelsoe.—Mr. Mouscey, of Leeds, to Miss L. Heald, of Portwoodhouse.—Mr. T. Palmer, of Leeds, to Miss L. Mallinson, of Sheffield, both of the Society of Friends.—Mr. W. Robinson, of Halifax, to Miss Woodhead, of Brighouse.—Mr. J. Stead, of Halifax, to Miss E. Harrison, of Halton.—Mr. W. Knowles, to Miss R. Netherwood.—Mr. W. Windle, to Miss A. Cork, both of Skipton.—Mr. P. Featherstone, to Miss Jaram, both of Howden.—Mr. S. Webster, of Morley, to Miss J. Bell, of Portington.—John Sparrow Stovin, esq. of Whitgift Hall, to Miss R. M. Green, of Portugal-house, Birmingham. Mr. J. Everingham, of Cottingham, to Miss Watson, of Ferriby.—Mr. J. Dinsdale, of Gayle, to Miss Metcalfe, of Butterside.—Mr. D. Green, jun. of Minskip Lodge, to Miss S. Rothwell, of Wakefield.—Mr. A. Burton, to Miss C. Wood, both of Alverthorpe.—Mr. Armitage, of Kirkheaton, to Miss E. Bailey, of Battye Ford.

Died.] At York, Mrs. J. Scruton, much respected.—19, Miss D. Graham, esteemed.—77, Mrs. Robinson.

At Hull, 63, Michael Andrews, esq.—58. Mr. W. Bell.

At Wakefield, 62, Mrs. B. Thompson.—Mrs. Fernandes.—Mrs. Hitchon.

At Bradford, 71, Mr. W. Dufton, deservedly respected.

At Knaresborough, 39, Mr. Parr, suddenly.

At Bridlington Quay, 47, Lois, wife of Bethell Boyes, esq. of Eustburn.

At Acomb, Mr. R. Clarke, respected.—At Rigton, 70, Mr. J. Waddington.—At Helmsley, Miss C. Sigsworth.—At Roundhay, 51, Aurelia Ann, wife of J. B. Ansley, esq.—At Thurlston, Mrs. Burrell, of Thorne's Lane, Wakefield.—At Gulling, 91, Mr. W. Redhead.—At Marthwaite, R. Willan, esq.

LANCASHIRE.

At the late Manchester Quarter Sessions, the Rev. R. Hay, chairman, Samuel Cheetham, an inhabitant of Oldham, was convicted of uttering treasonable expressions, on the oath of two soldiers, to the rejection of the oaths of two witnesses, who maintained that the alledged words had never been uttered. Two other men of the names of Winterbottom and Whitaker, were tried for an assault committed on a soldier named Connel; they were committed on the evidence of the soldiers, though much and severe provocation was adduced as the cause, and followed by considerable mal-treatment. Cheetham was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, and Whitaker and Winterbottom, to two years, and to find sureties.

An address numerously signed, has been forwarded to the Queen from Liverpool.

The seventy-seventh Conference of the Wesleyan Methodists, was lately held at Liverpool; the Rev. Jabez Bunting, A.M. President. A representative from the American General Conference, one from the Irish, and upwards of 300 ministers were present.

Married.] Mr. T. Tinling, to Miss E. Chew; Mr. G. O. Smith, to Miss Smith: all of Manchester.—Mr. J. Goadsby, of Manchester, to Mrs. Wright, jun. of Ollarton.—Mr. Holt, of Manchester, to Miss Ashe, of Walton Breck, near Liverpool.—R. Walker Rusforth, esq. of Manchester, to Miss E. Gill, of the Crescent, Salford.—Mr. P. Duffey, to Miss Burns; Mr. J. Filkins, to Miss Robinson; Mr. T. Fisher, to Miss M. A. Barker; Mr. T. Davies, to Miss A. Richardson; Mr. W. Wilson, to Miss S. May; all of Liverpool.—Mr. T. Dutton, of Liverpool, to Miss E. Woolfall, of Garstang.—Mr. Fernihough, of Liverpool, to Miss Salt, of Wem.—Mr. J. Highfield, of Liverpool, to Miss L. Barrow, of Stand, Pilkington. -Mr. J. Betteley, of Liverpool, to Miss A. Harrison, of Stapeley.—Mr. J. Peck, of Gateacre, to Miss S. Hardman, of Bold-street, Liverpool.—Jeremiah Horsefall, esq. of Rushworth-hall, to Miss Ann Tomlin, of Stanley-house, Clithero.—Mr. A. Huddlestone, of Millthorp, to Miss Scales, of Kendall.

Died.] At Manchester, in Mosley-street, the Rev. William Hawkes, greatly lamented. Mrs. R. Walker.

At Liverpool, 52, Mr. E. Seddon.—In Dennison-street, 45, Mrs. J. Edwards.—In Gerard-street, 55, Mr. R. Gregory.—47, Mr. A. Platt.—In Concert-street, Mr. W. Whitby.—29, Mr. G. Ledson.—Mr. F. Turner, of Sheffield.—76, Mr. T. Bunnell, of the Old Church-yard.—47, James Penny, esq.—In Duke-street, 51, Lady Barton, wife of Sir Wm. B.

At Wigan, 88, Mrs. Acton.—Mr. W. Strickland, respected.

At Blackburn, 21, Mr. W. Pomfret, deservedly respected.

At Westhoughton, 90, Mr. T. Watmough, much respected.—At Hulme, 44, Mr. J. Jackson, greatly regretted. —At Chorlton, 44, Mr. T. Atherton.—At Kirkby, 87, Mr. W. Holden.—At Edge-hill, 36, Mr. R. Roberts.

CHESHIRE.

Chester and the neighbourhood were lately visited by one of the severest storms of rain and wind, accompanied by several loud claps of thunder, that was ever witnessed by the oldest inhabitant. It came on about one o'clock in the day, and continued with unabating violence for two hours. The rain, which fell in absolute sheets, drifted by the wind, in a few minutes embodied itself in the streets, and spurning the aqueducts, rolled along from side to side with the impetuosity of a mountain torrent, inundating shops, cellars, and houses.

Married.] Mr. T. Williams, to Miss P. Lewis, both of Chester.—Mr. Broady, of Northwich, to Miss S. Allen, of the Low, near Congleton.—Mr. W. Dod, of Eaton, to Miss Brown, of Tarporley.—Mr. S. Gibson, to Miss S. Smith, of Davenham.

Died.] At Chester, Mrs. Parry, of Dublin.

In Nicholas-street, Mrs. Fletcher.—In Foregate-street, 80, Mr. Bailey.

At Stockport, Mr. P. Wilde, deservedly lamented.

At Frodsham, Mrs. T. Pickering.

At Burton-hall, Mrs. Congrave, wife of R. C. esq.

At Boughton, Thomas Richards, esq.—At Seddington-hall, 28, Mrs. Hodgson, of Macclesfield, deservedly regretted.—At Christleton, 56, Mrs. L. A. Hurst.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. F. Huggins, to Miss M. Witton, both of Derby.—Mr. S. J. Wright, of Derby, to Miss A. Baker, of Newington Green.—The Rev. S. B. Simpson, A.B. to Miss A. Boroughs, of Derby.—William Bateman, esq. of Middleton-hall, to Miss Compton, of Prestolee.—Mr. Webster, of Woody Vale, to Miss Colley, of Norton Lees.—Mr. G. Pollock, to Miss M. Tabberer, of the Ash.

Died.] At Derby, 77, Mr. Tunaley.—23, Mr. B. Heath, deservedly respected.—Mrs. H. Bateman.

At Stavely Woodthorpe, Mr. G. West.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The friends of Messrs. Denman and Birch, the representatives of Nottingham, lately assembled to celebrate their return to Parliament. The speeches were admirable, and comprehended the depressed situation of the country, and the causes, with recommendations for its melioration. In no town of the empire are the principles of patriotism more fully and freely acted upon than in Nottingham.

An address from the females of Nottingham, signed by 7,800 names, was lately presented to the Queen. In reply her Majesty observed, "The same spirit of devotedness to the fair fame, to the lawful rights, and to the general interests of a persecuted Queen, which animates the female inhabitants of Nottingham, is, I trust, diffused through a large majority of their countrywomen.—They will consider the honour of her Majesty as reflected upon themselves—they will best know how to appreciate the vexations by which I have been harassed, the slanders by which I have been assailed, and the indignities by which I have been oppressed."

Married.] Mr. F. Stroud, to Miss M. Evans.—Mr. E. Bardsley, of Wheeler-gate, to Miss M. Bradley, of Park-street, all of Nottingham.—Mr. S. Towles, of Nottingham, to Miss E. Attenborough, of Bradmore.—Mr. B. Bellamy, to Miss E. Hewes, both of Newark.—Mr. J. Betts, of Newark, to Miss C. M. Hurt, of Beeston.—Mr. J. Stafford, jun. to Miss M. Whitworth, both of Bingham.—Mr. Hawley, of Great Leake, to Miss R. Cotes, of Loughborough.

Died.] At Nottingham, 68, Mr. T. Basnett.—In Red Lion-street, 80, Mrs. Cath. Ellis.—23, Mrs. A. Richards.—In Broadlane, 70, Mr. J. Gregory, a Member of the Society of Friends.—In Bellargate, 48, Mrs. S. Simpson, deservedly regretted.—At Newark, 21, Mr. J. Hage.—22, Mr. C. Bell.

At Mansfield, 69, Mr. J. Crowson.—37, Mr. W. Truelove.

At Snenton, 23, Mrs. Clayton, late of Bridlesmith gate, Nottingham.—At Radford, 70, Mr. J. Burton, much respected.—At Beeston, at an advanced age, Mr. H. Holland.—23, Miss Amy Mather.—At Bingham, 31, Miss Wood.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Askrill, of Lincoln, to Miss M. Savidge, of Leadenham.—Mr. S. Briggs, of Grantham, to Miss Rayner, of Gunthorpe.—Mr. Bogg, of Horncastle, to Miss H. D. Davy, of Warsop.—At Stamford, Mr. J. Harpham, of Nottingham, to Miss M. Cooke.—Mr. Judd, of Stamford, to Miss Eland, of Thrapston.

Died.] At Stamford, Mr. Blower, of High Cross, Leicester.—81, John Wyche, esq. town-clerk.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

At a late Meeting of Framework-Knitters, deputed from their friendly societies, of Leicester, Nottingham, Derby, and Tewkesbury, held at Loughborough, Thomas Briers in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

"That the labour of the poor man is his property, and that as it is of all others the most defenceless, it stands in the greatest need of legal protection.

"That it appears to us, that the labour of the Industrious Artizans and Mechanics of this Country has been the source of its wealth and greatness, and the reduction in the price of labour, the principal cause of our national distress.

"That were the Mechanics of this Country protected in a fair and reasonable remuneration for their labour, the national energies would soon resume their wonted activity, prosperity and peace go hand in hand, the remembrance of past misfortunes be dissipated by present enjoyments, and contentment would once more take up her residence in the Cottage of the Poor.

"That if the importance of the numerous charitable Institutions of this Country are to be estimated by the advantages which they confer upon mankind, the Framework Knitters Friendly Societies, have of all other humane Institutions, of a temporal nature, the greatest claim to Public benevolence; in as much as these Institutions, if liberally supported, will enable one hundred thousand persons to support themselves by their own industry, who must otherwise be reduced to the most abject misery for the want of the common necessaries of life; nor is it less important in a moral point of view, experience having fully proved that abject poverty is not the condition most congenial to religion and virtue."

The Leicester papers have recorded the

fact of a shower of frogs, near Loughbro'; the event is recorded with incredulity, but a correspondent of the Leicester Chronicle, asserts that this phenomenon is frequent in Canada. For our parts, we do not discredit these relations, because the tornado described under the head Shropshire, would be a sufficient cause of such an effect; for if any pond were drained of its water by the energy of the rotatory atmosphere, the same, with its contents, might be transported to the distance of Leicestershire.

Married.] Mr. S. Bass, to Miss E. Warburton: both of Leicester.—Mr. J. Manning, of Leicester, to Miss E. Bakewell, of Shobnoll.—Mr. W. B. Fosbrooke, to Miss Middleton.—Lieut. Craig, of the 35th Fort, to Miss H. Hardy: all of Loughborough.—Mr. Baxter, of Oakham, to Miss C. Sapcote, of Uppingham.—Samuel Sandby, esq. of Barrowden, to Miss R. Tomlin, of Great Costerton.

Died.] At Leicester, 22, Mrs. H. E. Hackett.—In High-street, Mrs. M. Gregory.—Mrs. H. Nedham.—In the Gallow-Tree-gate, 70, Mr. H. W. Bickley.—In the Belgrave-gate, Mrs. R. Hill.

At Hinckley, Miss Bray.—66, Mr. D. Allsop, greatly lamented.

At Market Harborough, 69, Thomas Inkersole, esq. deservedly esteemed and lamented.

At Oakham, 29, Mr. F. Robertson, one of the Society of Friends.

At Kegworth, 43, Mr. Lacey, respected. At Belgrave, 67, Mr. Lomas, regretted, formerly at Leicester.—At Glastow, 79, Mr. J. Stanger.—At Great Dalby, William Adcock, esq.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Abel Hill, aged 23, was lately executed at Stafford, for murdering (by drowning) Mary Martin and her infant child, 16 months old, of whom Hill was the father; the unhappy woman was then pregnant by him.

Married.] Mr. G. Jackson, to Miss F. Edwards, both of Wednesbury.—Mr. B. Adams, of Bilston, to Miss S. Harlett, of Dudley.—Mr. J. Groucott, of Sandyford House, to Miss Curtis, of Walsall.—The Rev. J. Bevan, of Tipton, to Miss J. Corbet, of Brosely.—Mr. E. P. Jackson, of Aldridge, to Miss E. Strut, of Coppice-hall.

Died.] At Wolverhampton, in the Square, Mr. O. Walford.

At Copcott, 82, Mr. Wilson.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Mr. Alderman Wood lately presented to the House of Commons, on behalf of the inhabitants of Birmingham, a document, entitled, "Their Complaint, Remonstrance, and Petition." The petitioners complained of corruption, of violations of the constitution, of treasonable conspiracies against the people, and prayed for a radical reform.

At the late Warwickshire Assizes the important trial of the venerable Major Cartwright, Messrs. Wooler, Edmunds, Lewis, and Maddocks, on the charge of conspiring to elect Sir Charles Wolsely as Legislatorial Attorney of Birmingham, was determined. Mr. Denman defended Messrs. Edmunds and Maddocks, Mr. Hill appeared for Major Cartwright; but Messrs. Wooler and Lewis employed no counsel. A Special Jury which had been convened under equivocal circumstances, returned a verdict of Guilty against all the defendants.—Three bills of exceptions were then tendered to the Judge on the following points:—1st. The manner in which the Special Jury had been struck. 2d. The failure of summoning one of the 24 Special Jurors at a proper time. 3d. The not allowing the four Special Jurymen who attended to answer a question put to them by Mr. Wooler.

We have had frequent occasion to lament the deep distress of the manufacturing towns, partly owing to want of trade, and partly owing to the country population being driven into them by the engrossment of small farms; and though the *ultra-loyalism* of Birmingham has hitherto stifled public complaint, yet a general meeting of merchants, manufacturers and traders, was held on the subject, at the public office on the 25th, the high bailiff, Mr. Scholefield, in the chair. The following is the picture drawn by the low bailiff, Mr. Ryland, who stated it as the result of his observations:

"The class of traders to which he had chiefly applied for information, were, publicans, butchers, grocers and hucksters. From 70 publicans, he learned that they had lost a full third of their business, and one third had lost half. He then stated the situation of the butchers of the town, to thirty of whom he had applied. They had lost full one-third of their former business, and, among the labouring classes more than half. He next proceeded to state the alteration in the circumstances of the grocers, whom he found in much the same situation as the publicans and butchers. The hucksters declared themselves almost in a ruined state, from the obligation under which they lay of giving credit. They now rarely sold a whole pound of cheese or bacon to a poor person, the quantities sold being chiefly ounces and two ounces; and of the articles of bread, they were continually obliged to sell it in halves and quarters, much more frequently than in whole loaves, and very often they had to sell slices of bread by the pennyworth and halfpennyworth. Mr. Ridout believed that the last town's meeting as well as the present, was occasioned by those who were solicitous to make it be believed that the distresses of the manufacturing interests were not produced by the Pitt system; it was an insult to those distressed inhabitants to pretend to commiserate their situation, and yet to applaud such system and the man that occasioned it. This man (Mr. Pitt) they called "the Pilot that weathered the storm." He did weather the storm to be sure, for he got all that was in the vessel tumbled overboard; but he must speak of Mr. Pitt, as the demon that raised the storm. It was a system that had in Birmingham made your manufacturers into beggars—beggars and swindlers into merchants—merchants into petty-foggers—and bankers into pawnbrokers. Mr. SPOONER ascribed the distress to the endeavour to return to payment in bullion at the old standard price, while the money engagements of all sorts made in the depreciated value of money, still remained in full force.

It was then resolved unanimously, that the Report now read be confirmed; and that the following resolutions be approved and adopted as containing the sentiments of this meeting.

"That the trade of this town is reduced to a most deplorable state, the manufacturers not being able to supply their workmen with more than three or four days' work per week, and one fourth of the working classes being reduced to the necessity of supporting their existence by relief from the parish.

"That the patience, loyalty, and fortitude with which the inhabitants of this town have borne their long and unexampled sufferings and privations, entitle them to the gratitude and respect of their country; and that it is the duties of the Merchants, Manufacturers, and Traders of this Town, to use every lawful means in their power, to obtain for their meritorious and suffering townsmen, the most speedy, substantial and permanent relief.

"That the Merchants, Manufacturers, and Traders of this Town refrained for several years from bringing their complaints before Parliament, from motives of respect and deference to the Legislature, and under the hope that some measures would have been adopted for the purpose of investigating and relieving the extraordinary and anomalous distresses which have so long afflicted the middle and lower classes of the community; but when year after year has passed away without relief, without enquiry, without any determinate or acknowledged exposition of the cause, or remedy of the national distress, which seems to darken with the passing hour: this meeting is compelled to declare, that the most urgent appeals to Parliament become necessary, for the purpose of removing the misery which affects, and averting the danger which threatens the country.

"That the evident tendency of the state of things which existed for several years, has been to impoverish the Merchants, Manufacturers, Farmers, and Tradespeople generally, and to reduce the Working classes of the community to a state of pauperism.

"That when this meeting looks round upon the whole country, and perceives every where the productive classes of the community reduced in their capital and means of employment, whilst the unproductive classes have experienced scarcely any reduction in their rents and incomes, and none at all in the amount of their salaries, and the annuities paid from the public taxes, which are on the contrary very considerably increased in value, by, and in proportion to the general depression of prices, this meeting cannot but apprehend that some powerful principle must have been silently at work, which it is of the highest importance to have ascertained and understood.

"That it is well known that agriculture, manufactures and commerce are the three great sources from whence the riches, and the strength, and the welfare of nations proceed; but it appears to this meeting, that for several years past there has been but little prosperity for either of these great branches of the wealth of nations; on the contrary, this meeting is of opinion, that year after year, the Farmers, the Manufacturers, and the Merchants, have not only toiled in vain, but with few exceptions have experienced a serious diminution of their capital, and this Meeting considers it sufficiently evident, that unless this state of things can be altered, it is not merely the riches and the happiness, but the very existence of the country, which is at stake."

Married.] Mr. G. Ryder, to Miss S. Marston.—Mr. H. Wollaston, to Miss E. Lawrence: all of Birmingham.—Mr. W. Rogers, of Birmingham, to Miss A. S. Hinds, of Harlington, Middlesex.—Mr. Ingleby, of Birmingham, to Miss Wragg, of Stourbridge.—Mr. J. Harris, of Birmingham, to Miss E. Rowlands, of North Wales.

Mr. J. Brownell, of Bardesley, to Miss A. Parkes, of Deritend.

Died.] At Birmingham in St. Paul's square, Mr. W. Silvester.—Mr. Jaegar.—In Great Hampton-street, Mr. J. Ashwell, justly lamented.—In Whittall-street, 71, Mr. C. Bucklon, greatly respected.—38, Mrs. R. Pountney, deservedly regretted.—In Ann-street, 24, Mr. M. Evans, jun.—In Temple-row, Mrs. A. Mansell, late of Great Queen-street, London.—88, Mr. J. Campbell, formerly of the firm of Messrs. Smith, Hasluck, and Campbell, deservedly regretted.—At Warwick, 46, Mr. J. Loveday, much and deservedly lamented.—72, Ann, wife of Charles Porter Packwood, esq. late Lieut. Col. of the Warwickshire militia.

At Drortwich, 56, Mr. J. Crump.—At Grove fields.. 62, Mrs. Russell, generally lamented. — At Witherly House, Atherstone, 22, Miss E. R. Roberts, highly esteemed.

SHROPSHIRE.

The neighbourhood of Neen Savage, was lately visited by a land Tornado, corresponding to a sea water-spout, which proceeded slowly in a north-west direction for about a mile and a half; and, at the distance of every three or four hundred yards, raised from the earth, with astonishing rapidity, a mass of dust and vapour, filling the air with cocks of hay to an amazing height; tearing up trees of a considerable size by their roots, breaking down the standing corn, and unroofing the buildings which stood in its way.

Married.] Mr. J. Lawrence, to Miss M. Ramsbotham: both of Shrewsbury.—John Windsor, esq. of Shrewsbury, to Miss S. Webster, of Ashbourn.—Mr. J. Lane, to Miss S. Beddowes, both of Bishop's Castle.—Mr. B. Langham, to Miss E. Fletcher, both of Bridgnorth.—Mr. Morris, jun. of Cleobury Park, to Mrs. Daniel, of Lower Town, Bridgnorth.—Robert Roberts, esq. of Astrad, to Miss Gough, of Oswestry. -Edward Beauchamp St. John, esq. of Oswestry, to Miss Siede, of Plymouth.—Mr. Sandlands. of Ellesmere, to Miss Crane, of the Lodge.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, 84, Mrs. France. —Mrs. R. Martin.

At Bridgnorth, Thomas Smith, esq. Capt. in the 82nd regt. Foot.—Mrs. Brickley.—72, Mr. J. Milner.

At Trefonnen, Mr. Rogers, much respected.—At Lugwardine, the Rev. W. Patteshall, A.M.—At Swanhill, Mrs. Lloyd, widow of Robert L. esq.—At Longden, 84, Mrs. Hesketh.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

A requisition signed by 100 respectable citizens of Worcester, was lately presented to the Mayor, requesting him to convene a public meeting, to consider of an address to the Queen. The Mayor refusing, the requisitionists convened a meeting on their own responsibility, when an address was agreed upon.

Married.] Thomas Bradley, esq. of Kidderminster, to Miss Mary Gower, of Leswell Cottage.—Mr. C. Horner, of Stourbridge, to Miss M. A. Leake, of Kinfare. —W. C. Russel, esq. of Moor Green, to Miss E. J. Hopper, of Wilton Castle.

Died] At Coalbourn Brook, 25, Miss H. Moody, greatly lamented.—At Besley, 52, Harriet, wife of Matthew Mills, esq. highly esteemed.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

At Hereford Assizes there were 36 prisoners; 12 were condemned; 2 were transported for fourteen years, and 6 for seven years.

Died.] At Hereford, at the Deanery House, 66, the Rev. George Gretton, D.D. vicar of Upton Bishop, near Ross, a Canon Residentiary, and Dean of Hereford. Dr. Gretton was educated at Cambridge; in the year 1776, he graduated in the Mathematical Class of Wranglers, and was elected a Fellow of Trinity College. His classical knowledge was displayed in a contest with the learned Mr. Gilbert Wakefield, for the University Prize in that department of science, when the first honours were awarded to Mr. Gretton.—Mr. P. Heartley.

At Leominster, George Nuttall, esq. late of Hampton Court, deservedly lamented.

At Marden, Mr. W. Biggs.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

At a late meeting of the inhabitants of Gloucester to determine on presenting an address of congratulation to her Majesty; and also to consider of presenting a Petition to one or both Houses of Parliament, against the Unjust and Unconstitutional Measures which have been resorted to by his Majesty's Ministers in respect of the Queen, the Mayor in the chair: it was resolved unanimously, that it appears to this meeting, that a Bill of Pains and Penalties is now in progress in the House of Peers against her Majesty the Queen, originating in a Report of a Secret Committee of their Lordships. That Secret Committees proceeding in the absence of the accused, upon written testimony, are unknown in the annals of British Jurisprudence. That Bills of Pains and Penalties and other *ex post facto* Laws have generally been resorted to for tyrannical purposes.

That an Investigation of so much importance ought to be conducted consistently with the established rules used in the administration of justice in this Country; and that persisting in such new fangled modes and forms is likely to endanger the succession to endanger the succession to the Crown, and the peace and welfare of the Realm.

Married.] Mr. W. Burlington, to Miss E. Vaughan.—Mr. T. Merrick, to Miss A. Tonkin.—Mr. W. Brean, to Miss J. Outerbridge.—Mr. S. Pritchard, to Miss S. Towel: all of Bristol.—Morgan Yeatman, esq. of Bristol, to Miss C. M. Oakes, of Derby.—Mr. G. H. Bendall, of Horfield, to Miss Adams, of Bristol. Mr. Williams, of Abergavenny, to Miss Rogers of Wallerstone.—Mr. T. Heskins, to Miss H. Fowler, both of Stonehouse.—George Cave, esq. of Cleeve-Hill House, to Ann, daughter of Mr. Halliday, esq. R. N.—Thomas Garlick, esq. of Stanley Wall, to Miss L. Skey, of Wickwar.

Died.] At Gloucester, William Lane, esq. Capt. South Gloucester militia, deservedly lamented.

At Bristol, 69, Mr. J. C. Stuart.—In St. James's-square, 75, John Bally, esq.—On Celston's parade, Mrs. M. Harding.—In Castle-street, Mrs. C. Bedford.—In Milk-street, Mr. J. Green, suddenly,—In St. Philip's, Mrs. A. Scutts.—Miss M. Hague. —Mr. T. Leek.

At Tewkesbury, 21, Mr. E. D. Copner.

At Nailsworth, 43, Mr. W. Clissold, much and deservedly respected.—At Berkeley, 43, Mr. J. Trotman.—At Ryton, Miss A. M. Gregory, late of Gloucester.—At Wordfield, Miss Elizabeth Moggridge, much and justly esteemed.—At Newark-park, the Rev. Lewis Clutterbuck, greatly lamented.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The Wool Fair, lately held at Dorchester, was attended by a great many dealers and growers, and a large quantity of Wool was exhibited for sale. Long Wool was chiefly in demand, and sold as high as Southdown. The prices, which were fluctuating, were from 35s. to 40s. 6d. per tod. About 1,400 tods were sold.

Married.] Charles Webb, esq. to Miss E. Speakman. Mr. J. Steane, to Miss E. Grubbs: all of Oxford.—The Rev. A. C. H. Morrison, M.A. of Wadham College, to Miss F. M. Wilton, of Kirdford.—William Brown, esq. of Chipping Norton, to Miss E. Bond, of Abergwilly.—Mr. C. Taylor, of Baldon, to Miss S. Davey, of Dorchester.—Mr. T. Nicholls, to Miss A. Carter, both of Kidlington.

Died.] At Oxford in St. Giles's, 85, Mr. W. States.—77, Mr. T. Coppin.- 60, Mrs. M. Wharton.—42, Mr. T. Freeman.

At Cowley, 20, Mr. J. Martermain.—At Barford, 60, Mr. J. Stevens, deservedly esteemed and lamented. At Middleton, Mr. E. Wise —At Morton, 34, Mr. W. Liston, justly respected.

BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

An address was lately presented to the Queen by the inhabitants of Newbury: the following is part of her Majesty's answer.

"My honour and my rights are, in fact, those of the country; and every one is interested in their preservation.—The tyranny, which destroys me to-day, makes every man's liberty less secure to-morrow.—In the present alarming crisis, when I am attacked by the strong arm of overwhelming power, I rely first, as an innocent woman, upon the favour of a protecting Providence; and next, as an insulted and a persecuted Queen, upon the sympathies of the People; and upon that potent agency of public opinion, which now forms the best safeguard against the aggressions of tyranny, and the enormities of injustice."

The house of D. R. Poulter, esq. Cheyney Hall, Bucks, was lately consumed by fire. A range of coach-houses, stabling, &c. caught fire and were consumed, with two small tenements.

Married.] The Rev. W. A. Young, M.A. of Reading, to Miss H. Butler, of Snelmore. —Mr. T. Shepherd, to Miss S. Hollier, both of Old Windsor.—William Rendall, esq. of New Windsor, to Miss F. A. Grape.—Mr. M. Lamb, of Catsgrove, to Miss C. Woolfe, of Reading.—Mr. Weeden, of Wendover, to Miss A. Saxby, of Lewes.

Died.] At Reading, 71, Mary, wife of Philip George, esq.—22, Miss J. Philp.

At Windsor, 85, Mr. Moore, much respected.—51, Mrs. Vicary.

At Eton, 35, Mrs. E. Norris.

At Chilton-parsonage, 81, Mrs. Kipling, widow of the Rev. Chas. K. incumbent of that parish.—At Brandenham-rectory, Jane, widow of Charles Fox, esq. of Chalcomb Priory.

BEDFORDSHIRE AND HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Summers, of Bishop's Stafford, to Miss A. Spicer, of Bardfield.—John Wright, esq. of Hatfield-priory, to Miss Mary Tyrell, of Boreham-house.

Died.] At St. Alban's, in St. Peter's street, Thomas Rogers, esq.

At Boxmoor-house, Miss. E. G. Mead.—At King's Langley, 96, Mrs. J. Winkfield, a benevolent friend to the poor, and generally esteemed.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] The Hon. and Rev. R. Carleton, rector of Boughton, to Miss F. L. Horton, of Catton Hall.

Died.] At Northampton, 23, John St. Mawe, esq. of the Strand, London.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON.

Married.] John Hitch, esq. of Cambridge, to Miss T. Howard, of Chalfont St. Giles.—Thomas Richardson, jun. esq. of Chatteris, to Miss M. Allpress, of St. Ives.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mrs. Charlwood.—Mrs. Greef.—At an advanced age, Mrs E. Hart.—33. Mr. J. Haffer.

At Ely, 22, Mrs. S. Hall.—Mrs. M. Cullen.

At March, 55, Mr. J. Lads.—86, Mr. W. Barker.—45, Mrs. J. Parnel.

At Fincham, 32, Mr. F. Shandley.

At Wisbeach, Miss Melton.

NORFOLK.

A numerous and respectable meeting lately took place at Norwich, to consider of an Address to her Majesty, several resolutions were passed: the following were the most comprehensive of the feeling of the meeting, and their opinion of the process pursued against her.

"That it being an undisputed maxim of our law to regard and treat as innocent all who have not been tried and proved to be guilty, we are obliged to consider the omission of her Majesty's name in the Liturgy, the refusal to send a yacht to convey her to this country, and to provide a place of residence suited to her exalted rank and station, as cruel and wanton outrages upon her Majesty's feelings, and as manifest proofs that her Majesty's accusers are actuated rather by a spirit of persecution than by a desire of rendering impartial and substantial justice.

"That the appointment of a Secret Committee to inquire into charges grounded on the suspicious contents of a Green Bag, without examining witnesses upon oath, and the introduction, upon this paper and *ex-parte* evidence, of a Bill of Pains and Penalties, for the purpose of degrading and divorcing the Queen of England, are proceedings which we cannot view without the greatest alarm and disgust, as being utterly abhorrent from the genuine principles of the English law, and as tending to the subversion of the liberties of the people."

Married.] Mr. W. Wales, of Norwich, to Miss A. Wales, of Westacre.—Mr. S. Wiseman, of Norwich, to Miss E. Hoult, of Thorpe.—Mr. R. Claxton, of Norwich, to Miss M. Rowe, of Fressingfield.—Mr. R. Jackson, to Miss M. Turnbull, both of Lynn. —Mr. W. Tiffen, of Swaffham, to Miss Bland, of Fincham.—Mr. J. Doughty, to Mrs. C. Clarke, both of Aylsham.—The Rev. T. Haywood, to Miss M. Dawson, of Holt.

Died.] At Norwich, in St. Simon's, Mr. J. Morris.—53, Mrs. Sewell.—In St. John's Madder Market, the Rev. Edward Beaumont, 62 years Catholic Priest in that city, deservedly esteemed and lamented.

At Yarmouth, 82, Mr. P. Kidd.—64, Mr. F. Ives.—63, Mrs. M. Smith.—47, Mr. T. Hall.—60, Mr. B. Russell.—28, Miss M. Yeltz.—39, Miss M. Brown.—47, Mrs. G. Church.—66, Miss M. Foster.

At Lynn, Mrs. S. Stebbings.—58, Mrs. Trollop.

At Hingham, at an advanced age, Mr. T. Swanton.—At Reedham, Mr. J. N. Disney. —At Eaton, Mrs. Larrance.—At Filby, 52, Mrs. M. Juby.—At Aylsham, 70, Mr. E. Copeman, deservedly esteemed.—At Wereham, 95, Mrs. E. King.—At Fundenhall-hill, 27, Mrs. C. Youngman.

SUFFOLK.

Considerable injury has been sustained by farmers and others in several parts of this county by the late tempest, which here was termed "terrific." The hops were stripped off the poles, and fine crops of corn were destroyed.

Married.] Mr. T. Brereton, to Miss R. Harvey.—Mr. W. Klopfer, to Mrs. A. Taylor.—Mr. Goss, to Mrs. Steggall: all of Ipswich.—Mr. T. Baker, of Ipswich, to Miss M. Poocock, of Lorringdon.—Mr. T. Norton, of Beccles, to Miss Baldry, of Westhall-hall.—Mr. J. Martin, to Miss E. Salkeld, both of Woodbridge.—Mr. C. London, to Mrs. Shilly, both of Clare.—James George Clare, esq. of Brazier-hall, West Creeting, to Miss M. Garrard, of Laxfield.—John Parker, of Bildeston, to Miss E. Farr, of North Cave.

Died.] At Bury, 38, Mr. Mostram.

At Ipswich, Miss Louisa Stisted.

At Saxmundham, 85, Mrs. E. Hayward.

At Needham Market, 51, Mrs. E. Cope.

At Brandon, 21, Mr. J. Mulley, jun.

At Halesworth, 80, the Rev. J. Avarne, A. M. rector, deservedly lamented.—At Chelton-hall, Welles Orton, esq. of Great Queen-street, London.—At Tuddenham, 49, Mrs. Todd, wife of the Rev. N. T.—At Cornard, Mrs. W. Mumford.

ESSEX.

At the late Essex Assizes there were 57 prisoners for trial, 10 were condemned, but reprieved. Two were sentenced to be transported for life, 7 for 7 years, and several others to minor punishments.

Little or no business was transacted at the late Colchester Wool Fair. Some beautiful Merino wethers were exhibited by Mr. Western, one of which was considered the finest ever seen, its fleece was very fine and weighed upwards of 11lbs. Mr. Tower produced specimens of yarn spun by machinery from half-bred Merino, one of which contained 100 hanks of 560 yards each; and also one of the most curious productions ever manufactured in this country, about six yards of transparent shawl cloth, made from his Merino Teg worsted. The weight was little more than 12 ounces.

Married.] Mr. Archer, to Miss Summers, both of Colchester.—Mr. Brown, of Colchester, to Mrs. Eagle, of Stanway.—Mr. James Haddock, of Colchester, to Miss J. Sockett, of Romford.—Mr. J. Webb, of Harwich, to Miss P. Firmin, of Wickham Bishops.—Mr. S. Collier, of Romford, to Miss M. Rowley, of Cambridge.—Mr. J. Thurlow, of Coopersale, to Miss E. Youngman, of Waterbeach Lodge.

Died.] At Colchester, 32, Mrs. M. Munnings, of London, deservedly lamented.

At Harwich, Mrs. R. Whiting, jun.

At Rochford, 21, Mr. T. Grabham.

At South End, 64, Jane, wife of James Brown, esq.

At Halstead, Mrs. M. Wyatt.—At Shenfield-place, 79, Richard Heatly, esq.

KENT.

At the late Assizes for this county no less than 29 prisoners received sentence of death, three only were executed, among them James Nesbett, for the murder of Mr. Parker and his Housekeeper, at Woolwich.

An address to the Queen was lately presented by Mr. Alderman Wood from the inhabitants of Canterbury, the representatives, Lord Clifton and Mr. Lushington, having declined.

Married.] Mr. G. Pillow, to Mrs. Crockford, both of Canterbury.—Mr. J. Clark, to Miss M. Culmer, both of Dover.—Mr. J. Lowdell, of Chatham, to Miss H. Tuff, of Rochester.—Mr. H. Sanders, to Miss S. King.—Mr. G. F. Greenland, to Miss A. Winter.—Mr. R. J. Bouker, to Miss M. C. Pope.—Mr. E. Williams, to Miss M. Harvey: all of Folkestone.—Mr. J. Roalfe, of Lympne, to Miss E. Maxted, of Aldington. The Rev. J. Ruse, of Northbourn, to Miss C. Warden, of Richmond.

Died.] At Canterbury, in St. John's-lane, Mr. George Culmer.

At Dover, 85, Thomas Bateman Lane, esq. Deputy Lieut. Governor of Dover Castle.—42, Mr. Marsh, suddenly.

At Chatham, in the New-road, 87, Mr. J. Tolmay.

At Folkestone, 75, Mr. H. Creed, of Ashford, much respected.—77, Mr. J. Kenningbury.—73, Mr. J. Squire.

At Whitstable, 34, Mr. T. Collard.

At Wrotham, 69, Mrs. E. Fulljames, deservedly lamented.—At the Moat in Igtham, Miss Selby.—At Bethersden, 70, Mrs. Chambers.—At Cranbrook, Mr. J. Butler, jun.

SUSSEX.

At the late Lewes Assizes there were 19 capital convictions, six of them for horse stealing; one of the latter, Daniel Hartford, was left for execution.

At the late Lewes Wool Fair, the Earl of Sheffield in his annual report stated, that so completely is the British wool driven from the market, that at Huddersfield, on an average, ten bags of Foreign wool were sold for one of English growth.

Married.] The Rev. Mr. Watkins, Choral Vicar of the Cathedral, to Miss F. Rhoades.—Mr. J. Willson, to Miss M. Cobden: all of Chichester.—Mr. Hislop, of Bognor, to Miss S. Reid, of Chichester.

Died.] At Arundel, Mrs. Stapley.

At Horsham, 63, Mrs. A. Morth, deservedly lamented.

At Fishbourne Green, 49, Mr. W. Garlick.

HAMPSHIRE.

The efflux of passengers from Southampton to France has lately been greater than ever known. From seventy to eighty per week is the average to Havre de Grace alone. The arrivals from France bore no proportion.

Married.] Mr. T. Weeks, to Miss M. Wollington, both of Southampton.—Mr. E. M. Randall, of Southampton, to Miss E. Broadribb, of Warminster.—The Rev. W. A. Fitzhugh, of Bannister's Lodge, Southampton, to Miss M. Lane, of Bradbourne-place, Seven Oaks.—Mr. E. Mant, of Winchester, to Miss M. Brookman, of New Cross, Surrey.—Mr. H. Kirkman, of London, to Miss Cox, of Portsmouth.—Mr. W. Shepherd, of Newport, Isle of Wight, to Miss Willis, of Hurstake.

Died.] At Southampton, Mrs. W. Courtney.—Miss E. Bird.

At Portsmouth, in Great Pulteney-street, Captain H. E. Reginald Baker, R. N.—Lieut. W. Firman, R. N.

At Walmer, 26, Mr. J. Nichol.

At the Hermitage, near Hambledon, Hester, wife of J. C. Stares, esq.—At Cheriton, 70, Mr. R. Frift, respected.—At Fareham, 83, Edward D'Auvergne, esq. an active Magistrate of the county.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Pretty, to Miss M. Baily, both of Holt.

Died.] At Salisbury, 78, Mr. Corfe, senior gentleman of the Chapel Royal.

At Bradford, 75, Mr. Wall, generally respected.

At Hannington, Mrs. M. A. Matilda, wife of James Crowdy, jun. esq.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

An address to the Queen, congratulating her arrival, and commiserating her present situation, was lately forwarded by the inhabitants of Ilchester.

Married.] Philip Elliott, M. D. of St. James's-square, Bath, to Miss A. Wilkinson, of Potterton.—Henry Dumbleton, esq. of Bath, to Miss E. Norris, of Hughendon, house.—Col. O'Neill, to Miss Prescod, of the Crescent, Bath.—At Bathwick, John Thorp, esq. of Dean's Valley, Jamaica, to Miss M. P. Ball, of Sydney-place, Bath.—Mr. Kelley, of Shepton Mallet, to Miss Down.—Charles John Kemyr Tynte, esq. of Halswell-house, to Miss E. Swinnerton, of Butterton-hall.—Charles Aaron Moody, of Kingsdon, to Miss J. S. Bennett, of Cadbury.—Mr. G. Longman, of Bruton, to Miss L. Richmond, of Bunker's-hill-house, Shepton Mallet.—The Rev. R. Keats, of Wiveliscombe, to Miss M. E. M'Geachy, of Tiverton.

Died.] At Bath, in Charles-street, 68, Mrs. Dumaresq, widow of Capt. D. 29th Foot, deservedly esteemed and regretted.—In Pulteney-street, Mrs. Wilson, widow of F. W. esq. of Clapham, justly lamented for her general benevolence.—In Gay-street, Mrs. Charles Eyre, highly esteemed and regretted.—In the Vineyards, 35, Mrs. Mary Hicks.

At Shepton Mallet, 84, Mr. Higgins.

At Ansford, 64, Mr. J. Davidge, generally respected.—At Stoberry-hill, 76, Peter Sherston, esq. generally lamented for his philanthropy and kindness to the poor.—At Tiverton, Miss J. Cooper.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] William Small, esq. of Weymouth, to Miss C. F. Coxwell, of Allington-house.—Mr. Smith, to Mrs. Blake, both of Poole.—The Rev. J. M. Arnold, of Belchalwell, to Miss F. Davis, of Winterbourne Abbas.

Died.] At Howe, near Poole, 76, Thomas Stone, esq.—At Cranborne, Catharine, wife of the Rev. H. Donne, vicar.

DEVONSHIRE.

The Exeter Whig Club lately held the annual meeting, several excellent patriotic speeches were delivered, and much harmony prevailed. The Duke of Bedford was re-elected president.

Married.] Mr. R. Powe, of Bideford, to Miss F. Pridham, of Carmarthen.—Henry Whitfield, of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, London, to Miss E. A. Stone Baron, of Stonehouse.—L. W. Ross, esq. to Miss A. M. Brand.—Captain Hoskins, R. N. to Miss M. B. Follcott: all of Topsham.—The Rev. Rt. Synge, M. A. to Miss A. Follett, of Topsham.—Mr. J. C. Jerrard, of Honiton, to Miss M. Frost, of the precinct of Bradninch, Exeter.

Died.] At Exeter, 74, Miss E. Horrill, much respected and lamented.—62, Mr. J. Tiller, deservedly regretted.

As Plymouth, in Gasking-street, 75, Mr. Harper.—In Ordnance-street, 75, Mr. Whitford.—In Duke-st. Mr. Vyvyan.—In Granby-street, 74, Mrs. Brennen.—In Cannon-street, 69, Mrs. Woolcock.—In Pembroke-street, 44, Mrs. Cross.

At Sidmouth, Mr. J. Hook, much and deservedly esteemed.

At Kenn, 71, Mr. J. Townsend, much respected.—At Lympstone, Richard Wellard, esq. R. N.

CORNWALL.

Truro and its neighbourhood were lately visited by one of the severest thunder-storms remembered for many years. The lightning was most vivid and the rain fell in torrents.

Married.] Mr. S. Sargent, to Miss E. Little, both of East Looe.—Mr. P. Hoat, to Miss J. Davies, both of Charlestown.—At Clement's, L. H. Potts, esq. to Miss A. Wright, of Lambesso.—Mr. J. Williams, to Miss E. Lewis, of Luxulyon.

Died.] At Fowey, Miss Walcot, last of the family of Dr. W., Peter Pindar.

At East Looe, 22, Mrs. E. Walter.

At West Looe, 76, Mrs. Hearle.—88, Mrs. E. Cleft.

At Portallow, 65, Mrs. A. Rundle.

WALES.

There is now working in the printing office of Mr. Evans, proprietor of the "Carmarthen Journal," a man of the name of R. Heaviside, who was born Deaf and Dumb, and was educated in the valuable Institution in London, under the care of Dr. Watson. He is now 29 years of age, intelligent in his mode of communication, and apparently of a happy and cheerful temper. He has visited most of the European Capitals, worked in their principal Printing Offices, and has acquired a very perfect knowledge of his business. As a Copper-plate Printer he is particularly clever, and as a Compositor and Pressman is by no means deficient; in short, he is one of many instances from whence we see how much natural privations and impediments are capable of amelioration, by the assistance of art and education.

Married.] Mr. W. Terry, to Miss M. E. Simons, both of Swansea.—Mr. E. R. Gander, of Merthyr, to Miss Francis, late of Carmarthen.—Mr. R. Williams, of Penrhos, to Miss Bettiss, of Carnarvon.—The Rev. J. Price, of Dolforwyn-hall, Montgomeryshire, to Mrs. S. Price, of London.—Richard Venables Kyrke, esq. of Gwersyllt, to Miss H. A. Jones, of Summer-hill, Wrexham.

Died.] At Swansea, Miss Charlotte Jones, of Heathfield Lodge, deservedly esteemed for her benevolence to the poor.

At Carmarthen, Mrs. J. Harries, much respected and lamented.

At Llwynygroes, Cardiganshire, 21, H. B. J. Jenkins, esq.—At Clydach, 63, Thomas Hobbes, M. D. of Swansea, suddenly.—At Golftyn, Hannah Catharine Sophia Jones, of Wepre-hall, Flintshire.

SCOTLAND.

A sanguinary affray lately happened at Greenock, between a party of soldiers of the 13th regiment, and a party of sailors. The police being called in, two of them were killed, and also one of the sailors. Seven soldiers have been handed over to the civil power by their officers.

Married.] At the Kirk of Fochabers, the Duke of Gordon, to Mrs. Christie.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Col. Robert Baillie, of the E. I. Co.'s Service.—21, Mr. Alex. Duncan Dallas.—Miss Ann Moncrieff.

At Stanrear, Capt. Henryson, R. N.

At Edinburgh, that eminent chemist Dr. John Murray. The death of this distinguished philosopher, in the prime of life, and full vigour of his faculties, will long be felt as a national loss. His works, now of standard celebrity at home and abroad, have, from the spirit of profound and accurate analysis, which they every where display, and from the force, clearness, and precision of their statements, most essentially contributed to advance chemistry to the high rank which it now holds among the liberal sciences. His very acute, vigorous, and comprehensive mind has been most successfully exerted in arranging its numerous and daily multiplying details, defining its laws, and, above all, in attaching to it a spirit of philosophical investigation, which, while it lays the best foundation for extending its practical application, tends at the same time to exalt its character, and dignify its pursuit. As a lecturer on chemistry, it is impossible to praise too highly the superior talents of Dr. Murray: always perfectly master of his subject, and very successful in the performance of his experiments, which were selected with great judgment, his manner had a natural ease and animation, which showed evidently that his mind went along with every thing he uttered, and gave his lectures great freedom and spirit. But his peculiar excellence as a teacher was a most uncommon faculty, arising from the great perspicuity and distinctness of his conceptions, of leading his hearers step by step through the whole process of the most complex investigation, with such admirable clearness, that they were induced to think that he was following out a natural order which could not be avoided, at the very time when he was exhibiting a specimen of the most refined and subtle analysis. With him the student did not merely accumulate facts, note down dry results, or stare at amusing experiments: he was led irresistibly to exercise his own mind, and trained to the habits of accurate induction. To those solid attainments which entitled Dr. Murray to stand in the first rank as a man of science, was united a refined taste, and a liberal acquaintance with every subject of general interest in literature. His manners were easy, polite, and unpretending, regulated by a delicate sense of propriety, with much of that simplicity which so often accompanies strength of character and originality of mind. —*Phil. Mag.*

Married.]

IRELAND.

Married.] At Dublin, A. G. Lewis, esq. of the 68th regiment, to Miss Hester Westenra, of Rutland-square.—Robert Bourke, esq. of Hayes, to Anne Charlotte, daughter of the Hon. John Jocelyn, of Fair-hill.—Col. Arthur Disney, of Ballysax, Kildare, to Miss Ellen Eyre, of Eyre-court, Galway.

Died.] At Dublin, in Merrion-square, 77, the widow of Lord Neal O'Donel, Bart.—Arthur Grueber, esq. Librarian to the Dublin Society.

At Fermoy, county of Cork, John Anderson, esq.—At Anakissy, county of Cork, Mrs. Nagle.

INCIDENTS ABROAD.

The Moniteur of the 17th announces the important fact of the discovery of a plot to overthrow the Bourbon Dynasty, and proclaim, as Sovereign of France, some Member of the Bonaparte family, into which a part of the Soldiers composing the garrison of Paris, including several Officers, had entered.—This project was discovered by means of some of the soldiers whom the conspirators had attempted to corrupt. The consequence was, that the conspirators were arrested at the critical moment when the fire was lighted at Vincennes, which was to serve as a signal for the revolution. The following account was published in the Official Journal.

"*Paris, Aug.* 20.—For some time past Government has been in possession of information that machinations were employed to seduce the troops to revolt. They were satisfied that the good spirit which animates the French soldiers would baffle the projects formed by certain men, always ready to sacrifice their own honour and the repose of their country, to their pride and cupidity.—The government watched all their proceedings.—These madmen believed that they were sufficiently powerful to overturn the throne, and the protecting institutions that France owes to her King. A certain number of officers and non-commissioned officers of the corps in the garrison at Paris had been seduced—there were some even of the Royal Guard who suffered themselves to be drawn into the plot. Yesterday evening these officers agreed among themselves to meet at the barracks, to assemble the soldiers, to march against the palace of our Kings, and to proclaim as Sovereign some member of the Bonapartean family; but many of those whom they had attempted to seduce by their perfidious proposals, did not hesitate to repair immediately to their chiefs, and discover the plot which was about to explode. Government could delay no longer. Those who had taken part in this criminal conspiracy were arrested by the *Gens d'armerie.*"

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Pavia, in Italy, the celebrated chemist and experimental philosopher *Professor Brugnatelli.*

Dr. Lewis Brugnatelli was born in Pavia in 1761: his parents, not being in very affluent circumstances, had destined him for a mercantile life before he had received the rudiments of a literary education: observing, however, the strong bent of his mind, they afterwards thought of making him an engineer; but this study, although scientific, was little congenial to his feelings, and he immediately applied himself with the most indefatigable zeal to the study of medicine and chemistry, in which his progress was so rapid, notwithstanding the extreme scantiness of his means, that he not only obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine in Pavia, 1784, but was shortly after elected repeater of chemistry in the same university. By the death of Professor Leopoli, he became pensioned repeater in the College of Ghislieri, and in 1787, he was elected assistant to the chemical chair of Professor Leopoli, and afterwards to that also of Professor Brusati, when he gave the most unequivocal evidence of his talents and skill both in chemistry and medicine. The science of analytical chemistry had just come into existence; curiosity and enthusiasm were awakened towards every thing that could be subjected to chemical action: a few chemical reagents had been discovered, and our juvenile professor eagerly availed himself of their aid to investigate the nature and properties of the gastric juice. His experiments were made and published the very year in which he graduated (1784), when he discovered that the gastric juice had invariably an acid character in carnivorous animals, while in herbivorous it was uniformly alkaline and putrescent. He was led to these experiments by the circumstance of Professor Carminati being engaged in making physiological researches on the gastric juice at the same period in the hospital. It was then ascertained that the gastric juice of carnivorous animals had great curative powers when applied to foul ulcers or wounds, but that of herbivorous was destitute of this property. Professor Brugnatelli continued his researches; and combining the effects of the different kinds of gastric juice with that acid which he had also discovered in the stomach of all carnivorous birds, he succeeded in determining their solvent powers in the corrosion not only of metals but calcareous stones; and even pieces of rock-crystal and agate introduced into the stomach exhibited signs of its consumptive powers. These experiments were followed by an examination of the action of nitric acid on cork, in which the Professor discovered that a new and peculiar acid was developed, and which has since been called the suberic acid. At the same time he discovered a method of preparing fulminating silver, which he improved and extended to other substances; and which is esteemed preferable to the process of Howard, being that now generally used for making fulminating balls, &c. The consequence of these discoveries led him to make new experiments on the salts (particularly nitrats) which had the property of ignotating when mixed with a combustible body, and exposed to friction or a blow of a hammer, in order to demonstrate the quantity of caloric which might exist in bodies even in the solid state. He extended his ideas to the various kinds of combustion, proving the necessity of determining the difference between them; some being cold and obscure, others accompanied with the most vivid developement of caloric and light,—circumstances which must have a very great influence on the properties of a body that was united to oxygen. In the case of cold and obscure combustion, the body continues capable of presenting the detonating phenomena of caloric and light when brought in contact with other combustible bodies; but it loses entirely this property if the caloric and light were disengaged previous to its union with oxygen. Of these facts and observations Thomson availed himself in his System of Chemistry, article *combustion,* which is chiefly derived from the luminous researches and ingenious observations of the Pavian Professor. On these facts was founded the hypothesis respecting the constitution of oxygen modifying the principles of Lavoisier, according to which many phenomena of combustion are very plausibly explained.

Among the ingenious researches and observations of Professor Brugnatelli must be noticed his opinion respecting the chemical action of the electric fluid, which he published so early as 1800, in his "Memoir on Oxyelectrics," inserted in his *Annali di Chimica,* vol. xviii. In his "Galvanic observations," published in the same work, and in the Memoirs of the Italian Institute, he opposed decidedly the supposed formation of muriatic acid at the expence of water, as observed by Pacchiani, remarking that this acid depended on other substances pre-existing in the water. By these and other observations, he made some progress towards those discoveries which have immortalized the name of Davy, who on his part did not fail to cite with great care and merited approbation the previous experiments of the Pavian chemist.

Professor Brugnatelli being at Paris in 1801, and in company with Volta, he mentioned the fact that various substances are transported by the electric fluid, in presence of the French chemists and philosophers, all of whom smiled, saying, "The thing is impossible, that an imponderable body should transport ponderable substances." So far had the Italian chemist, as usual, anticipated the knowledge of the progress of chemical discovery, even in the French capital, where his experiments and discoveries were so novel and singular that they were boldly and thoughtlessly disbelieved, instead of being investigated, verified or disproved. The Pavian Professor, however, had previously proposed a modification or a reform of the new chemical nomenclature; and as the greater part of the nomenclaturists were then living, it was the easiest and most effectual mode of avoiding difficulties by totally disbelieving both the chemical and literary novelties. In 1806, he read a Memoir in the hall of the University "On the decomposition of salts effected by electricity," which was afterwards printed in the first volume of his *Giornale.*

To detail with sufficient accuracy his numerous discoveries in pneumatic, vegetable and animal chemistry, would greatly exceed the limits prescribed to this brief memoir: to those pursuing similar inquiries, the subjoined list of his original works, copied from the *Giornale di Fisica* (edited by his son Dr. Caspar B.) may be useful. It may likewise be proper to notice here that he discovered uric acid in the excrement of silkworms, free lime in rhubarb, and carbonate of lime in the urinary calculi of hogs, and more recently in those of men. His numerous experiments and researches appear in a posthumous "Memoir on urinary calculi," which is just published, and which abounds in new facts and observations, the result of great industry and extensive knowledge, derived from a vast collection of calculi, designs of which accompany the work. Among his researches in vegetable chemistry, should be recorded his experiments on coffee-berries, which being steeped some time in a solution of soda, displayed a beautiful emerald green; this colour, the same as occurs in ammoniac of copper, is dissipated in close receivers, but immediately re-appears when brought in contact with atmospheric air. He also discovered several new systematic inks, some hygrometric colours, agents to detect poisonous substances; and greatly improved many pharmaceutical and chemical processes, introduced various new amalgams and paints, and obtained a very pure gum from the variegated aloes and various other vegetable products. His electric and galvanic experiments were equally numerous; and the curious fact of carbon becoming capable, by means of galvanism, of being oxygenated and hydrogenated, and when in this state a powerful electric, may contribute to facilitate further experiments of the like nature. The medical labours of Professor Brugnatelli would have given him celebrity, had his chemical fame been less conspicuous. His experiments with chlorine in the cure of hydrophobia, are too recent to require further notice; but whatever may be the final effects of this medicine, either in curing or mitigating a hitherto incurable disease, the merit of Brugnatelli in recommending it to the public, must ever remain unimpaired. In such a calamity, every truly scientific medical practitioner will gladly avail himself of a medicine, which presents even the slightest hope of arresting the hand of death, and which is so easily procured as to deprive either indolence or ignorance of a pretext for not promptly administering it. The observations and statements of the Pavian Professor have been translated into almost all the European languages; and should any obstinate or wilfully incredulous practitioner omit its application, he will necessarily expose himself to the censure of friends.

Finally; Brugnatelli was appointed professor of general chemistry applied to the arts in the University of his native city (Pavia) in 1796; and he filled this chair with equal honour to himself and advantage to the numerous students from all parts of Italy and the Levant who attended his lectures till his death, on the 24th of October, 1818, in his fifty-eighth year.

The following list of his published writings is principally taken from the catalogue printed in the *Giornale* edited by his son. Original works:—"Elements of Chemistry;" four editions of this work have been sanctioned by the Author, how many have been pirated it is impossible to tell. "A General Pharmacopeia;" of this, five editions have been printed, and, it has been translated into other languages. "Materia Medica," a supplement to the preceding, in one volume. The periodical works which he edited were: *Bibliotheca Fisica d'Europa*, from 1788-91, 20 volumes. *Giornale Fisico Medico*, afterwards continued under the title of *Avanzamenti della Medicina e Fisica*, 1792-96, 20 volumes. *Annali di Chimica*, 1700-1805, *Commentari Medici*, edited in company with Berra, 1797, one volume. *Giornale di Fisica, Chimica e Storia Naturale*, 1808-18; the first eight volumes were edited by Brugnatelli, alone, the remainder in company with Brunacci, Configliachi, and his son.

Lately, aged 69, at Charlottenburg, M. **Renfuer**, Counsellor of Legation and a principal Minister in the Department of Foreign Affairs of Prussia. Forty-eight years of his life had been devoted to the service of his country. He was also the author of a number of literary publications, and was thoroughly conversant in English, French, and Italian literature. He first introduced into France, Lavater's Essays on Physiognomy, by a very correct translation, which he executed conjointly with M. Caillard and Madame de la Fete. It appeared at the Hague, in 4 large volumes in quarto.

At Perth, aged 81, **John de Bardozzi**, ancient Director of the Royal Gymnasium, and Conservator of the Library of Leutschau. His latter years he spent in retirement at Perth. He was highly distinguished as an author, in the literature of Hungary, and by several other tracts relative to its history.

In Peru, M. **Thaddeo Hœnke**, a celebrated Naturalist. Soon after his death, the Viceroy ordered all his moveable stores, consisting chiefly of Extracts of Quinquina and other plants of great value, to be conveyed from Arica to Lima. This votary to the sciences closed his career nearly about the same time with his master Jacquin, and his friend Malaspine, far from his country, and without having realized the ardent hopes of his youth. Fraught with the riches of vegetation on the Cordilleras, he was intending on his return to Europe, to recast and publish the Flora of the Alps, but was unable to complete his work, wherein he had collected various observations on the tranquil life of the plants, and on the interior action of the forces of Nature. But though he has not been able thus to raise a superb monument to his memory, the traditional relations and the songs of the savage tribes, will long celebrate, with grateful feelings, the white Bohemian stranger, who first taught them the mild principles of the Gospel, and made them acquainted with its benefits, and who also was the first that introduced into their soil, a number of plants and seeds, till unknown. **Humboldt**, in one of his publications, mentions Hœnke in these terms: "We may expect valuable information and collections on the mountains Chiquitos, from a German Botanist, M. Thaddæus Hœnke, who has been a resident for 15 years in the province of Cochamba, one of the most beautiful and fertile countries in the world. He is a pupil of Jacquin."

EDITORIAL OBSERVATIONS.

Page 164, *col.* 1. *line* 2. *read "Physics investigate." Page* 103, *col.* 1, *line* 16, *in a few copies, for "proco historisque," read "precis historique."*

On the 29th the House of Lords corrected its former proceedings so far as to permit a first and second unlimited cross-examination of witnesses on the Queen's trial. The numbers being 121 *to* 106.

To make room for the Spanish Constitution, *which occupies no less than* 21 *pages, we have given an extra half-sheet of letter press.*

We should feel obliged to any friend who could favour us with a series of Letters from Madrid, *similar to those from Naples; and we hope some* Paris *Correspondent will oblige us with details of the events passed and still pending in that great Theatre of European Polities. If Constitutional Liberty triumphs at* Berlin, *we hope to be remembered in that quarter also.*

Just as this sheet was going to press, we received some of the First *Numbers of* the Journal General de Legislation, *of whose valuable contents we shall make free use in our early numbers.*

W. Shackell, Printer, Johnson's-court, Fleet-street, London.

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 345.] OCTOBER 1, 1820. [3 of Vol. 50.

If any one enquire in regard to the public feelings which guide the Conductor of this Miscellany, he replies, that in *Politics*, he is an immovable friend to the principles of civil liberty, and of a benevolent administration of government; and is of the party of the Tories, the Whigs, and the Radical Reformers, as far as they are friends to the same principles and practices;—that in matters of *Religion*, acting in the spirit of Christianity, he maintains perfect liberty of conscience, and is desirous of living in mutual charity with every sect of Christians;—and that, in *Philosophy*, he prefers the useful to the speculative, constantly rejecting doctrines which have no better foundation than the authority of respected names, and admitting the assumption of no causes which are not equal and analogous to the effects.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTER *from* MILAN *to a Friend in* EDINBURGH, *describing* MRS. COSWAY'S HOUSE, *and System of* FEMALE EDUCATION *at* LODI.

I LEFT the south of Italy in consequence of the excessive heat, and am now on my way to "the land of the mountain and the flood," which with all its faults I love and prefer.

The letters which I procured in London from Mrs. Cosway, introduced me to the best society all over Italy, where I was received with great kindness and hospitality. Letters from this distinguished lady open every door from the Alps to Calabria.

I was altogether delighted with the frankness and hospitality of their artists and literary characters, whose society appeared to me the greatest attraction of modern Italy.

I found their boasted "*conversazione*" very inferior to our delightful evening parties in "Auld Reekie," where the animated yet *naïve* countenances of our bonnie lasses, lightened up by intellect, throw a charm and gaiety over the company, that you will seek for in vain in the crowded and heated rooms of London, or in the palaces of Italy.

You speedily discover the germ of a great nation. The inhabitants of this favoured country, have received from nature the gift of a fine natural capacity. The heavy English clown, or the "sot," so common in France, are characters unknown in Italy. It is true you meet with vice at noon-day in their capitals—but where is the country whose cities are exempt from immorality and crimes? Circumstances may arrive, however, that will regenerate their manners, and make them start up a great and mighty nation. Hope is still alive in their bosoms—even in Rome I have heard them assert their personal dignity, exclaiming with a becoming pride, when excited by recollections of their ancient grandeur, "*Sono Romano.*" They have had their Ciceros and their Cesars—they expect to have them again. Though bowed down to the very earth, yet I found every where the breathings of a lofty spirit for their national independence. They would do well to begin a reform in domestic life. It cannot be denied that the state of female society is not only a proof of the degradation of modern manners, in that celebrated country, but must tend also to retard the desired amelioration of their national character, till some important change takes place in their mode of education. Even now a few women were cited to me who, notwithstanding their great personal beauty, were like Cesar's wife, above all suspicion, and like Cornelia, distinguished by their children—their domestic virtues and their heroical character.

After the convents were suppressed, several establishments for female education were formed to supply their place. The public attention has been directed to the subject ever since. The state of female society in England, and the works of English female authors, taught the leading characters in Italy to appreciate the effects of good female education, and desire the introduction of such a system into their country. Count Melzi, afterwards Duke of Lodi, observed, with a philosophical eye the magnificent structure of society in England, when he travelled in that country. I have learned from his friends in Milan, that he attributed much of the improved character of the English, and the domestic comfort they enjoy, to the influence of their women.

When entrusted with power, he resolved to introduce establishments for female education in Italy, on the plan of those in England, fondly hoping that by cultivating the intellect of his country-women, he should render them, like the English females, respectable as wives, and useful as mothers. He became acquainted with Mrs. Cosway, in London, and examined with her, in detail, the plan of the establishment she had formed in Lyons, where she had been invited by the municipality of that city. They consulted together and determined on the site of Lodi.—A suppressed convent was instantly bought—The plan was, with that promptitude which distinguishes ardent minds, immediately put into execution. From that moment the reform in female education began, and Italy may hope one day to be illustrated and enlightened by her Baillies and Edgeworths, who will direct the rising generation and dignify the female character.

Mrs. Cosway returned to England, after having superintended this establishment for some years, and has well provided it with teachers and a sub-directrice, who adhere strictly to the original plan during her absence.

On my arrival at Lodi, I was anxious to compare her establishment with those I had seen in other countries. I was directed to the "COLLEGIO FEMMINILE," and will simply relate what I saw.

I arrived at their hour of recreation, and found the sub-directrice, Madame Bonomi, with the teachers and about 40 young ladies, running about in the garden in different groups, according to their age, or as their fancies directed them. The moment I named La Signora Cosway, the whole establishment surrounded me, asking all in a breath, "How does our dear mother? When did you see her? Why does she not return to us? When will she return? Will she ever return? Does she speak of us? Does she think of us?" Such *naïve* and tumultuous affection to the memory of their Carissima Madre, as they called her, excited the most pure and delicious emotions. I perceived that mine were not the only eyes that moistened with the scene.

I thought for that day that this world was the best of all possible worlds, and that I was surrounded by angels. As study for the rest of the day was impracticable, I requested in Mrs. Cosway's name to make it a holiday. Madame Bonomi and the delighted group took me round the parlours, school rooms, and apartments which were full of drawings, engravings and paintings by Mrs. Cosway. "Every thing you see was done by our 'Carissima Madre,' but we should think of her even without them."

The rest of the day was spent in music, reciting their own compositions and dialogues from the best French and Italian authors. The fête itself was but a spirited rehearsal of their studies. Signora Bonomi related to me a very interesting occurrence that took place when Mrs. Cosway presided in her place. The young people were to be indulged with a ball: to impress upon their minds that every pleasure we enjoy should be diffused, Mrs. Cosway invited 40 poor women to a supper. Conceive the children's astonishment and delight when the music summoned them to the ball-room, to find such a company seated ready to begin to a plentiful supper. The young ladies served them with alacrity, and enjoyed more their innocent recreation afterwards, for having shared with their mistress in those sweet emotions such a scene must have excited. But they had their revenge; for at the next fête, they in concert with the Curé, surprised Mrs. Cosway by the apparition of as many poor boys and girls at a repast, with the worthy ecclesiastic at the head of the table.

Signora Bonomi invited me to attend the school next day, that I might more soberly examine the different studies of the young ladies in their order. She told me that exciting the children's emulation was the grand principle of Mrs. Cosway's mode of education. The schools are divided into three adjacent rooms, according to the age of the children. At the end of the year they pass from one class to the other, after the day of public examination, when their progress is adjudged, and premiums are given according as they have merited them during the season.

I was first introduced to the school of the young ones, who were reading and writing. They write in the English character; those about ten years and upwards wrote like copper plate; all of them gave me specimens, containing endearing expressions to convey to Mrs. Cosway. They speak French and Italian with equal facility and with the greatest purity, and write either with the same readiness. In the next school they are taught the rudiments of the grammars, Italian and French, and answered perfectly to any question I put to them on all the parts of speech. They are very well acquainted with Geography,

phy, and with perfect ease explained the maps. Their reading is confined to the Bible, and to the best moral and historical works in the French and Italian languages. They are all obliged to give an account of what they have read to the sub-directrice. In the last school room, which is the class of honour into which they have gained admittance by merit and application, I remained the greater time, as their studies are more scientific and extended. For the grammar I gave them a sentence which they analysed correctly.

The study of geography extends to the particular divisions of every country, including an account of every nation with their productions, customs, manufactures, &c., and the knowledge of the sphere. I found them well acquainted with arithmetic; a considerable number of their drawings were executed with great taste and spirit; music many of them excelled in. In this class they read the Roman and ancient histories. I asked them each a question: "who was the most eloquent of the Romans?" "Cicero, the father of his country, who saved Rome by his eloquence in the senate." "Who was the most accomplished?" "Cæsar." "Who was the most eminent by her virtues of the Roman matrons?" "The mother of Germanicus, and the mother of the Gracchi." "Who was the most virtuous of the Romans?" "Rome could boast of crowds of virtuous characters, the Paul Emilius, the Cincinnatus, the Scipio; but Cato, the immortal Cato, was the most distinguished of the Romans—when Cato fell, Rome expired." "What do you think was the cause of the destruction of the Roman empire?" "Ambition, luxury and selfishness, produced effeminacy, and the empire was overrun by the barbarians of the north." The questions I put, though trite, were readily answered, as if the subject had been familiar to them.

Madame Prodon, the chief mistress of those studies, requested I would propose any moral question I thought proper for their discussion. I gave them a subject connected with that which Sallust observes, is always uppermost in a woman's thoughts.

"What is the quality in a married woman most calculated to make her happy?"

A dozen of the oldest, as remarkable for their modest demeanour as for their beautiful appearance, ranged themselves on each side of the table, and began a discussion which they continued two or three hours, with considerable talent and the most perfect order. Each had her favorite quality that she spoke in favour of. One was for learning, another for the influence of piety, another for conversational talent, one for order, as connected with every virtue, another for modesty and economy; in short, every quality that could adorn the female character, found an advocate. When Signora Bonomi, from politeness called on me to decide, I observed that the Signorina Sabina, by the bye, as beautiful as an angel, who spoke in favour of a spirit of order, had well remarked, that every other virtue or good quality, was useless without order; that order might be considered as the source from which every virtue and commendable quality flowed, and that, thinking as the fair advocate for order, I gave my opinion that it was the quality most calculated to make the whole family happy. The exhibition, or fête, finished again by music. Next day I went to take my leave, and was charged by every young lady in the school with letters and benedictions for Mrs. Cosway. I quitted them with regret and admiration, and was not surprised to learn that all the elèves who have been married, hold out an example in their families of every domestic virtue.

The whole of every expence for a young lady's education, including all etceteras, is within 30l. a year. Young persons sent from England, would have the advantage of acquiring French and Italian equally well, and the usual talents and accomplishments.

They make all their own wearing apparel, and are taught the economy of housekeeping, a new acquirement never taught in the Italian convents; so that when those young women go home they are immediately useful to their mothers, and when married, capable of superintending their family affairs.

This establishment has been protected by the governments that succeeded each other. The Emperor of Austria honoured it by a visit, and examined it minutely. The Viceroy has visited it twice, and no person of rank passes through Lodi without stopping to admire an institution which has already done some good, and promises more in reforming the domestic manners of that beautiful country.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of the Introduction of the* TEA PLANT *into* CAYENNE, *with Observations on its Culture and Manufacture.*

THE recent importation of some young plants of the tea tree into Cayenne, has induced the *Society for Instruction*, in Guiana, to circulate the following information respecting this valuable plant.

The tea tree does not grow naturally any where but in China, but it is cultivated in many gardens of Europe and America. It rises to the height of five or six feet; its leaves are oval or elliptical, from one to two inches in length, and of a deep and glossy green. Its flowers (which are always numerous, rather large, and of a very pleasing appearance) are white, and are each composed of a calix of five or six divisions, five or six petals, and a great number of stamina.

China and Japan are the only countries at present, in which the plant is cultivated in large quantities, and where the leaves are prepared in the manner in which we see them.

According to Kemfer, it will grow in any soil and climate; others say it prefers a pliable soil, and an aspect partly shaded.

At the age of three years it begins to be fit for use: and every six or eight years, the ground is replanted with new trees.

We shall now give all that we have been able to learn respecting the gathering and the preparation of the leaves, which is the only part of the tree of which any use is made.

In February and March, the cultivator gathers the young and tender leaves when they are only of a few days growth; and in consequence of their comparative scarcity, and their high price, these are generally consumed only by the rich. This is called the *imperial tea.*

The second gathering is made in May, when some of the leaves have attained their usual growth, but others are not so far advanced. Both of these are plucked indiscriminately, as they occur, and this mixture of the young and mature leaf is the *Bohea.*

The third and last gathering is made about the middle of summer, when all the leaves are at their full growth. This kind of tea is the coarsest, and is usually consumed by the poor.

Although each leaf is carefully plucked one by one, not to injure the plant, a labourer will gather from six to twelve pounds per day. The leaves are dried upon heated iron plates. They are continually turned with great quickness, till they are so hot that they can scarcely be any longer touched with the hand. They are then thrown upon mats, from which the workman afterwards takes them, one by one, and rolls them in his hands, while others fan them continually, to cool them rapidly, in order that they may preserve their rolled-up form.

This process is repeated several times, until all the humidity of the leaves is extracted; but the iron plates are heated less and less, and the rolling is made more slowly, and with greater care.

When the leaves are thus made perfectly dry, they are packed in boxes, that they may preserve their perfume until they go into the market.

The use of tea in China, is of the highest antiquity. We are unacquainted with the motives which led the Chinese to drink this infusion, and are ignorant of the time when this custom commenced. It is conjectured, that their first design, in using it, was to correct the water, which is said to be of a brackish taste in many parts of that vast empire.

It was about the commencement of the seventeenth century, that the Dutch East India Company introduced tea into Europe, and that the use of it first began. Its cultivation in the gardens of the curious, in this quarter of the globe, has been known for a century past.

We do not enter into the discussion respecting the properties or virtues of tea. We merely recall to the public mind, that it is an important object of commerce; and we believe that it will familiarize itself with great ease to the climate of this colony; and, unquestionably, its culture is highly worthy of the attention of the colonists.

The six plants which were brought to Cayenne, by the French ship of war, *l'Ariége*, from San Salvador (Brazil.) have taken extremely well, up to this time. Three of them, according to the *Annales Maritimes*, are in the Royal Botanical Garden at Cayenne; and the other three are in the plantations of M. de Kerchove.

May we not hope that the Americans, who like the French, are independent of those intrigues which have deprived the British colonies of the cultivation of this plant, will be induced to attempt its culture in Louisiana and the Floridas ?

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SOON after the date of my last letter I requested a friend, going into Cumberland, to enquire whether any organic bodies had been discovered in the schistus of that district. He was not able to learn that such had been detected, and he brought me apparent proofs that the more ancient rocks of that country were primitive specimens of granite, and what appeared to be a porphyry. The porphyry he broke from a native rock, but the granite from a wall recently built of the blasted fragments of a fine remain of antiquity near Shap, which the improved state of agriculture has now nearly annihilated. From the account he gave me of it, as he saw it in his youth, and what I have read of it in Camden, by Gibson, and by Gough, and by the ingenious author of the account of Cumberland, in the Beauties of England, I conclude it to have been an avenue of gigantic stones, like that I viewed with astonishment at Abury, in Wiltshire, many years ago, but which, perhaps, may at this moment be suffering similar depredations from agriculturists and road-makers, and the inattention of a legislature, which votes large sums for the purchase of foreign curiosities, while it allows the wonderful structures of our ancestors to be broken to pieces. What security have we, that Stonehenge itself shall not be swept from the face of the earth ?

But, to return to the granites of Shap. These, my friend believes to have been, what he calls, casual rocks, for such, he says, are found in the neighbourhood of the destroyed avenue, lying upon limestone, the native rock of Shap, and the district to the east of it. Mineralogists will, I hope, discover whence these masses of granite had been originally transported.

JONATHAN STOKES.

⁂ I shall be obliged to you to correct the following errors in my hasty letter in your Magazine for August. - P. 4. col. 1. par. 2. l. 2. for " Jameson," read " Prof. J."—For " Forbes," l. 23. read " Ferbers."—In place of the next sentence, read, " Have we no translations of large works, written in foreign languages, but for hire ?" For when I wrote the erased sentence, I had in view the works of Trebro and Charpentier, and I can truly say I have never, for a moment, been insensible to the obligations we are under to Mr. Weaver and Dr. Anderson, for their versions of the two Treatises of Werner, which I had just before mentioned.—In col. 2. l. 6. read " Mr. Dav. P."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BENEATH you have an account of the rain fallen at Chatsworth, in Derbyshire, and at Mansfield Woodhouse, in Nottinghamshire, for the years 1800, 1, 2, 4, and 5, which I have extracted from the Meteorological Pamphlets, annually published by the late Haymen Rooke, Esq. of Mansfield Woodhouse, and distributed amongst his friends. You will perceive, that in the totals of every year, the rain falling at Chatsworth exceeds that at Mansfield Woodhouse, and on the general average, that excess is 1·37, or 1·18th of the rain falling at the latter place,

The reason is very obvious—Mansfield Woodhouse stands on the face of an extensive plain, little broken by hills or vallies, which stretches from the borders of Derbyshire to the eastern shores of England. In a westwardly direction of it lies Chatsworth, embosomed in the hills of the Peak. By these hills the fleecy clouds are detained in their flight, and their pregnant burthen discharged in showers of rain.—When the wind, therefore, is westwardly, the clouds break upon the hilly summits about Chatsworth, and are prevented from ever arriving at Mansfield Woodhouse. Now, the westwardly winds are, in this part of the country, by far the most prevalent. We learn, from the above pamphlets, that the wind at Mansfield Woodhouse was, for the year 1805, as follows:—

North - - - - -		46
South - - - - -		33
East - - -	10	88
North East -	46	
South East -	32	
West - - -	56	198
North West -	47	
South West -	95	
		365

The westwardly winds being to the eastwardly nearly in the proportion of 20 to 9, and the north-west to the south-east, as 3 to 2.

This, I consider as a case in point, to prove, that elevated summits of mountains produce rain ; and if so, I cannot see a reason why elevated summits of another kind, as of trees in a forest, or the like, should not have the same effect. That they have such effect, meteorologists have generally admitted; but what is the theory of that action, whether, by presenting attractive electrical points, as was sometime ago suggested in this Miscellany with great appearance of probability, or by some other *modus operandi*, I will not undertake to determine. Yet, if we allow the supposition of their influence on the clouds depending on electric attraction, I think we may assign a rational cause to a phenomenon I will describe to you, which otherwise appears inexplicable.

The phenomenon mentioned is, what in Derbyshire, where I have observed it, is called a coe fire, or cove* fire, a name most appropriate. It resembles a column of smoke rising up from the woods that cloathe the sides of many of the peak hills, and is observed when there is a thick atmosphere, or a light mist is sitting upon the hills. Sometimes a single column is seen, becoming divided shortly into several smaller ones, and again re-united. The idea given to a stranger is, that of the smoke of a fresh-kindled cottage fire, ascending from the bosom of the wood; and it is not until, by a closer attention, he observes the inconstancy and mutability of this aërial phantom, that he can be undeceived. The enquiry immediately arises, what is the cause of this?—and the reason adopted by those that witness it is, that some artificial avenue, or some less compact part of the wood serves as a channel for a current of air, which, issuing at the summit, drives the vapours with it in a column upwards. To this I object, (and I think all who have at all considered the appearance will allow my objection) on two grounds.

1st. Because the "coe fire" is observed when the atmosphere is unagitated by the least breath of wind. When the grey mist sits, like a phantom of night, upon hills rendered venerable by the sacred monuments of our British ancestors, those ancestors whom two thousand years have swept into oblivion —the least breeze would dissipate the fog, and the whole magic scene would vanish.

2nd. A current of air produced by such means, cannot possibly be supposed capable of ascending in a column so regular, and of such length. The opening by which it escaped must both be more regular, and its velocity much greater, than can at all, in such a case, be conceived. Besides, the light fantastic playfulness it often assumes, varying its situation and its form, and separating and re-uniting, is quite incompatible with such a supposition.

If we adopt the opinion that this phenomenon is produced by the agency of electricity, we are enabled to account for its appearance in a satisfactory manner. For, imagine a cloud to rest upon one of these wood-covered hills, and, at any particular point more than another, (for all parts would not be equally affected,) that the vapours were condensed and precipitated in dew or rain, a vacuum would be thereby formed, the adjacent parts would rush into it, the impetus given towards that point, would produce a greater density of vapour there, and this greater density would ascend in a perpendicular line, and present an appearance similar to what is observed in the tornado.— This difference would, however, distinguish them: in the latter the vacuum is perfect; the surrounding air rushes with an amazing force and impetuosity towards it, and a dreadful instrument of destruction is produced, often, in its violent progress, ravaging and laying waste all the country before it. In the latter, the condensation being gradual and partial, instead of a vacuum there is a greater degree of rarity, sufficient only to give a moderate impulse to the surrounding parts; and, instead of producing a phenomenon that carries with it terror and violence, it furnishes a scene rather to delight the eye and amuse the fancy. There may be points in which this condensation will occur either simultaneously or successively; and if they occur together, it will sometimes happen that a smaller one will be absorbed by a larger one—or, a single one disappear, and several others arise in its place. In the same manner the coe fires appear.

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* Cove is a word employed by the miners to signify a small shed, in which their mining tools are deposited, or which is erected as a shelter from the rain. Cova, covaccis, and covacciolia, are in Italian, similarly employed for a hut, or a shed. Though I do not find it in the Teutonick, it clearly originated in the grand parent language, the Hebrew, in which כף signifies a hollow, or cave. This is one amongst the many instances of the very appropriate epithets given to natural objects, by the unlettered peasants. I have frequently admired the accuracy and distinctness of several of them. Near the spot where I observed this phenomenon, stands on the summit of a hill, a pile of druidical monuments, that strongly represent a baronial mansion in the time of our Saxon kings. It has received a name at once highly descriptive and poetical, of "Mock Beggar's Hall." Barren, indeed, is the fancy, and cold the feeling, that does not derive a strong interest from the associated idea of a weary pilgrim with his empty satchel, catching with joy, at the close of the evening, a glimpse of the fancied hall, and after expending the last portion of his exhausted strength in climbing to the summit of the hill, sit down with indescribable disappointment and grief, on finding nothing but naked rocks and a desert plain.

WM. BAINBRIGGE.

	1800.		1801.		1802.		1804.		1805.		Average.	
	Chatsworth.	Mansfield Woodhouse.	Chatsworth.	Mansfield Woodhouse.	Chatsworth.	Mansfield Woodhouse.	Chatsworth.	Mansfield Woodhouse.	Chatsworth.	Mansfield Woodhouse.	Chatsworth.	Mansfield Woodhouse.
January......	4·10	1·84	2·94	0·45	1·81	0·30	4·91	3·50	4·25	2·30	3·60	1·70
February....	0·52	1·36	0·44	1·80	2·49	2·55	0·79	0·90	2·22	1·70	1·29	1·66
March	1·71	0·85	2·29	2·47	0·31	0·30	2·89	3·50	1·02	1·20	1·64	1·66
April..........	2·84	2·57	0·80	1·15	0·94	0·70	2·26	2·45	2·83	2·45	1·93	1·86
May...........	1·67	2·54	2·47	2·90	0·98	1·50	1·62	2·10	1·82	1·90	1·71	2·19
June......... .	0·62	0·80	0·64	0·40	2·42	2·80	1·50	0·93	1·31	1·70	1·30	1·32
July...........	0·15	0·13	3·51	3·25	3·22	3·90	3·12	3·00	1·14	2·20	2·23	2·50
August........	0·95	3·24	0·53	0·35	1·39	2·33	2·26	1·30	2·45	1·82	1·52	1·81
September..	5·78	4·10	5·57	7·80	0·96	0·45	0·00	0·25	1·51	2·85	2·76	3·15
October......	3·64	2·55	2·62	2·70	3·95	2·34	3·73	4·50	1·57	1·20	3·10	2·66
November...	2·76	3·90	3·21	2·50	1·97	2·10	3·15	2·70	0·25	0·30	2·27	2·30
December...	2·30	2·16	3·18	1·10	2·84	1·75	1·62	1.20	1·81	1·80	2·35	1·60
Total....	27·04	26·04	28·20	26·87	23·28	31·02	27·85	26·33	22·18	21·42	25·71	24·34

Wind at Mansfield Woodhouse, E. 10, W, 56, N. 46, S. 33, N.E. 46, S.E. 32, S.W. 95, N.W. 47—for the year 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN perusing *The Life of John Wesley*, by Robert Southey, Esq., I find the memory of the late Dr. Caleb Evans, of Bristol, traduced without mercy; and wherefore?—because he dared chastise the conduct of the founder of methodism for his tergiversation relative to the justice of the war then commencing by Britain against the United States of America. But the principles of my worthy relative shall not be aspersed with impunity. Mr. Wesley, in the first instance, approved of the resistance of the Americans to *taxation without representation*—and then, all at once, turned about, and reprobated them in a publication, entitled, *Taxation no Tyranny!* The substance of the pamphlet was taken from a tract, written for the same purpose, by Dr. Samuel Johnson, who, having recently obtained a pension, by means of Lord Bute, was willing to evince his gratitude to government. He was, no doubt, the more desirous of shewing his sense of obligation, as he was known in his heart to be the friend, not of the Brunswick, but of the Stuart family.

A peculiarity of this controversy between John Wesley and Dr. Caleb Evans was, that on the latter charging the former with a dereliction of principle, he denied ever having advocated the cause of the Americans! Dr. Evans, however, stated, that among other things proving Mr. Wesley's predilection for the American cause was, his recommendation of a pamphlet written in their behalf, with singular force of expression. He had even given it to Mr. William Pine, printer of the Bristol Journal, insisting upon his inserting in his paper certain passages which he had pointed out or marked for extraction. This was corroborated by the testimony of a very respectable clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Roquett, who came forward and bore his testimony on the occasion. All this was for some time denied by Mr. Wesley, saying he never saw such a pamphlet, much less read it, and recommended it to others! Dr. Evans, by the accumulation of evidence to the contrary, refreshed his memory, and he was at length roused from his lethargy, to the acknowledgment of the fact! Never was there a more signal victory than the triumph which Dr. Caleb Evans obtained over John Wesley. When Mr. Southey gives the palm to his opponent, he cannot have read the controversy—for I will not presume to suggest that he has deliberately falsified facts. He is an *historian* as well as a poet—and knows that nothing compensates for the want of integrity. So fully aware are the biographers of Mr. Wesley, of his inferiority in this contest, that they pass over the entire business in silence.—This was wise, and it would have been better had Mr. Southey imitated their conduct. Even *the Rev. Mr. Fletcher*, who endeavoured to assist his friend Wesley in his distress, only made the matter worse. The good man afterwards called on Dr. Evans, and from his conciliating conduct at this interview, the visit was evidently by way of apology.

It is curious to observe, how Mr. Southey, throughout his narrative of Mr. Wesley's life, abusing the Dissenters as the friends of freedom, denounces his separation from the establishment. The want of obedience to his spiritual masters, the Bishops, appears to have been a crying abomination, like the sin against the Holy Ghost, not to be forgiven in this world, nor in the world to come! And yet, it is *these Bishops*, whom Mr. Southey, in his "JOAN OF ARC," consigns to future punishment for their arrogance and tyranny, their pride and ambition, their indolence and hatred of every kind of work.—

——— "But who are *these*,"
The maid exclaimed, "that, rob'd in flowing lawn,
And mitred, or in scarlet, and in caps
Like Cardinals, I see in every ward,
Performing menial service at the beck
Of all who bid them?"—
Theodore replied—
"These men are they who, in the name of CHRIST,
Did heap up wealth and arrogating power,
Did make men bow the knee, and call themselves
Most reverend Graces and right reverend Lords!
They dwelt in palaces, in purple clothed,
And in fine linen—therefore are they *here*—
And tho' they would not minister on earth,
Here, penanced, they perforce *must* minister;
For HE, the lowly man of Nazareth
Hath said—'His Kingdom is not of the world!'"

After perusing these lines, no individual could suppose that the author of them would ever have become the apologist of episcopal domination. Mr. Southey may boast of superlative talents, of which, judging from his epistle to William Smith, M.P., he appears to be fully sensible. An admirer of his genius and attainments, I am the last who would wish to depreciate them. But, whatever be his literary pretensions, the *Poet Laureat* can lay no claim to what is peculiarly dear to every good man—the praise of *consistency*, and of *liberality*.

As to the demerits of *the American war*, its warmest defenders at the time became ashamed of its wickedness and folly. The ministers themselves laid it on their royal master; and the most zealous panegyrist of the late king at his decease, allow, that that part of his conduct admitted of the least apology. For an individual to revive the obsolete claims of taxation without representation is, therefore, an outrage on common sense. As is remarked by a sensible barrister, Mr. STEPHENS, in his *Life of Horne Tooke*—"According to the acknowledged principles of the English constitution—TAXATION and REPRESENTATION are terms relative and inseparable. This doctrine, which seems to be clearly interwoven with the texture of our ancient Gothic polity, is fully established by facts, as well as by analogy. It has been acted upon in two memorable instances, both of which have proved highly salutary and beneficial to the empire—the union with Scotland and Ireland. Soon after the annexation of Wales, that country also was empowered to send knights, citizens, and burgesses to Parliament; and there is a remarkable document still in existence that serves to demonstrate the universality of the position even when applied to *transmarine* dominions recently obtained by conquest, for a writ was issued during the first part of the reign of Edward VI. enjoining the inhabitants to return a member for the town of Calais!"

So just are the principles advocated by the late *Dr. Caleb Evans* against John Wesley, with ability as well as with success, and for which his memory ever will be revered by the lovers of CIVIL and RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

JOHN EVANS

Islington, *Sep.* 5, 1820.

THE PHILOSOPHICAL ENQUIRER.
No. XIX.

TRUE CAUSES *of the* TIDES *of the* OCEAN.

THE tides are simple and palpable phenomena of MOTION. They are caused by the disturbance of the centre of the earth's motion; and this disturbance is rendered apparent by the waters of the sea, because fluids can move from place to place, so as to restore an equilibrium. The solid parts of the earth may have a tendency to move, but the power which could move them is great enough only to move the fluids; and when the equilibrium is restored by these, the force created by the disturbance ceases to act.

If the earth turned on a mathematical centre (or axis,) and no cause ever disturbed the forces acting on each side of that centre (or axis,) there would be no tides, or flux and re-flux of the waters.

But if the forces which revolve the earth, were to act unequally on its sides, so as to have a tendency to vary the centre, then the waters, by their mobility, would restore the equilibrium as the disturbance took place, so that the disturbance would be simultaneously corrected, but the means of correction would, by the motions of the waters, produce what are called tides.

If the earth were a smooth sphere, equally covered with water, its equable and uniform motions would cause no tides. But if the earth were not a true homogeneous sphere; or had projecting parts on one side, or were denser on one side than the other, then, as the momenta of the two sides, produced by a common force, must necessarily be equal, the side, least dense, or having least matter, would perform a larger circuit than the other; or, in other words, the centre of gyration and the mathematical centre would not be the same, and then the moveable fluids would rush to restore the equilibrium.

If, instead of a projecting side, we suppose another globe to be annexed or joined to the earth, both revolving together on a common centre, then the centre of gyration would be considerably elevated towards that side, and the waters, in respecting that centre, would be impelled towards the annexed globe.

Suppose, then, that the annexed globe were separated from the other, and carried to a distance, their masses still revolving about a common centre, it is evident that the former effect would not be diminished, and that the waters, in respecting that centre, would be impelled towards the separated globe.[*]

Such are the circumstances of the Earth and Moon. They move round a common centre or *fulcrum*, the arms or distances being in the inverse duplicate ratio of their quantities of matter; and the mundane fluids, in respecting the centre of motion, rise towards the centre of motion or *fulcrum*, which is always in the line joining the centres of the earth and moon.

But while this joint revolution of the earth and moon is performed round the *fulcrum* of the gaseous lever of space, the earth is turning on its axis by a separate motion, and as all parts of its surface are successively presented to the moon, or to the common fulcrum, so the successive parts, if water, are elevated towards the moon or fulcrum, and hence the phenomenon arises which we call Tides, governed necessarily in successive rotations by the times which the moon, or the common fulcrum, passes the meridian.

The fulcrum of the Earth and Moon is the point about which both revolve, and is the centre of their reciprocal momenta. It necessarily lies in the line which joins the centres of the Earth and Moon; and, being the centre of their joint momenta, is the point acted upon by the Sun, in producing the orbicular motion, and is, therefore, constantly in the earth's orbit; while the centres of the Earth and Moon, constantly revolve around it, by their mutual action on each other through the medium of space.

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[*] The reader who is accustomed to the absurd, and perhaps, blasphemous idea, that space is a vacuum, because with the mechanism of his eye, he cannot see any thing in space; or he who has adopted the notion of a vacuum, because any matter in space might interfere with the necessary perpetuity of Newton's whimsical projectile force, may ask what connects the bodies when thus separated? To this, I reply, the gaseous medium which fills space, and which medium is sensible, and is perfect as a fluid lever, in the exact proportion of its rarity—that is, the more rare the more sensible, and more capable of propagating motion and force from one part of space to another. All the bodies in the universe are necessarily connected, and the connection is formed by the gaseous medium filling space, which diffuses all forces and motions inversely as the squares of the distances, and directly as the quantities of matter moving with equal force or velocity.

The moveable fluids always accommodate themselves to the centre of gyration, which becomes their centre, without regard to the disposition of the fixed concrete masses, which they keep in mundane equilibrium: hence it is, that if a mountain on one side of a globe occasion the centre of gyration to approach that mountain, the waters, in accommodating themselves to that centre, will accumulate about the mountain: hence, if another globe be annexed in contact, (suppose the moon in contact with the earth,) and the centre of gyration were then raised considerably towards that annexed globe, the waters, in respecting the circle of gyration performed by both globes, would fill up the chasms between the curved surfaces of the two globes: and hence also, if the two globes, being separated and connected in motion only by a gaseous lever (like the earth and moon in the medium of space,) yet, the centre or fulcrum of motion would, as a centre of gyration, still govern the waters, and they would flow, or endeavour to flow, towards it, and even flow around it, unless restrained by a local rotatory force, like that of the earth, and by a density in the fluid sufficient to counteract the tendency to ascend to the centre of motion.

Suppose the earth to be turning on its axis, with the fulcrum vertical over the meridian of central Africa, where, as there is no sea, there will be no apparent tide—though the seas of the Antarctic ocean would be slightly affected. In an hour the rotation carries the shores of the Atlantic opposite the moon or fulcrum, and the waters being capable of rushing to restore the equilibrium, in consequence of the disturbance already explained, they rise towards the fulcrum or centre of lunar and mundane gyration; and the elevation continues as the Atlantic passes opposite the moon.

But when the Atlantic shores of America arrive opposite the moon or fulcrum, the waters rise on the coast, and fill the entrances of the rivers, while the continent is presented to the moon or fulcrum, and then no tide is raised.—Nevertheless, the waters were brought to the shores and *left* there—*what then becomes of them?* The cause which produced their elevation has departed to another meridian. Is it not astonishing that no one ever asked, or ever answered this question?—Must they not swing back, and is not this the second tide? Is not this a necessary cause of a second tide on the African and European shores; and is not such second tide a necessary consequence of the waters being so accumulated? Would not the constant succession of this sufficient cause produce the same equable effect in the secondary as in the primary tide? Would not such constant succession produce a species of oscillation, such as exists in the Tides of the ocean?

We need not accompany the phenomena to the shores of the Pacific, where the oscillations are less because the pendulum is larger and heavier—but where exactly the same causes produce a primary and secondary tide.

In a word, the second tide arises from the re-actions of the first tide against the visible continents and invisible rocks which bound and fill the ocean; and which re-actions concur with the departure of the force over land and other meridians, so that a returning tide is a necessary consequence of a primary one. And, in confirmation of this theory of the secondary tide, is it not notorious, that in certain parts of the South Pacific, where few or no disturbances are created by reflections of land, there is but one tide in twenty-four hours?

The other peculiarity of the tides—their neap and spring, depending on the relative positions of the sun, moon, and earth, are susceptible of explanation equally clear and simple. In the quarters, the line joining the centres of the earth and moon, coincides with the line of the earth's orbit, or with the direction of the earth's orbicular force; and the tide is then produced solely by the revolution of the earth round the fulcrum of the earth and moon. But as soon as the moon departs in its orbit, towards the solar conjunction or opposition, from the line of the earth's orbit, the centre of the earth is also carried on the opposite side out of the line of its orbit, and the line of the rotatory and orbicular motions no longer coincide. This disturbance, the waters are able to restore; and herein is a new cause of Tide, which, at the opposition and conjunction, not only coincides with the direction of the lunar fulcrum, but becomes itself a maximum, because the earth's centre is then removed the farthest from the line of the orbicular force. Hence the spring tides at the new and full moon; and hence all the degrees of tide, as the centre of the earth, and the line of the fulcrum approach the direction of the orbit.

In fine, I ascribe the TIDES primarily to the Revolution of the Earth round the fulcrum, or centre of the momentum, of the Earth and Moon, which fulcrum is always in the line which joins the centre of the Earth and Moon, and as the moveable waters accumulate opposite that fulcrum, so they have the *appearance* of being attracted, as it is called, by the Moon.

I ascribe the double Tide in every twenty-four hours to the departure of the force from the sea over the land, owing to the intervention of the great continents which separate the two great oceans from each other.

And, I ascribe the variable heights of the Tides, as apparently connected with the age of the moon, to the variable distance of the body of the earth from the line of its orbicular force, during its revolution round the lunar and mundane centre of motion.

More need not be proved. The causes are equal to the effects; and these are necessary consequences of the former. The former are admitted facts, and the latter are known phenomena. Perhaps it would be difficult, in any investigation of the proximate causes of phenomena, to be more clear than in this case of the tides. They are phenomena of matter and motion; and on legitimate principles of mechanics they are here shewn to be necessary consequences of admitted motions.

How much longer are we to be amused with the senseless language of the dark ages, about attraction, repulsion, and gravitation? And how much longer are such mental affections to be ascribed to inert masses of matter? Let us hope, in spite of the prejudices of Education—of the interests of Superstition—and of the love of the Marvellous—that these, and all such affections, will soon be banished from our Systems and Schools of true philosophy.

COMMON SENSE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE Horticultural Society of London has published in the first part of the fourth volume of its Transactions, an interesting and valuable essay on the production of hybrid vegetables, written by the Honourable and Rev. Wm. Herbert, detailing various experiments, which appear to have been conducted with great care and accuracy. One inference drawn by the Rev. Gentleman, from his success in producing varieties in vegetables is, that all the species of plants now existing have branched from original genera, or, in other words, that genera alone were created, and that most of those plants which are now considered species, are no more than permanent varieties—the saving word, *probable*, is indeed introduced into this hypothesis, but, from the tenor of the whole paper, it should seem the author gives full credit to this favourite opinion. This conclusion, however, I cannot help thinking unphilosophical, for, on reflection, it naturally occurs, that the same creative power which produced one individual vegetable, could, with equal facility, create a million; and that, if genera, in their native soils and climates produced, in the early era of the world, endless permanent varieties, at what period did this propensity to indefinite multiplication cease to act? It may be said, that new permanent varieties or species continue to arise at the present day—but this remains to be proved; for, since plants have been described with accuracy, I mean since the time of Ray and Tournefort, what new species do we know, or even suspect, to have been produced in a native locality?

That many vegetables under cultivation are subject to run into varieties, is obvious; but the varieties of plants in a state of nature are comparatively few in number, and these varieties are generally produced by the individuals growing in situations differing in moisture, temperature, and exposure from the stations which are natural to them.—Seldom, I suspect, from seminal admixture—for were there no limit to the power gratuitously ascribed to the first created genera, the vegetable kingdom, long ere this period, would have become a confused and heterogeneous assemblage of hybrids—deviating, in every respect, from one of the most essential and fundamental laws of nature.

Sept. 3, 1820. W.

P.S. Viola grandiflora of the gardeners[*]—as the author observes, is most probably a luxuriant variety of Viola amœna, which was shewn up in the Edinburgh Botanic Garden, in 1801, by the late Mr. Mackay, who gathered it at the foot of Ben Lawers, in Breadalbane. Yellow and purple varieties of Viola lutea, of Flora Britannica, and English Botany, abound on the limestone mountains of Durham, Yorkshire, Cumberland, and Northumberland; but Viola Amœna of the Scotch botanists is not found in that district.

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[*] See p. 19, Horticultural Transactions.

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On KANT'S FORMULA *of the* MORAL LAW. *No.* 343, *p.* 41.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the "Sketch of the Life and Writings of Kant," which appeared in the Monthly Magazine for Aug. 1820, the author, in his zeal for the honour of his hero, seems to transgress the maxim contained in his own motto—"*de mortuis nil nisi verum.*" In page 41, he asserts—"He (Kant) is the *first* that lays down pure principles of morality:" and (in a foot-note) "Kant's great merit in regard to moral philosophy, consists in his having given a better formula for the moral law, and defined many conceptions much better than any of his predecessors. For instance, his FORMULA of the MORAL LAW runs thus: "Always act on that maxim, which thou canst, at the same time, will to become a universal law."—DUTY, he defines to be the necessity of an action, out of reverence for the moral law; and MORALITY, the harmony of the maxims of our actions with this law; and duty the necessity of an action, out of reverence for it."

I do not object to the truth and excellence of Kant's principles as above stated; but to that originality and supreme excellence which is claimed for him. When a writer's phraseology abounds in superlatives, he occupies precarious ground. To be entitled to say of any one, he is the *first* who attained such an eminence or excellence, one must be acquainted with all his predecessors and their success. Kant's formula of the moral law, which is given as a striking instance of his felicitous originality, does not differ in sense, nor excel in expression, a maxim which is familiar to every person in this country, from his early childhood, and must have been familiar to Kant himself (as he was of Scottish descent and a protestant,) from the verge of infancy. It seems most strange, that neither he nor his panegyrist, is candid enough to acknowledge the origin of the maxim he uses. His formula of the moral law is—"Always act on that maxim which thou canst, at the same time, will to become an universal law." The original formula is—"All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them: for this is the law and the prophets.*" Or, "As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise.†"—There seems no difference in *sentiment* between either of these maxims and Kant's formula; and if we advert to phraseology, the balance seems clearly against him. A moral law concerns mankind in general, and therefore the more obviously it is expressed, the expression is the more excellent. Kant, however, speaks of what one '*can will to become* an universal law:' this would be quite unintelligible to many who would at once conceive the meaning of 'As ye would that others should do to you, do ye so to them.' If it should be alleged that the scriptural maxim is not so universal as Kant's, as it relates to law only as applicable to the party addressed—"that men should do to YOU," I answer, that this case is selected with divine wisdom, as it insures the operation of the will in the matter, and provides against the only possible source of opposition: for if our selfishness be so far overcome that we wish to treat others as we wish to be treated, we can have no wish that indifferent parties should not so treat each other mutually. It is in this way that the excellence of the scriptural maxims appears in many instances. The statement expresses only perhaps a particular case, or instance; but it is such a case as involves all others. Thus, a christian must be willing to lay down his *life*, rather than abandon his Redeemer. Here, *life* only is mentioned, but all other inferior sacrifices are insured. So too, when it is said, 'God spared not his own Son, but gave him up for us,' it is forcibly argued, 'He will give us all things needful.' In like manner, if we do good to others, we will wish them to do good to each other mutually.

This formula of the moral law was extant in substance long before Kant existed, not only in Scripture, but in ordinary communication, and in the very body of words and phrases. It is very common to say, "Speak from you, as you would to you."—"How would you like to be used, as you are using me?"—The words '*equity*' and 'iniquity' involve the same moral formula. Why, then, should this be adduced in favour of an author's claim to peculiar and meritorious originality and genius? It is, perhaps, alleged, that Kant did not find any of his maxims ready-made, but that, though they previously existed, he attained them by a process of reasoning in the first instance. This cannot be admitted, however, when we reflect how much of our knowledge we derive from various sources in childhood. And to reject all such knowledge till we elicit it by a process of reasoning ourselves, is like rejecting the use of a steam-engine or a watch, till we totally re-invent the machine; if either were possible. But of knowledge possessed none can divest himself.

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* Matt. vii. 12.

† Luke vi. 31.

I do not wish to depreciate Kant or his eulogist. I believe he has said many excellent things on the philosophy of the human mind; but, not to disparage others in his behalf, it seems, from the specimens adduced, that his peculiarity consisted much in investing *truisms*, or common and previously established thoughts, in uncommon terms and phrases. This is nearly the idea of him which Professor Dugald Stuart seems to have formed. Perhaps, he himself thought, and it is pretty evident his eulogist thinks, he has established new principles. From what we have seen of his formula of the moral law, we derive only a new phraseology applied to old and common principles. This is but a poor substitute for principles.—Yet it tends to puff up the mind of the student, who thinks he knows new things when he can use new phrases. Kant seems even to affect singularity of diction. He defines *duty* to be the *necessity* of an action. This is surely not the common use of *necessity*. *Morality* he defines the harmony of the maxims of our actions with the common law. Surely it is the harmony of our actions themselves. But, by *maxim*, perhaps is meant *motive*; or, perhaps, the translator is in fault.

As to moral laws, all that is valuable in them, is more fully and more profitably, because more intelligibly taught, in the sacred Scriptures than in any other ethical system whatever.

JAMES WATT.

Glasgow, Aug. 20, 1820.

RECENT TOUR *from* SHREWSBURY *to* HOLYHEAD, *by* MR. J. E. BOWMAN, *of* WELSHPOOL.

(Continued from p. 112.)

ABOUT two miles beyond Bettws y coed, the road passes close to the cataract of Rhaider y Wenol, on the Llugwy, which, nevertheless, may not be observed, unless the traveller is apprized of its situation, as it lies considerably below the road, and is hid by surrounding rocks and foliage. The precise spot is pointed out by a high perpendicular naked reddish rock, on each side of which are the Larch plantations, already named. Rude steps over the stone wall conduct the spectator, by a commodious path and winding staircase, to several different spots where the fall is seen to the greatest advantage. This is one of those falls which it is very difficult, by description to convey to the mind of the reader, and would occupy a larger space than I can allow myself here. I shall therefore only observe, that its height, the quantity of water, and the masses of rock that rise abruptly on each side and confine its channel, are all very considerable; that the water is not precipitated in a single sheet from the top to the bottom, but may be said to be broken into three pretty equal steps; and that these again are subdivided and broken by the jutting crags that force aside the water in every direction, and add to the beauty and interest of the whole. It is certainly the finest waterfall near the road we are now travelling, and few surpass it in the whole principality.

Beyond the Fall, instead of following the old line along the south-west bank of the Llugwy to near Capel Curig, a substantial new bridge of two arches carries the road to the north bank, along which it runs for nearly two miles, where it is again joined by the old, at a fine lofty bridge on the left, where a semicircular turret is placed in the wall, to view a pretty waterfall under the bridge. This line is but just completed, and instead of passing the great Inn at Capel Curig, is continued in a direct course about one quarter of a mile to the north of it, where they are preparing to build another inn and stables, for the greater convenience of the coaches. The Llugwy receives a considerable stream from the Capel Curig lakes. The country here is a wild and dreary solitude, consisting of lofty barren hills, which encompass the traveller on every side, and boggy swamps and turbaries which occupy the hollows and supply the place of rich and beautiful vales. Fogs and rain in summer, and hail and snow in winter, alternately prevail with very little intermission in this region of clouds, and shut out the dreary landscape from the view. Here and there a scanty patch has been redeemed from the general waste, to afford a wretched pasture, or provide a little hay and black oatmeal bread for winter subsistence; and often upon these *chosen* spots, may be seen huge stones and projecting rocks, larger than the stack which contains the crop, or the hovel which serves as a wretched shelter from the storms of an eight months' winter. These huts are from five to six feet high to the roof, with a single door and window, sometimes only latticed, and consist of a single apartment. Gardens are by no means common in any part of Wales, much less so in the wild regions of Snowdonia; but a few potatoes may sometimes be seen in the patches of soil among the rocks. How many instructive lessons might the sons of greatness and luxury learn by a short residence among these simple people, who are necessarily strangers to the artificial wants, as well as the comforts and pleasures of civilized life. If an exemption from envy, from ambition, and from many of the worst passions, which are often excited in a state of refined society, be happiness, these secluded inhabitants may uninterruptedly enjoy it: so far their ignorance is bliss; and it is wisely ordered that, the natural wants of man being few, he should be able in any station, and almost under any circumstances, to taste his share of happiness, so long as he remains content and thankful, and cheerfully performs his allotted duties. Turn to the condition of our great manufacturing districts at this very moment, and see how much misery might be avoided, by following this simple rule.

Carriages still travel the old road from Capel Curig to Bangor, as far as Llyn Ogwen, which, though free from dangerous pitches and precipices, passes over a succession of steep banks and turbaries. To obviate the inequalities, a new line has been laid out and is nearly completed, branching off at Capel Curig, and running nearly parallel with the present road on its northern side, and along the north bank of the infant Llugwy, being here nothing more than the collected rills and streamlets that distil from the sides of Carnedd David, Carnedd Llwellyn, and other neighbouring heights. This new line is upwards of four miles in length, nearly on the level, and is carried for the most part through a turbary, crossing seven rivulets from the hills to the north of it. It is partly fenced with stone walls, and partly with raised banks of earth, where the bottom is too soft to sustain the weight of stone; and it may here be noticed, that when carriages pass over those parts of the road that lie over a bog, they cause a sensible vibration, which is easily perceived by a person standing upon it at the same time. This new line unites with the old road at the east corner of Llyn Ogwen, and passes close to its southern bank. About three quarters of a mile before arriving at the lake, we past another summit level, from which spot a rill runs westward into it, and another eastward into the Llugwy. We were particular in examining this, because some have contended, that a rivulet issues from Llyn Ogwen at *both ends* of it, but this is certainly not the case.

The mountains round Llyn Ogwen, tower to a vast height, and except the pass, which is just wide enough to admit the road, they encompass it on every side. On the right, Carnedd David and Carnedd Llewellyn rising out of the lake; on the left, Trefaen, a graceful pyramid, crowned with two upright stones appearing like human figures; the Glyder-fach, the terrible chasm of Twl-du, 300 feet deep, with the Hysfa-bengham and Trygyfylchi rocks, overhanging the hollow of Cwm Idwal, form the principal features. I shall just observe that the rocks in the neighbourhood of Llyn Idwal, afford a rich treat to the botanist, and contain most of the rare plants for which Snowdonia is so celebrated. From this alpine lake, an angry torrent forces its way down the rocks, and joins the Ogwen below the bridge, where they are both precipitated together, 200 feet, into the valley below. The traveller should alight here, and view, from different points, the wild scenery around him. Before him lies the valley and pass of Nant Francon, the third and last of those precipices along which it was necessary to carry the new road, under very difficult circumstances. As the means employed and the effect produced are very similar to those already described, both at Pont y Glyn and Dinas-hill on the Conwy, I shall not detain the reader with unnecessary repetition, but merely observe, that here, the old road serves as an abutment or foundation for the wall on which the new is raised, and may be seen immediately below it, on looking over the parapet. It runs along the side of Carnedd David, which rises to the height of 3,400 feet above the level of the sea, on the north east, and whose huge fragments of rock, detached by time and the elements from the precipices above, threaten the traveller with destruction. These have been for the most part supported and underbuilt by props of stone, and the road defended from the falling fragments by a strong wall, yet, with these evidences of security before his eyes, the traveller cannot divest himself of apprehension. A little way beyond the bridge, they are about to erect a commodious inn, it being about half way between Capel Curig and Bangor: the stables are nearly finished, and appear to be on a good plan.

The sides of the valley of Nant Francon are entirely destitute of wood; a peculiarity somewhat singular, considering that the Ogwen runs along its bottom, through verdant and fertile meadows, which have probably been formed by the decomposed particles of rock and decayed vegetable matter, washed down in the course of ages from the surrounding mountains. A good deal of the land is, however, very little better than a turbary. The width of the valley, the elevation of the road above it, and the shade caused by the height of the mountains, make the small cottages, folds, cattle, and meadows of its few inhabitants below, to appear like the country of a race of pigmies. From the direction and depth of the valley, these children of nature cannot be cheered by the presence of the sun more than a month or two in the summer, when he is in the highest signs; and then but occasionally, owing to the fogs and clouds that so often envelope this mountainous region.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MUCH has been written on prison discipline. The greatest evil of all is generally thought giving an opportunity to young offenders of associating with experienced rogues—this, if possible, should every where be prevented.

A youth, to whom I had shown particular kindness, unhappily took to drinking, and being likewise very idle, stole some spoons to supply his excesses. After being found guilty, he was imprisoned for three months; and, forming an acquaintance with some old offenders, laid a plan for robbing my house, to which he had frequent access as a mason.

The attempt was made with success, on a Sunday, in time of divine service; but my friends were so alert, that the two strangers were soon overtaken with my property upon them, and the youth having been seen with them that morning about my premises, was also committed.

At the last Exeter assizes, the three were found guilty, and sentence of death passed, but by the worthy Judge, Sir James Burrough, changed for transportation. Had not the youth conversed with these experienced fellow-prisoners, the plan could not have been laid, nor he have been so soon brought again to the bar. Perhaps he might have avoided any such attempt as he became instructed in, to the great concern of your constant reader.

Mere imprisonment is, unhappily, little regarded by young offenders, who are, generally, idly disposed. Many exclaim against whipping, and, for a first offence, a public infliction might perhaps be properly avoided. If, however, a severe correction of that sort, was given in sight of the other prisoners, and under the direction of some discreet person or persons, appointed by the Sheriff or Magistrates, it might make a deep impression. In the opinion of many humane and thinking persons, such punishment would excite that terror which bare imprisonment seldom does. Prevention is better than cure—and the cure most likely to prove effectual, always ought to be adopted. JOS. CORNISH.

Colyton, Aug. 29, 1820.

CRITICAL OBSERVATIONS *on the* HISTORY *of* GIBBON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING been tempted to commit to paper such observations as occurred to me on the re-perusal, after an interval of some years, of the far-famed HISTORY OF GIBBON, a task which few, perhaps, can boast of accomplishing, I have taken the liberty of transmitting them for publication, if deserving such a distinction, in your useful Miscellany.

That the work in question contains many eloquent and splendid passages, and a vast *display of reading*, cannot be denied. It appears, nevertheless, to be grossly deficient in those essential requisites of historical composition, purity of style, and perspicuity of narration. His language and diction, admired in their day, are now indeed, generally stigmatized as turgid, harsh, and artificial. It has been truly remarked of him, "that he does not know how to say a plain thing in a plain way;" and his phraseology is deformed by innumerable affectations, bordering not unfrequently upon burlesque.

The following examples, on opening a volume at hazard, may serve as specimens:—"The *religion* of Constantine achieved, in less than a century, the final conquest of the Roman Empire." "The hereditary sceptre of the sons of Theodosius appeared to be the gift of Nature and of their father." "The minister of Constantinople asserted his equal reign over the emperor and the empire of the East." "The whole territory of Attica, from the promontory of Sunium to the town of Megara, was blasted by his baleful presence." "The captive wife of Alaric impatiently claimed his promise of Roman jewels and patrician handmaids, &c. &c." vol. v. 136, 200.

It is difficult to conceive how a writer adopting a style so remote from Attic simplicity, could "feel refreshed," as he professes, "on turning from the rhetoricians of the dark ages, to the pure pages of Xenophon." The interval is immeasurable between the pompous verbosity of Gibbon, and the lucid order and beautiful simplicity of the historians of antiquity. Gibbon is habitually obscure and enigmatical; dealing much in ambiguous alternatives, which leave every thing in uncertainty; as if his ideas wavered as he wrote.—e.g. "The public hatred threatened, *or* seemed to threaten the personal safety of Eutropius." v. 383. "Italy applauds *or* rather adores the father of her lyric poetry; and his verse, *or* at least his name, is repeated by the enthusiasm *or* affectation of amorous sensibility." xii. 324.

The vanity and egotism of Mr. Gibbon, are every where prominent, and the personal pronoun is of perpetual and disgusting occurrence: "*I* shall investigate," says he, "the character of Mahomet.—*I* shall lead the Arabs to the conquest of Syria, Egypt, and Africa, nor can *I* check their victorious career, till they have overthrown the monarchies of Persia and Spain."—"Perhaps the Arabs might not find in a single historian, so clear and comprehensive a narrative of their own exploits, as that which will be deduced in the ensuing sheets." ix. 7, 363.

To pass from the style to the *subject-matter* of this history, the most striking defect is, that instead of a well connected series of the most interesting and important facts in the long and tedious period of 1200 years, the work presents a disjointed collection of fragments; and instead of concise and apposite remarks, with dry and formal dissertations; so that, to use his own quaint metaphor, "the proper subject is drowned in a sea of episode." Slightly touching upon events of importance, he frequently dwells upon trivial and even odious incidents. And his multitudinous notes are, for the most part, idly employed in a pedantic parade of authorities, upon points of no moment. In fact, an impartial and judicious summary of the great events of this period is now as much a *desideratum* as ever. In the frivolous discussions contained in the notes, his attempts at wit and humour are not only despicable in themselves, but of such a nature as to be equally incompatible with the dignity of an historian and the decorum of a gentleman.

Having adopted the radically erroneous plan of treating the different branches of his subject in distinct chapters, he confounds the ideas both of himself and his readers, in relation to the progressive march of time and its accompanying gradations of opinion. We search in vain for the picture of an entire reign; the same monarch seems repeatedly to die and to revive; and we cannot guess when his final exit takes place. Dates also are too much neglected, and chronological confusion pervades the whole work. His geography, indeed, the other eye of history, is far better attended to; though like every thing else, whether of little or great importance, loftily announced. As when he says, vol. xii. 214, of certain ships sailing from the harbour of Chios, "In bold defiance, or rather in gross ignorance, of language and geography, the president Cousin detains them at Chios with a south, and wafts them to Constantinople with a north wind."

Though Mr. Gibbon uniformly fails in his lighter efforts of humour, he must be allowed to excel in scornful and bitter sarcasm; and the unparalleled malignity of his reflections against Christianity, and indeed against all Christian nations compared with the Turks, ought to have restrained that gross flattery which was during his lifetime offered by many *Christian Professors* to this literary Pagod. It is inconceivable with what complacency, or rather what exultation, he dwells on the triumphs and massacres of the Moslems on the first promulgation of the religion of Mahomet, which offers no alternative but slavery or death; and with whom, as he himself acknowledges, "the scymetar is the only instrument of conversion."

After all the abuse, nevertheless, lavished by Mr. Gibbon, upon the Greek Christians of the Lower Empire, it is certain that Constantinople, till it fell under the dominion of the Turks, was incomparably superior to every other city in the world, in all the arts of civilization and all the improvements of science. And to the learned Greeks who retreated to Italy from the savage oppression of the Moslems, is Europe essentially indebted for that revival of literature which distinguishes the age when the Empire of the East verged towards its dissolution. Although Mr. Gibbon is compelled to allow the defence of Constantinople against Mahomet II. to be heroic, such is the blindness of prejudice that, in the same breath, he pronounces the Greek nation to be "pusillanimous and base." Vol. xii. p. 210. M. M.

For the Monthly Magazine.

FEMALE EDUCATION IN HINDOOSTAN.

THE ladies of Great Britain have circulated an address on the present state of female society in British India. It is a most painful fact, say they, that there are in Hindoostan THIRTY MILLIONS of FEMALES committed to the care of Great Britain, who are totally destitute of Education, and to whom every vestige of mental cultivation has been denied.

The writings which have hitherto formed the basis of legislation in that country have prohibited to them the knowledge of the Vedu, and doomed them to a state of mental subjection. The calamity the most dreaded there, *Widowhood*, is, by the jealousy of the other sex, suspended as a judgment of Providence over the female who shall dare to acquire a knowledge of the Alphabet. *Mŭnoo*, one of the Hindoo legislators, says, (See Sir W. Jones's Translation:) "Women have no business with the Vedu, thus is the law fully settled; having therefore no knowledge of expiating texts, sinful women (meaning all women) must be as foul as falsehood itself; and this is a fixed rule."—Here the legislator first binds the sex fast in the chains of ignorance, and then reproaches and punishes them for the result of his own law.

The dreadful consequences of such laws and such a state of feeling towards the sex are most strikingly exhibited in the present state of Female Society in India. Here is a whole empire, comprising so many Millions of Females, in which a single School for Girls has not existed for thousands of years; the Females have never seen a book, except in the hands of men, and have no knowledge of any one of the mental employments of females in a civilized country. Their fingers have never touched a needle, a pair of scissars, a book, or a pen, and they are entirely excluded from all intellectual intercourse with the other sex. "A woman is not allowed by law to go out of the house without the consent of her husband; to talk with a stranger, nor to laugh without a veil on her face, nor to stand at the door, nor to look out at the window." (See Ward on the Hindoos, Vol. I. p. 312.) What can be expected, but that in such a state of ignorance the female character will be awfully debased. Hence amongst the Rajpoot mothers the murder of female infants is universally practised; not one survives. Mothers among other casts, in fulfilment of a vow to obtain offspring, are seen sacrificing their first child in the *Brŭm hŭ pootrŭ* and other sacred rivers. Many females drown themselves. Capt. —— saw one morning, while sitting at his own window at Allahabad, sixteen females, under the influence of superstition, drown themselves at the junction of the Jumna and the Ganges. And there are now in London copies of official documents, which prove, that in the year 1817, under the Presidency of Bengal, not less than 706 Females, *British Subjects, voluntarily immolated themselves, by being burnt or buried alive with the dead bodies of their husbands.*

No parallel case of such direful effects of ignorance appears to exist in human history. Never in the most savage state have fires like these been kindled, or similar graves been dug. Never were such appalling consequences of ignorance exhibited to the civilized world. Next to the wise and gradual interposition and influence of a benevolent Government, FEMALE EDUCATION forms the most probable and effectual means of putting an end to this deplorable state of Female Society; and could Funds be raised by a distinguished Association of Ladies in London, with Auxiliaries in the Country, for this express object, *Schools taught by Native Females* might be immediately established. There is a class of Females in India, the daughters of our countrymen, who are acquainted with the native languages, and from whom a wise selection might be made, and who, after receiving proper instruction, might, as local mistresses, become the greatest possible blessings to India.

The state of Indian manners forbids females to be placed under the tuition of men. It may be difficult to overcome prejudices among the natives against Female Education, but they will gradually subside, and we shall soon witness the triumph of these humane exertions in the delightful appearance of a state of society in India, rewarding the benevolent exertions of the British Ladies. It appears from the Reports of the London Missionary Society, that exertions have been made with some success in some parts of India, particularly the Native Schools for Females of Tamul and Travancore, of which more minute acounts may be soon expected. It further appears by a recent communication from Bengal, that the Calcutta School Society is at this time extending its views and operations to the education of Female Children in Calcutta, to which their attention has been directed by the sentiments of some of the principal Natives, one of whom has even undertaken to publish an extract from authentic Hindoo writings, *in furtherance of this object.*

It is therefore proposed that a subscription be raised for the express purpose of promoting the Education of Female Natives of British India, by sending out a well qualified Mistress, to be at the disposal and under the direction of the Calcutta School Society. The funds so contributed will be received by the Committee of the British and Foreign School Society, and applied as before mentioned in connection with the Calcutta School Society. This Society was established in 1818, under the direction of the Hon. Sir ANTHONY B[illegible]LLER, JOHN HERBERT HARINGTON, Esq. late Senior Judge of the Native Court, and various other respectable Persons, with a number of Natives of India who are Hindoos, and who have an equal influence in the Committee.

The following Ladies recommend this case to the attention of Benevolent Persons, and particularly to their own Sex, and will thankfully receive subscriptions, viz.

Lady Johnson, Cumberland-place; Lady Bell, Dean-street, Soho; Mrs. H. Gurney, Gloucester-place, Portman-square; Miss Bradshaw, Stoke Newington; Miss Hanbury, Plough-court; Mrs. Hagen, Peckham; Miss Jane Harris, Walworth; Miss Shewell, Stockwell; Mrs. Millar, Museum-street; Miss Phené, Watling street.

HYPOTHESIS *about the* NIGER *and the* NILE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE African laughs at the European philosopher, for denying the continuity or connection of the Niger and the Nile! The Arab, in the conviction that his Khalif is infallible, laughs at the Tartar, who holds his Lama to be immortal! The obstinate theorist, like Lord Monboddo, is the most credulous of men with respect to what confirms his own theory, but a perfect infidel as to the fact, however well established, that opposes it.

The theorists of England who have endeavoured to overturn the universally received African opinion of the identity of the Nile and the Niger, have set up in opposition to that opinion a theory, founded on the loose and incorrect estimate of Bruce,* who calculated that the plains of Senaar at Halfaia, where the Bahr el Abeed† joins the eastern

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* See Quarterly Review, No. 44, p. 477.

† I call the river in Senaar *El Bhar El Abeed*,

Nile, are 5000 feet above the level of the sea; but he also says that the cataract of Syene is so trifling that vessels sail up it; and this celebrated traveller also disputes the reputed altitude of the great cataract, which, he says, is only about forty feet. Since then, Lord Belmore has sailed up the Nile *pedetentim et gradatem*, his lordship, as well as Captains Irby and Mangles, have sailed through the cataract of Syene, and up as far as the great cataract, against the stream. Now, from the observations of these travellers, it does not appear that the rapidity of the Nile is so great as to require more than 500 feet for the altitude of that river in Senaar, to bring its waters to the Mediterranean, instead of 5000. This fact alone is sufficient to overturn the hypothesis, that the country of Senaar is too elevated to admit the Niger, or Nile of the west, to carry its waters through Africa and then to flow into that country; but we have still further testimony, for it has been lately discovered by M. Mollien, that the source of the Niger is in the third terras or table land of the Mountains of the Moon (Jibbel Kumra) at an elevation just below the snow, and at Bammakoo, the altitude of the bed of this river is estimated at 4000 feet.

Now, we will allow a slope of four inches to the mile, for the course of this river, which is the same that Condamine has stated the bed of the river of the Amazons to have; Major Rennel, whose authority, when given *experimentally*, cannot be doubted, gives the same for the declivity of the Ganges: so that, allowing the elevation of the Niger at Bammakoo to be [*]4000 feet, and the Bahr el Abeed in Senaar to be 500 feet, there will remain a descent of 3500 feet, for the waters of the Niger to run to Senaar; and calculating the distance to be (including windings) 2500 miles, it will require a declivity of 833 feet only, to carry the water from Bammakoo to Senaar, but the altitude of the Niger at Bammakoo is sufficient to allow above four times the declivity of the Ganges or of the Amazons!

This celebrated hypothesis of the noncontinuity of the two Niles, which has had such play for the last ten years, will therefore probably fall to the ground, and give my water communication between Timbuctoo and Cairo, almost as much credit in Europe, as it has received from time immemorial in Africa; and this opinion will naturally gather fresh strength, until some learned dunce shall again build his credence on mal-information, and again immerge this general African opinion, in renovated doubt. Students in books, who do not consult nature, know how rivers ought to run, but they forget how they do run.

In adducing these arguments, in support of an universal opinion, it is not my intention to deprive your correspondent of the opinion that the evaporation of the waters of Africa is less than Ali Bey has calculated, but to prove the futility of the hypothetical argument, that the two Niles cannot unite and form a junction in Senaar, or in any other country.

When Copernicus promulgated his planetary system, it was objected to it, that Mars and Venus ought to appear to us to be much greater at some periods than at others, because they would be nearer to the earth by so many diameters, but no such difference was apparent—the objection was solid, and Copernicus modestly replied, that it might be owing to the greatness of their distances.—Telescopes afterwards were discovered, and then it was found that he was right. "Thus knowledge changed that into a confirmation, which ignorance had advanced as an objection;" and so it has been with the two Niles. In my Account of Morocco, published in 1809,[*] I declared their union: it was objected to this popular opinion, that the altitude of Senaar would not admit of this junction, and the opinion was discarded; but the altitude of Senaar was afterwards discovered to be greatly exaggerated, and the altitude of the Niger at Bammakoo was discovered to be considerably higher than any one had ever imagined: the opinion respecting the continuity of these two rivers was again revived, and thus knowledge (with regard to the Niles) has changed that into

a confirmation

Abeed, the same name that it bears near Timbuctoo: all African travellers, from Europe, however, call it *Abiad;* but I have good reason to think Abiad is only a provincial name, and that it is actually the same river that passes near Timbuctoo to the west.

[*] See Quarterly Review, No. 45, p. 224.

[*] Which has since been confirmed by Horneman, Aly Bey, Burkhardt, and others, though till lately discredited in England, and held to be impossible.

a confirmation, which ignorance had before advanced as an objection!

JAMES G. JACKSON.

Sept. 14, 1820.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ERSKINIANA.—No. II.

Consisting of Principles and Specimens of ELOQUENCE, *from* LORD ERSKINE'S SPEECHES *at the* BAR.

(Continued from p. 104.*)*

GOVERNMENT.

TO say that the people have a right to change their government, is indeed, a truism; every body knows it, and they have exercised that right; otherwise, the king could not have had his establishment amongst us. The question is not what the people have a right to do, for the people are undoubtedly the foundation and origin of all government: but the charge is, for seditiously calling upon the people without cause or reason, to exercise a right which would be sedition supposing the right to be in them: for though the people might have a right to do the thing suggested, and though they are not excited to the doing it by force and rebellion, yet, as the suggestion goes to unsettle the state, the propagation of such doctrines is seditious.—*Trial of Stockdale.*

We owe obedience to government in our *actions*, but surely our *opinions* are free.—*Ibid.*

All governments stand upon the public will, and ought to endure only for the public benefit. When this sacred maxim is forgotten or trampled upon, a nation without the conspiracy of individuals, which criminal law can act upon, will sooner or later do itself justice.—*Ibid.*

The voice of the people of England upon any subject ought to be a rule to the house of commons.—*Ibid.*

One of the resolutions was this—Resolved: that law ceases to be an object of obedience, whenever it becomes an instrument of oppression. This is a mere abstract proposition, to which I would subscribe my own name at any time.—*Ibid.*

ANNIVERSARIES.

There ought, in my opinion, to be public anniversaries of the detestable as well as of the illustrious actions of mankind, in order that by the influence of negative as well as positive example, the greatest possible hold may be taken of the grand ruling passion of our nature, of the surest indication of its immortality—the passion of living in the minds of others, beyond the period of our frail and transitory existence.—*Ib.*

LIBERTY.

I feel within myself that I can rejoice as I do rejoice in the liberty of France, without meaning to surrender my own, which though protected by other forms, by growing out of far more fortunate conjunctions, stands upon the same basis of the right of a people to change their government, and be free. Can any man in England deny this? Yes, gentlemen, Mr. Burke has denied it: that denial was the origin of Mr. Paine's book. Mr. Burke denied positively, that France had any right to change her own government, and even took up the cudgels for all the despots of Europe, who at the very time were levying a barbarous, scandalous, and oppressive war to maintain the same proposition by the sword. —*Ibid.*

Did it follow because men rejoiced that France had asserted her liberty; that they thought liberty could exist in no other form than that which France had chosen.—*Ibid.*

To expose further the extreme absurdity of this accusation, if it be possible further to expose it, let me suppose that we were again at peace with France, while the other nations, who are now our allies, should continue to prosecute the war: would it then be criminal to congratulate France upon her successes against them? When that time arrives, might I not honestly wish the triumph of the French arms? and might I not lawfully express that wish? I know certainly that I might; and I know also that I would. I observe that this sentiment seems a bold one; but who is prepared to tell me that I shall not? *I will* assert the freedom of an Englishman. *I will* maintain the dignity of man: *I will* vindicate and glory in the principles which raised this country to her pre-eminence among the nations of the earth; and as she shone the bright star of the morning, to shed the light of liberty upon nations who now enjoy it, so may she continue in her radiant sphere to revive the ancient privileges of the world, which have been lost, and still to bring them forward to tongues and people who have never yet known them in the mysterious progression of things. —*Ibid.*

MR. BURKE'S WRITINGS.

So far from it, that I shall take care to put Mr. Burke's work on the French Revolution into the hands of those whose principles are left to my formation. I shall take care that they have the advantage of doing, in the regular progression of youthful studies, what I have done even in the short intervals of laborious life; that they shall transcribe with their own hands from all the works of this most extraordinary person, and from the last among the rest, the soundest truths of religion, the justest principles of morals inculcated and rendered delightful by the most sublime eloquence, the highest reach of philosophy brought down to the level of common minds by the most captivating taste; the most enlightened observations on history, and the most copious collection of useful maxims from the experience of common life. All this they shall do, and separate for themselves the good from the evil, taking the one as far more than a counterpoise to the other.—*Ibid.*

LIBEL LAW.

The Court of King's Bench since I have been at the bar, very long I admit before the Noble Lord presided in it, but under the administration of a truly great judge, pronounced the infamous judgment of the pillory on a most respectable proprietor of a newspaper, for a libel on the Russian ambassador, copied too out of another paper, but which I myself showed to the court, by the affidavit of his physician, appeared in the first as well as the second paper, whilst the defendant was on his sick bed in the country delirious in a fever. I believe that that affidavit is still on the files of the court. I have thought of it often; I have dreamed of it, and started from my sleep, sunk back to sleep, and started from it again. The painful recollection of it I shall die with.—*Cuthell's Trial.*

EFFECTS OF TYRANNY.

From minds thus subdued by the terrors of punishment, there could issue no works of genius to expand the empire of human reason, nor any masterly compositions on the general nature of government, by the help of which, the great commonwealths of mankind have founded their establishments, much less any of those useful applications of them to critical conjunctures, by which from time to time our own constitutions, by the exertion of patriot citizens, has been brought back to its standard. Under such terrors, all the great lights of science and civilization must be extinguished; for men cannot communicate their full thoughts to one another with a lash held over their heads. It is the nature of every thing that is great and useful, both in the animate and inanimate world, to be wild and irregular; and we must be content to take them with the alloys which belong to them, or live without them. Genius breaks from the fetters of criticism, but its wanderings are sanctioned by its majesty and wisdom, when it advances in its path: subject it to the critic, and you tame it into dulness.

LIBERTY.

Mighty rivers break down their banks in the winter, sweeping away to death the flocks which are fattened on the soil that they fertilize in the summer: the few may be saved by embankments from drowning, but the flock must perish for hunger. Tempests occasionally shake our dwellings and dissipate our commerce; but they scourge before them the lazy elements, which, without them, would stagnate into pestilence. In like manner Liberty herself, the last and best gift of God to his creatures, must be taken just as she is: you might pare her down into bashful regularity, and shape her into a perfect model of severe scrupulous law, but she would then be liberty no longer: and you must be content to die under the lash of this inexorable justice which you have exchanged for the banners of freedom.—*Stockdale's Trial.*

JUSTICE IN MERCY.

One word more, gentlemen, and I have done. Every human tribunal ought to take care to administer justice, as we look hereafter to have justice administered to ourselves. Upon the principle on which the attorney-general passes sentence upon my client, God have mercy upon us! Instead of standing before him in judgment, with the hopes and consolations of Christians, we must call upon the mountains to cover us: for which of us can present for omniscient examination a pure, unspotted, and faultless course? But I humbly expect that the benevolent Author of our being will judge as I have been pointing out for your example. Holding up the great volume of our lives in his hands, and regarding the general scope of them, if he discovers benevolence, charity, and good-will to man beating in the heart, where he alone can look:

if he finds that our conduct, though often forced out of the path by our infirmities, has been in general well-directed, his all-searching eye will assuredly never pursue us into those little corners of our lives, much less will his justice select them for punishment without the general context of our existence, by which faults may be sometimes found to have grown out of virtues, and very many of our heaviest offences to have been grafted by human imperfection upon the best and kindest of our affections. No, gentlemen, believe me, this is not the course of divine justice, or there is no truth in the gospels of Heaven. If the general tenor of man's conduct be such as I have represented it, he may walk through the shadow of death with all his faults about him, with as much cheerfulness as in the common paths of life: because he knows that instead of a stern accuser, to expose before the author of his nature, those frail passages which like the scored matter in the book before you, chequers the volume of the brightest and best spent life, his mercy will obscure them from the eye of his purity, and our repentance blot them out for ever.—*Stockdale's Trial.*

[*To be continued.*]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEING just returned from making the tour of the North of Ireland, after having, at an early period of my life, made that of the Continent of Europe with great advantage, I am free to confess that my heart has been wrung, and my tears have flowed apace, at observing the great poverty, deep distress, and wretchedness of the lower orders of the people of that island, for which God and Nature have done so much. The immense number of human beings, male and female, with rags attached to their bodies, for I cannot with propriety denominate it clothing, as in many, very many instances, they were not sufficient to cover their nakedness—what miserable huts, called cabins, to shelter them from the pitiless storm; and even in the commercial, elegant and opulent town of Belfast, at the Lancastrian school, which contains five hundred boys, and two hundred girls, and which appears to be extremely well conducted, not more than seven of the children had shoes or stockings.

Is this the state of Ireland in the nineteenth century? Deny it who can. Having a feeling heart, and wishing to promote the happiness of mankind as far as my limited sphere of action will admit, I naturally enquire of my own mind, how can these things be remedied? And it appears to me that the three things which I now, (through the medium of this address to you, Sir,) recommend to the public, are likely to contribute. The first and principal is a large income-tax on the property in Ireland of those noblemen and gentlemen of the kingdom, who reside out of it for more than three months in the year, the produce thereof to act as a poor's rate, to be divided amongst the indigent, according to their respective claims, subject to the decision of the Privy Council upon appeal. Of course I do not mean this tax to attach to those persons attending their duties in Parliament in the Metropolis of the British empire. How the other persons can reconcile it to their consciences to spend the hard earnings of their tenants and dependants in other countries, I know not; and to say the least of them, they are not of that consequence in London or Paris as others.

Far be it from me to make any reflection on the nobility and gentry of Ireland, being well convinced that there is no country under Heaven that has produced greater men in the present age, many of whom will readily occur to the reader, without enumerating them here, or which has produced persons of greater hospitality, goodness, and warmth of heart; but what I wish to impress on their minds, is, the greater consequence they would derive from living amongst their own people; and I intreat them to consider the great responsibility they are under for the goods of fortune Divine Providence has committed to them, that when they arrive at that awful hour to which the whole human race is rapidly tending, dreaded by the bad, but ardently wished for by the good, they may expect to receive that blessed sentence, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." And indeed what metropolis in the world is superior to Dublin, except London? And, with regard to a view of public buildings, there are none in the universe upon or even equal to to that from Carlisle Bridge, where you have the Custom House, Bonding Warehouse, Post Office, Nelson's Pillar, Rotundas, Four Courts, National Bank, College, Bridges, &c. &c.

The other measure I recommend is,

the abolition of under tenantry, without which the people of Ireland must continue to labour under great disadvantages: however, this is a subject so well known, that I need not detain you on that head; and I know not of any thing that would be of greater service to the property of gentlemen of great landed estates in this country, than planting *extensively;* for I am convinced, from the luxuriousness of the soil, and the timber I have observed, particularly the beauty of the mountain ash, with its red berries, timber might be raised here to great advantage.

I now come to my last recommendation, and not the least; for few gentlemen who make the tour of Ireland, but must have observed how much the lower classes of the people are demoralized, by the excessive use of spirituous liquors, denominated whiskey. Every exertion should be made use of to prevent this excess, reducing the number of licences, encouraging the use of malt liquors, which are exported here; for I think the porter I met with in Dublin is far superior to that in London; a more wholesome and strengthening beverage cannot be resorted to.

If this address to the public, through the medium of your respectable publication, should be productive of any benefit to the Irish nation, whose prosperity I most sincerely wish, (the best blood in my veins being Irish,) I shall be amply rewarded; and if not, I shall have the consolation of obtaining the approbation of my own heart.

WILLIAM HARWOOD FOLLIOTT.

Chester, Sep. 2nd, 1820.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the house of Austria appears determined to suppress, by the force of arms, the rising spirit of liberty, which is now making such rapid progress in the south of Europe, and to establish the ancient despotism, accompanied with all the gloomy superstition of the dark ages, it is of great importance to know what part the elector of Hanover will take on the occasion; and whether or not the people of Great Britain will be induced once more to lavish their blood and treasure in support of a system, which is equally inimical to their true interests and the genuine principles of humanity.

No sooner was king James expelled from the British throne, than the Duke of Brunswick Lunebourg began to extend his views to the empire of Great Britain; and to pave his way to the throne of the Stewarts, it was thought necessary to obtain the electoral dignity. That, however, was no easy matter. He had all the catholic interest to contend with: till, after a long and fruitless negotiation, carried on between him and the German Princes, he was advised to secure the suffrage of the Emperor of Germany, whatever it might cost; and the golden key soon obtained a rank for his serene highness, when menaces and flattery were of no avail. The following articles of this extraordinary transaction, are literally copied from the original state papers in my possession; and the public will probably discover one of the secret causes why Britain has been so often involved in continental wars and family disputes.

Articles contained in a secret treaty between the Emperor of Germany and the Duke of Hanover, Anno 1692:—

ARTICLE I.

Le duc donnera à sa Majesté imperiale immediatement après avoir recu l'investiture 200,000 *Ecus; et* 300,000 *Ecus dans un an après.*

ARTICLE II.

Que le duc et tous ses successeurs s'obligent de donnez toujours leurs suffrages in faveur de la maison d'Autriche.

ARTICLE III.

Que si la maison d'Espagne meure sans laisser d'heritier, le duc sera obligé d'assister sa Majesté Imperiale pour la manutention de ses droits, en la dite succession, de toutes ses forces.

ARTICLE IV.

Que le duc entretiendra continuellement à ses propres frais un corps d'hommes pour le service de la maison d'Autriche.

I wish to be informed, Mr. Editor, whether it would not be more honourable to break than to fulfil such slavish engagements, and whether or not the British nation be bound by a treaty, between the Duke of Brunswick Lunebourg, and the Emperor of Germany, to assist his imperial majesty in the crusades that he is now preparing against the liberties of Spain and Italy.

OBSERVATOR.

FOURTH LETTER *from* NAPLES, *descriptive of the Events of the late* GLORIOUS REVOLUTION.

Naples, July 28, 1820.

I WROTE to you on the 21st instant, and informed you of the very unfortunate business which has occurred in Sicily, from whence it has been very difficult to obtain any correct accounts of what took place: it, however, is certain, that the English have been perfectly respected, both in their persons and property, and I sincerely hope will continue so, as it is reported that things are getting on quieter there, though the gates of the city have been shut, and, it is said, the rudders taken off all the shipping, except the English; but of this I cannot be certain—you will. as I said before, draw a distinction between the reports I give you, and what I state as facts.

The late ministers have not been arrested, as was reported, having myself met one of them riding out, and seen another at his balcony. Many people amongst the Neapolitans think they ought to be confined, until they render a just account of their ministry, and of the large sums of money which have passed through their hands. The tumult and insurrection at Palermo, has been attributed here, to some intemperate conduct of an Englishman, General Church, who had a high command there—others attribute it to the party of the nobles, who wish to have the constitution established at the time Lord Wm. Bentinck was there, and which was abolished or suspended by some intrigues, said to be practised by some gentry on your side the water, in conjunction with Ferdinand. That constitution gave them two chambers, and left the nobles with some powers and privileges which they would not enjoy under the Spanish one. Church made his escape with great difficulty, or he would have been killed, and is certainly now here. He is in one of the castles, but whether under arrest, or to be in a place of security, I cannot say: he demands a court-martial, and relates a very different story to what has been propagated to his disadvantage; but some sensible Neapolitans say, they do not see how he can be tried at present, as his accusers are not here in consequence of the turbulence in Sicily—and that only his own story can be heard, which he will naturally make a good one. The late Viceroy in Sicily is *exonerated* from all his employments, and another appointed in his stead. Before finishing this, I hope to be able to give you more certain information if there are any further arrivals from that country, for the communication by telegraph is cut off by the Palermitans. Another body of the provincials, the ancient Dainians from the shores of the Adriatic, are returned home to attend to their harvest and domestic concerns, after publishing an address to the Neapolitans, thanking them for the kindness and hospitality with which they have been received and treated, and for their cordial co-operation, requesting them to attend to the meeting of parliament on the 1st of October, and saying they shall always be ready to give their assistance in support of the constitution. A considerable body of the Calabrese is formed and organized, who are to choose their own officers by a majority of voices, and every thing is going on with the utmost quietness. The shops have always been open as well as the warehouses, and the custom-houses, the public walks and rides frequented as usual, and the streets perfectly safe and tranquil, both day and night; an order has been given by the committee of public safety, that all foreigners are at liberty to wear their own national cockades, and any person molesting them for not wearing the Neapolitan tri-coloured one, shall be severely punished: it is said this was ordered in consequence of one of the Austrian minister's servants having been beaten by some foolish zealots, for not having the tri-coloured one. On Sunday last, a dinner was given to about 10,000 troops, militia, &c. on a fine piece of ground, called the Camp, a short distance from Naples; the Prince with his wife and children went up to see them, and was very well received. Two days before, the officers of the guards gave a dinner in the public garden to the generals and principal officers, at which, I understand, about 250 sat down. The friends of freedom here have not shewn themselves in the smallest degree blood-thirsty (it is only your high-flying church-and-king fellows who are fond of blood and rapine and destruction.) In the last counter revolution, in 1799, the santa fede, or church-and-king people of this country, headed by a cardinal, pillaged 6,000 houses; they stripped and drove naked through the streets all the women they could lay their hands on, who had their hair cut short, calling them Jacobins, and applied torches to different parts of their bodies; and it *is an undoubted fact*, that in the vicinity of the palace, they burnt several people alive, and not only ate them, but compelled some who were accidentally passing to eat pieces also: one poor wretch asking what the crowd was about, was told they were only roasting some Jacobins, and on shewing some signs of pity and humanity, was instantly thrown into the same fire, and was devoured by these cannibals; several persons were hung merely for having short hair, which was then the fashion, and is now universal. (Ferdinand stuck to his tail with great pertinacity, but since his return, having had a severe fit of illness, he was obliged, but with great reluctance, to part with it, and all the ministers got docked immediately.) All these who have taken an active part in this reform, or revolution, have acted with the greatest disinterestedness. It is by *union* that every thing has been accomplished here, and without disturbance or bloodshed; many of the people from the country have refused pay or gratification, and the officers engaged in it have all declined any promotion to the prejudice of their comrades.

Louis le Desiré and Ferdinand, both promised to abolish the conscription formed by the French, and which was so odious: they did so, and substituted in lieu thereof, a levy, which is precisely the same thing in effect; a pretty method of performing promises. The Prince issued an address to the army, commanded by General Pepe, thanking them and him for their order and good conduct, &c. and in a letter of thanks to the Prince, which is very well written, Pepe tells him that more than 22,000 of the provincials had returned to their own homes, and that more than 100,000 others had stopped upon their march, and returned to their own country, who would always be ready to support the rights of a constitutional throne. The people here have some apprehensions (or rather some of them) of an interference in their domestic government on the part of the Emperor of Austria; but I think other powers will not permit him to attempt to aggrandize himself further in Italy, and perhaps he may find something to occupy him near home.

It is most confidently asserted, and I am inclined to believe the report, that a secret treaty has been discovered between Ferdinand and the Emperor, by which the former bound himself never to grant a constitution to this country. I suppose this was done at Vienna, and that some who were there, were also privy to it, (if so, what a precious crew.) I am in hopes things are calmed at Palermo, as a vessel is just sailing for that place. (26th.) A very long proclamation of the Prince's is posted up today respecting the elections. The parliament to meet the 1st of October; what little I could get to see of it seemed in a good temperate and affectionate style. When shall we see any thing of that sort elsewhere, instead of violence and coercion, which unfortunately seems to be the order of the day? * * * *

This morning, the 28th, one of the vessels which went to Palermo, with the line of battle ship, is returned; a friend of mine with difficulty got on board her, by knowing one of the officers, but could get no satisfactory information, as they are most probably ordered to say nothing; but I hope government will think it right to publish something in the course of the day, and if so you shall know it. All he could learn was that nobody was permitted to land, but a deputation came on board from the city, that the yellow flag was hoisted as a signal of independence, and that they heard no firing; this last is, so far, well—but I fear their animosity towards Naples is not diminished: and it is not easy to divine what will ultimately be done, though I hope in the end all may terminate well, when their passions are a little cooled. It is reported that all the Neapolitans are confined, but that it is intended as a protection of them from any ill-treatment from the people, as I do not hear of any of them being ill-used.

The person sent to Vienna to announce this wonderful change, is returned, and brings the tranquillizing intelligence, that it is not the intention of Austria to interfere, as the Neapolitan government has decreed the new constitution. This will make them easy here. There have been reports of movements in the Marche of Ancona, but they do not seem to rest on any solid foundation: it is said the Bolognese are very strenuous for a reform, and they are a high-spirited and resolute people: time must shew. * * * * *

A few days ago the deserters, 21 of them, who were to have been shot, have been reprieved for the gallies, the shortest period; and now I hear there is a general pardon for all deserters who come in before the beginning of August, or who are now imprisoned; so that they will be included in the amnesty.

I have this moment seen and read an official notice, that the vessels arrived at Palermo on the 25th—that the anarchy had ceased, that the people had submitted to a provisional junto, and had appointed a deputation to the king, which was shortly expected; and that the vessels were gone to Messina to celebrate the feasts in honor of the new constitution. There is also an official notice about the press, similar to the one in the Spanish Constitution. The deputation from Palermo is appointed to lay their wishes before the king.

LETTER FIFTH.

August 4th.—Every thing remains perfectly quiet here, and the necessary preparations are making for the elections, for the parliament to assemble on the 1st October, which I most sincerely hope will be composed of men of honour and of talents, and who will have no other object in view, but the permanent welfare and prosperity of their country. That they will establish a good constitution, I have no doubt; that it may not be perfect is very probable, as perfection is a point which is rarely obtained: and let a constitution be ever so valuable, there will be always some cavillers. I trust they will correct that bigotted article in the Spanish, relative to religion, which reflects little credit on the framers of it; 98 deputies are to be appointed for this country and Sicily, which are, in my opinion, too few for a population of upwards of 6,000,000. They should, I think, have from 200 to 250, in order to insure a greater congregation of talents, and to prevent the facility of corrupting a small number. I hope they will not suffer any pensioner or placeman to be ever eligible as a representative, nor the ministers to have any votes, though they may be allowed to attend and give their opinions. The Spanish Cortes have too many priests among them; they will, with the people in the employ of government, form a majority of the Cortes, and I cannot but be apprehensive of their doing some mischief, if not immediately, at least, hereafter, and that ere long too; but the people here are more liberal in their religious opinions than they are in Spain: I think they will also make some alteration in the article respecting the liberty of the press, which is not what it ought to be. The mode of election to me appears to be too complicated, and ultimately to rest in by far too few hands. * * *

They have got the French and American constitution here, which are reprinting as well as the Spanish. I already know of six newspapers printed here, and I hear there are more, and some of them are well and spiritedly written, and will tend to enlighten the people much. I have just seen a long circumstantial account of the most unfortunate events at Palermo; it appears that 4 or 500 people have lost their lives, besides a considerable number wounded. Many soldiers were killed, and of course more of the inhabitants. They were at first much pleased with the idea of the new constitution, but afterwards some people began to cry out *Viva l'Independence!* and mounted the old Sicilian cockade, yellow with a black eagle on it. The troops were called out; and as the people did not disperse, the commander of the troops ordered them to charge and fire. A priest, armed with a firelock and sword, went down on his knees to the officer, requesting him to draw off the troops, and he would pledge his life that the people would all retire quietly to their houses: but he refused, and ordered a cannon to be advanced and to fire amongst the crowd; the priest stepped a little on one side, and seeing the artillery-man going to apply the match, fired, and killed him on the spot; on which a general tumult ensued, which lasted some days. The troops were totally defeated, and the forts all taken. I believe in the first instance, the people got the worst of it, but they liberated the prisoners and galley-slaves, and then overpowered them, having found plenty of arms and ammunition in the forts. Two princes were killed, Cattalico and Aci, the latter of whom was murdered in a shocking manner, being accused of having collected arms, ammunition, and a number of soldiers, in a secret manner at his house, for the purpose of a plot or counter revolution. They destroyed his house and those of very few other obnoxious persons, but little or no pillage took place; the English and their property were respected, except two or three, who were unfortunately in the inn where General Church, the captain-general, lodged; and what exasperated the people so highly, was an infamous report propagated, that the Viceroy had promised the troops the pillage of the city for three days: this, I am perfectly confident, was a most horrible falsehood. I know him well, he is a mild humane man, and utterly incapable of such an atrocity. Can it be supposed that such a man, a native of Palermo, with all his family, friends and relations dispersed in the city, would command such an outrage? Every thing is tranquil there, and a deputation, composed of various classes, arrived here from thence yesterday; their arrival is announced in the official paper, but no details have yet transpired, at least I have not been able to learn them. It is reported, but how true I know not, that they insist on their independence as a separate state, but to have the second son of the hereditary prince for their king: a little time will bring the truth to light. The information I mentioned of news from Vienna, was premature, but a new minister is named to go there, the duke of Gallo; and the prince of Cunitelli to England * * * The late king of Naples, Giochim Murat, was taken prisoner, and shot at Pizzo in Calabria, which some people say the inhabitants have greatly repented of: he was taken by a fellow whom he had reprieved from death, and whom I hear no respectable persons there will associate with.

LETTER SIXTH.

August 7th.—* * * With much less general knowledge than there is in England, they are employing themselves seriously in establishing a freedom honourable to themselves, and advantageous to their posterity. It is said positively, that a courier is arrived from the Emperor of Austria, declaring that as the king here has thought proper to comply with the wishes of the people, by consenting to a constitution he has no objection to make; but what right would he have to interfere, even if the king had not consented? However, it is well, as the people had some apprehension of his presuming to interfere, in consequence of the conspiracy which took place at Vienna, against the liberties of all Europe * * * The report is that Palermo still persists in claiming to be independent; but I cannot find that any other part of Sicily joins, but is perfectly satisfied with that offered to them: and if so, she, or rather only a majority of the inhabitants of that city, have no right to dictate to the whole of the island. It is said that the government means to send a force against them, unless they will conform to the general will, and that they are already suffering from the want of provisions—but I have not this from authority to be depended upon—I wish the government here would keep the public rather better informed of the real situation of things in that country; it would gratify the people, and make them better satisfied; as, being kept in the dark, they are apt to imagine things to be more unfavourable than they really are; but they have been so long accustomed to obscurity, that it seems as if they could not all at once divest themselves of the ridiculous and dangerous system. Minichini's name is not Dominico but Luigi. I sent you an engraving of him, another is come out with the alteration, and styling him the first illustrious promoter of Neapolitan liberty. There is another engraving of Lieut. Morelli, a dragoon officer, who was one of the two who first joined the constitutional army; though a pretty general intention of the officers and troops was known amongst themselves to exist for a reform of the manifold abuses, and for a free constitution * * * *

8th. The Prince Cariati, who was sent to Vienna, is actually returned with very consolatory intelligence. I have read it in one of the new gazettes which is connected with some of the provisional Junta; but the stupid government paper is silent on the subject. I trust they will shortly be convinced of the propriety and necessity of keeping people better informed *officially*. A most excellent letter has been published a few days ago, addressed to the Prince by a priest, with his name to it, pointing out the illegality of a late decree respecting the liberty of the press, and stating that no modification of the Spanish constitution can take place, but by the parliament; and that this decree is calculated to enchain the press, instead of protecting it, and seems formed from the model of the king of Prussia's letter upon the restriction of the press in consequence of the famous congress at Carlsbad. You see there is both spirit and intelligence in this hitherto degraded country: the priest also tells the Prince that both the junto and the ministers must answer to the parliament for this decree. I have this moment seen a new paper, published at Palermo, called the Phœnix, No. 1, of the 31st of July, by which it appears that the severest if not first conflict took place on the 17th. The troops were drawn up in different bodies, and the Viceroy issued orders for them not to fire. One body followed his instructions, but another, commanded by a major (not named) unexpectedly fired, and a general fight took place; the people at first had the worst, on which they opened the prisons, and the troops were defeated and dispersed; but no detail is given of the killed or wounded; about 1100 of the troops are said to have surrendered to about 70 of the peasantry and armed country people in the neighbourhood, who had all taken arms. The account says, the first interruption of the harmony which subsisted between the towns-people and the troops on the evening of the 15th, was owing to the imprudence of Genl. Church; but as the account only comes down to the 17th, we must wait for further advices to know the present state of things.

LETTER SEVENTH.

August 18*th*.— * * * I see by the extracts in Galignani's French paper from the English ones, that they all look upon the regeneration of this country, as originating with, and being the work of the military; they are in a most complete error. It is the work of the respectable landed proprietors in the country, who have been labouring for some years in consequence of the oppression and mis-government they experienced: it is said, they had 200,000 men, all ready to act in the same cause, in the various provinces of the kingdom. Their tenants and labourers all joined them, as did the respective militias. The first movement on the part of the troops, was 130 cavalry, conducted by two lieutenants, marching off from their quarters, on the 1st July; and the constitution was promised by a proclamation posted up extremely early on the morning of the 6th, at which time the constitutionalists had only been joined by 700 of the troops, though the army consisted of about 45,000. How many more they would have been joined by, it is difficult to say; but very probably the ministers thought they could depend on very few of them: had, however, any considerable part of them been willing to act against their fellow-countrymen, they would soon have been overpowered, although some blood would have been shed, which, happily, has not been the case.

Several thousand medals have been offered to the troops and militia, which they have unanimously refused, as well as the promotion which was offered to those who took an active part; and General Pepe, the commander in chief, who joined them on the 8th, I believe, has pledged himself to resign his command as soon as the parliament has established the constitution: this does them all infinite honour, and I trust they will continue this disinterested and upright conduct * * * * * I have been told that two of the new ministers, not enjoying the public confidence, have been removed.

The late Minister of Finance's budget, calculated from November last, was something less than 20,000,000 of ducats, about 3,340,000l., and the income rather more than 18,000,000, upwards of 3,000,000l. The number of inhabitants in Naples, 5,052,261, and in Sicily, are 1,681,973, together, 6,734,234: and they found themselves greatly aggrieved by paying about 3½ millions sterling; their population is upwards of one-third of ours. * * * I do not believe the accuracy of the minister's account—I have no doubt but a considerable sum has been levied on the people, or how could he and his coadjutors have acquired the very great riches which they are said to have done in little more than five years, when they were known to be very poor. I trust they will be called to a just but strict account when parliament meets. * * * * (They have managed infinitely better in getting a reform here, than in our boasted country, and with fewer lights: I assure you it is laughed at here.) * * *

The Palermitans still persevere in their ideas of independence; it does not appear that they are joined by any other material part of Sicily. Troops and ships are going over, but not direct to Palermo. I think that city must soon conform to the ideas of the rest of the island. I hear this new government wishes to raise a loan of a million of ducats, six ducats to the pound sterling.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the Actual State of the FINE ARTS, PAINTING, SCULPTURE, *and* STATUARY, *in* FRANCE; *written in Paris, by* DAVID CAREY, *esq.*

(Concluded from p. 418.)

THERE was still a decided preference to military pieces, at the late exhibition in the Louvre. The young men and even the females, were seen pursuing these favourite subjects with great avidity. The performance of this kind which attracted most attention, was by the hand of a general, who it appears could paint as well as fight. This piece was a view of the *Attack of the grand Convoy, near Salinas in Biscay, the 25th May*, 1812; by General Baron le Jeune. The picture possessed both beauty and interest; and so much and justly was it admired, that it was almost

most impossible to get near it, from the crowds that perpetually surrounded it. The convoy consisted of the prisoners and wounded officers going to join other armies, together with French and Spanish ladies of the court of Madrid. Arrived at the defiles of Salinas, the company were enjoying in apparent security the rural and romantic scenes around them. The hills were covered with shepherds and their flocks (but it was by a stratagem of the Spaniards) and remnants of Moorish castles were scattered around; when, on a sudden, the Guerillas of General Mina appear, issuing forth with loud shouts from their ambush in the mountains, and spread disorder in the midst of the convoy. Several traits of heroic affection are here admirably represented. Among these, the Marchioness of Manca appears conspicuous, presenting her bosom to the fire of the enemy to screen her daughter, whom she holds in her arms. An officer with a wooden leg devotes himself to save her. This instance of maternal tenderness and of generous gallantry, is finely pourtrayed; and even the noble character of English soldiers is made subservient to the interest of the piece on this occasion. The English prisoners are represented refusing the arms offered to them by the Spaniards, and seizing those of the sick and wounded to defend them, and share in the honour of rescuing the convoy. This performance would seem to have been executed by an eye-witness of the circumstances. Nothing could be more picturesque than the scenery, or more nicely depicted on canvas, than the combatants and the smoke of their fusees.

It is not unamusing to remark the comparative merits of painters, and of the delineation of the same subject, by the poet and the artist. A fine, but painfully interesting subject, has been supplied in the story of Count Ugolino, by Dante, which Lord Byron has endeavoured to rival in his description of the Prisoners of Chillon. The sufferings of Ugolino and his children have, I believe, been treated by Sir Joshua Reynolds. Among the French candidates for fame, M. Soulary has selected the struggles and fate of the noble Florentine General, for the display of his talents. Ugolino's history is a frightful example of the consequence of being suspected of treason where no habeas corpus exists, and "replevy" cannot come by justice of the state. More unfortunate even than Belisarius, he found what it was to fight for a republic, and to die in darkness and despair by the cruelty of its power and the bitterness of its ingratitude. Count Ugolino was general for the republic, but was sentenced by the intrigues of a churchman, (Archbishop Rogers) to perish with hunger: his children were also doomed to share the same fate. He witnessed in a dungeon the successive death of his three sons. One of them, (Anselimio) seeing his father scarce able to struggle against the pangs of hunger, offered himself to serve him for food. This proposal, in which filial affection was so strongly manifested, was, however, held in horror by the unhappy father; and in an agony of despair, weeping over his suffering children, cursing the senate, the republic, and his persecutor, he gave up his last breath. The French painter had done considerable justice to his subject.

Last, but not least in pretension, came M. Girodet, with his Pygmalion, on canvas. This piece, from the celebrity of the artist, had excited high expectations, and the king himself went to see it previous to its exposure to the public. The animation of a statue had hitherto seemed a subject more fit for the hand of the carver, than the pencil of the painter. "The charms," however, that decked Pygmalion's wife, rose under the touch of the softer art in sufficient beauty and nakedness to enrapture the French spectators. The colouring was favourable to the representation of life, and the progress of the animating principle was very finely delineated. A happy thought suggested the powerful influence of love, in accelerating the progress of the vital stream. Cupid was pictured breathing on the alabaster arm of the lovely image; and the spot that received his enamoured kiss, appeared instantly warm with life. The softening of the marble into beautiful ringlets, and the appearance of flesh, showed indeed the exquisite hand of the master. Still the elaborate work was but the shadow of a shade; and I think the panegyrics in which the French connoisseurs and amateurs have indulged, in speaking of this *chef d'œuvre* of the king's painter, have been strained, like most observations on subjects of the pencil, to hyperbole.

(Sculpture and Statuary in our next.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

PHYSICO-MORAL *and* POLITICAL ILLUSTRATIONS *and* APOPHTHEGMS, *written in the year* 1797, *by* MR. LAWRENCE.

[*Continued from No.* 334, *p.* 492.]

IT is the noblest purpose of life, it is delightful, to DO GOOD—to find a man's chief happiness, in rendering, to the utmost of his ability, every sentient being around him—*happy*—to comfort the afflicted, to succour the distrest, to feed the hungry, to cloathe the naked, to assure the lowly, to cheer the weak-hearted, to reform the cruel, to appease the vindictive, to recal the ungrateful by fresh benefits. All this is, in degree, within the power of the meanest in condition; but for those who are mighty in ability, and equally mighty in will, they are, upon the earth, the representatives of Gods, and are most deserving of human worship.

Nature is, at once, perfect and imperfect. That nothing is true, but which is also false, was a very early discovery of human sagacity. A man shall be just, upright, a lover of truth, and of every human virtue. *N. W.* Examine at the opposite point of his mental compass, and you shall find him equally opposite in his propensions,—unjust, illiberal, fraudful, treacherous, an abettor of falsehood. Men are known even at once, natural, enthusiastic lovers of truth, and practical liars. As every thing which is in *posse*, must *be*, existing in *embryon* and liable to be summoned in *actu*, so every passion and interest claims its place.

It has been a fashionable maxim of late,—leave men to follow their own interests, and they will do right, both for themselves and the commonwealth: but there are two kinds of interest, the legitimate, to which every being adheres, of natural right, or self-preservation and just emolument; and that which I have elsewhere styled *overacted self-interest*, which trenches on the rights of others, and which it is the first duty of the social contract, to repress. There is an immediate and a remote interest, the latter general and *transcendental*, discerned by few, and pursued by still fewer.

I have already noted the *lapsus* of great minds. The examples of *Milton*, *Swift*, and *Warburton*, are most impressive. That men of such compass, profundity, and acuteness of intellect, possessed, too, of such a fund of human learning and worldly experience, should have a portion of their mental vision so obscured, as to disable them from casting a single regard towards one of the most simple of propositions, is indeed, admirable—the equal right of other men to think, to judge, and to act. Yet Milton, in his philosophic fury, consigns his continental adversary to hell fire; and Swift and Warburton, in the full efflorescence of Billingsgate eloquence, fall foul of their opponents, express the keenest and most unaffected surprise at their audacity, and threaten them with the dread weight of their resentment. There is a class of natural *popes*, and these were of them.

Nothing can be more abhorrent or more nauseating to reason and common sense, than the eternal repetition of that puritanical drivelling on the wilful corruption and spontaneous wickedness of lost man, and his consequent desert of eternal punishment, whilst obviously, his guilt is impulsive, and from natural instinct. Butler says, however, somewhere, to appeal to a foreign court's illegal here. Equally choking are the accustomed, ardent, and glowing panegyrics on the benevolence and loving protection exhibited in the mundane system. But no description of special pleaders has been so nobly remunerated, as those who have worked upon the hopes and fears of weak and apprehensive man. The naked truth is, in the view of reason and benevolence, that, the case of all animal nature is most deplorable and worthy of commiseration. Man is thrust into this present state of existence, he knows not why, nor wherefore, with duties imposed upon him of almost, or even impossible, execution.—His lapse and fall, then, *ita videtur*, are of necessity, the condition of his being, and he can be, *rationally*, liable to none other than secular responsibility. Upon the rack, and innocent, his want of constitutional firmness may compel him to the horrible crime of impeaching others equally innocent. How many millions of men and women have been doomed to all the horrors of endless slavery, beneath the ruthless sway of capricious and remorseless tyrants—how many driven, prematurely, to the bowels of the earth, there to wear out their miserable lives in digging out the precious, the sordid ore, and fated never more to behold the light of the blessed sun?—How many millions, destined to lingering death by famine, by disease, by all the thousand ills that flesh is heir to? The case of mere animal nature, of brutes, is nearly similar, and equally deplorable. Mortal life, at best, without

out denying its numerous blessings, must be pronounced a life of misery, in a thousand shapes. Reason, indeed, is a friendly guide but too sensible of its own imperfection and defects, and of its utter incapacity to unravel the regular confusion of our present state; and though highly ambitious, utterly unable to recur to the previous, or to lift up the mysterious veil which darkens and conceals the future.

It is urged, that man, by his perverse and irrational conduct, is, in chief, the architect of his own misfortunes and misery. The same cannot be affirmed in the case of brutes. Nor will the argument, as applied to man, endure the test of investigation. The mind of man requires a long season, ere it can attain to a useful maturity; and reason, when full blown, is, at best, but an imperfect guide: the same rule holds with collections of men, or nations; and the interval is necessarily a state of savage nature, in which all the baleful passions, prejudices, errors, and crimes, have full scope. Even in the enlightened state, such is the course of things below, running in eternal circles, and so near the approximation between right and wrong, truth and falsehood, that the most acute perception, associated with the severest judgment, is, in numerous instances, totally incapable of the task of discrimination.

I have spoken of reason, however defective, as necessarily paramount in our present state of existence. I have sworn on the altar of eternal truth!—If I have mistaken her, let me be pitied—if I have wilfully disguised her, let me be despised—if I have misrepresented her, let me be abhorred.

Although majority may have the power to determine, yet the *dicta* of numbers do not necessarily prove or constitute truth; and one thousand, one hundred, or even a single unit of the associated mass of rational beings, standing upon the adamantine rock of verity and actual, or moral fact, may confidently, and without shame, *confess*.

To proceed to the grand consideration of *crime*—by what possible mode of legitimate ratiocination, are we to demonstrate an equality of guilt and responsibility, in the regards of the present and a future state? With respect to the present life, the case of responsibility is clear; all men are in a state of perfect equality, and liable to mutual injury from each other's crimes; punishment is therefore just and indispensable. In the view of futurity, and this is one of the few points in which we can be said to have any view of it, depending on reason, our only guide, we acquire a different intelligence. It is impossible to reject the universally experimental certainty of innate predispositions, of nature's influence, of the weight of motives, or the apprehension of eternal prescience, and of destiny. From the aggregate or elementary mass of both matter and *spirit* (intelligence) in their infinite, innumerable qualities and modifications, are the human body and mind compounded, moulded and apportioned in quantity and quality, by the cunning and unerring hand of nature, and destined to a certain course of action, forecast and foreknown by the fountain of all power, all knowledge, all direction. A human being sent into this state of existence, by the eternal Artificer, must act according to the quality of his natural predisposition, and from the weight of motives, as necessarily as an *automaton* or clock, from the momentum of its leaden weights. Reason and choice are efficient, but subordinate agents; free-will relative, not absolute. Nature, all-sufficient, has instituted a compromise, however seemingly incomprehensible, between fate and human will. A man, instigated by the *devil*, a personification of the abstract *evil*, shall commit a murder, robbery, or other crime. He acts in this, as in all other cases, from the weight of motives, under the influence of his natural disposition; or in the case of temptation only, the affair may remain in *equilibrio*. Under temptation, when premeditation takes place, the inchoate criminal will act precisely according to the *quantum* of conscience, justice, cruelty, tenderness, courage, fear, cupidity, which nature has blended in his composition. On sudden emergencies, the preponderance of courage or of fear, is generally decisive; in either case the weight of an atom will turn the scale. Under this dispensation, what becomes of the justice of eternal punishment for finite crime? And if we cannot depend on ETERNAL JUSTICE, we are lost indeed! It is on that pillow, patiently submitting to unavoidable destiny, that I rest my head. Can the most profound, most acute, and most erudite theologian, furnish me with a more certain, or more rational dependance?

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE morning of the 7th instant proving very fine, and the sun pretty clear from clouds, I was enabled to take several correct altitudes of the sun, with Troughton's reflecting circle, for the purpose of correcting the time previous to the observing of the long anticipated grand eclipse of the sun. With Dollond's Achromatic Telescope, I carefully fixed my attention to that point of the sun's periphery where it was expected the moon would make the first impression upon the sun's disc; whilst my ingenious friend, Mr. Barnard Harrison, attended to the time shewn by an excellent dead-beat second watch, made by Mr. Webster, Cornhill.

A few minutes before the expected commencement of the eclipse, some thin watery clouds passed over and near the sun, which produced such a violent undulation in the air, as entirely to prevent a distinct view of his disc; however they quickly disappeared, and the undulation with them, when, very shortly after, I had the pleasure of observing the first impression of the moon made on the sun's limb, and which took place about 49 degrees from the sun's vertex, at 22 minutes 54 seconds mean time. During the progress of the eclipse to the greatest obscuration, the temperature of the atmosphere was observed to be considerably diminished; for at the beginning of the eclipse, the thermometer in the shade was 63°, and that in the sunshine stood at 74°; at 1 hour 15 minutes, the thermometer in the shade was 63°, and in the sun 68°, the sun at this time was a little obscured by \∩, but the atmosphere was very clear to the eastward. At 1 hour and 40 minutes, the thermometer in the shade was 63°, and in the sun 66°, the sun was partly obscured with thin \∩, and dilated —; these modifications of the clouds continued till the middle of the eclipse, when the thermometer in the shade stood at 63°, and that in the sunshine at 64°, which is a diminution of 10 degrees in the intensity of the sun's rays since the beginning of the eclipse. At this time there was an haziness in the atmosphere, with a greater extension of thin clouds from the westward, approaching to a modification, and which partly obscured the beautiful solar crescent, at this time beheld by millions of admiring spectators.

Although the diminution of light was not so great as the number of the digits[*] eclipsed might have led us to expect, yet the planet Venus was distinctly visible in the western hemisphere. The birds and insects seemed sensible of the partial extinction of the great luminary of heaven, for the swallows and martins were observed to suspend their aerial evolutions; the papiliones hid themselves under the leaves; the phalænæ came forth from their retreats as in the stillness of evening, and the garden tortoise sunk himself in the mould under the shade of a large carnation, as he is wont to do at the close of day.

Soon after the middle of the eclipse, the thin clouds began to disperse, and move to the eastward, and the increase of light and heat, was now very perceptible, for at 2 hours 30 minutes, the thermometer which hung in the sun, had risen to 71°, but that in the shade fell one degree, or was at 62°. At 3 hours, the thermometer in the sun was at 78°, and at the end of the eclipse 79, whilst that in the shade stood at 63°, as at the beginning.

The moon's motion near the termination of the eclipse, was nearly horizontal, and the moon was observed to quit the sun's limb, or the eclipse to end at 3 hours 14 minutes 44 seconds mean time.

The times of this eclipse was computed both from Burg's and Burckhardt's lunar tables, and they are as follow, for the latitude and longitude of Epping, viz.

	hours.	min.	secs.
Beginning, mean time, from Burg's tables . .	0	22	2
End, ditto, . .	3	14	37
Beginning, mean time, from Burckhardt's tables .	0	22	32
End, ditto, . .	3	15	2
Beginning, from observation	0	22	54
End, ...	3	14	44

From the observations of Arthur Partridge, esq. made at the same place, the beginning took place at 22 minutes, 45 seconds, and the end at 3 hours, 15 minutes, mean time. From the coincidence of the above times, combined with the great practical knowledge of Mr. Partridge, in celestial observations made both by sea and land, and in the most distant parts of the world, are natural inferences of their near approximation to the truth.

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[*] If, instead of dividing the sun's diameter into 12 equal parts, called digits, we suppose the disc to be divided into a like number of equal parts, or 12 square digits, then the digits obscured, will be 9·7412: there were no spots to be seen on the sun during the eclipse.

Epping, Sep. 13th. T. SQUIRE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE late great solar eclipse very naturally awakened the curiosity and excited the attention of all ranks of mankind; the astronomical world has, no doubt, been diligently on the alert, and I imagine many valuable observations will be forthcoming.

Commencement of eclipse, or instant of apparent contact, distinctly seen—0h. 25m. 33s. A very thin veil of light flecculent *cirrus* interposes, but not obscures; the effect is rather favourable than otherwise. A clear serene sky prevails.

0h. 52m.: A well-defined dark crescent or small portion of the moon, of about four digits, appears: the circular line of darkness is singularly well marked; the edge of the disc or circumference of the lunar body looking sharp, and, as it were, condensed. A slight decrease of light is perceptible.

1h. 9m.: With a very dark crimson shade, adjusted to an eighteen inch reflector, the sun appears to resemble the moon about six days old; an agreeable milky light is diffused on objects around, presently succeeded by a dingy yellowish tinge.

1h. 17m. 45s.: Sun sharp and horned like the moon when first seen after conjunction. The view continues entirely clear and propitious, so as to gratify the most sanguine wish: a few striæ of *cirri* appear to the eastward, but a gentle breeze wafts them to the N. W. by N.

1h. 29m. 30s.: An agreeable gloom pervades the surrounding scenery: all looks tranquil: a solemn majestic silence reigns. Several of the villagers, unacquainted with the eclipse, are at this moment remarking, in amazement, the decrease of light. Sun beautifully crescent-shaped, and very sharply horned.

1h. 37m.: Shadows of the foliage, trees, buildings, &c. begin to appear broken, uncertain, and partially defined. The gloom greatly increases—about nine digits are darkened; sky to the northward looks of a dull heavy blue; some domestic fowls are retiring to their roost.

1h. 54m. 18s.: *Greatest obscuration.* Could not read common type within doors; the solemn stillness continues around, and nature seems to have made a pause; the moment invites to pleasing contemplation. Flocks of rooks and starlings, lately seen in confusion, are retiring to a neighbouring park—a red-breast in a tree near me is whistling, his evening song. Sun's rim, contrasted with the moon's dark body, appears beautifully lucid; is very deeply excavated, resembling a horse-shoe shape, but more regular. A kind of strong twilight, as when the sun's disc rests on the horizon. The planet Venus appears conspicuous to the eye, unassisted by telescopes: the peasantry have discovered it, and also observe two other stars, one of which soon disappeared. I am much inclined to believe the bright star, seen to the left hand of the sun about this period, must have been *Spica Virginis*, situated at the lower part of the wreath of Virgo.

2h. 15m.: Horns of the sun are now completely reversed from the transit of the moon. Perceptible increase of light is remarked.

2h. 36m.: A light fleecy aggregation of *Cirro Cumulus* comes on from the northward—it has reached the sun, but does not impede observation.

2h. 50m.: The *Cirro Cumulus* becomes more dense and obstructs the view—obliged to remove the skreen or dark glass of the telescope.

End of the eclipse, as observed here, by very attentive watching, and after removing the dark glass, seen through interstices of the *Cirro Cumulus* cloud, took place at 3h. 12m. 21s. The sky now began to be overcast with nebula of the above kind, from N. E. breeze, scarcely evident, and variable. A thick fog took place at evening, and lasted until the morning of the 8th. A rising of the barometer commenced about noon on the 7th, and the mercury ultimately reached 60, 22, being the greatest altitude of the barometrical column yet observed here during 1820.

—— W. WEEKES.

⁂ *In addition to these observations of our correspondent, we have collected the following from the provincial papers.*

OXFORD HERALD.

The following was exhibited to such gentlemen and ladies as called at the gate of the Radcliffe Observatory on Thursday, Sept. 7th:—"Dr. Robertson hopes his friends will excuse him from any interview during the continuance of the eclipse, as a due observation of the phenomenon requires his uninterrupted attention." The propriety of this intimation was readily acknowledged: no one persisted in desiring admission, and we understand that the professor and his assistants obtained a very full and satisfactory series of observations of this interesting phenomenon. The eclipse began at 12^{h}. 20′. 49″. and ended at 3^{h}. 12′. 19″.

The following table exhibits the state of the thermometer at the observatory during the time specified, and clearly indicates the effects of the eclipse on the temperature of the atmosphere:

Times.		*Thermometer.*
1^{h}.	24′	65°
	34	63¼
	44	62¼
	54	62¼
2^{h}.	4	62¼
	14	62½
	24	63½
	34	64
	44	64½
	54	65¼
3^{h}.	4	65¼
	End	66 as at 12 o'clock.

the thermometer was in the shade.

GLOUCESTER JOURNAL.

At the commencement of the eclipse the thermometer stood at 75° *Farenheit*, and continued to fall till one hour, when it stood at 68°. Up to this period the sun had been but little obscured by passing clouds; but at one hour 15 minutes a light mist arose, in which appeared, surrounding the sun, a halo, whose apparent diameter was about 18°, having its eastern semicircumference more luminous, and more accurately defined than the western. At the time of the greatest obscuration, at one hour 23 minutes, a chilling breeze sprang up from the south. The diminution of light was now very perceptible, and the effect produced might not improperly be compared to that of the sun's rays through a watery cloud at the time of his setting. At one hour 30 minutes, the circular form of the halo was broken to the west; and at one hour 40 minutes it entirely vanished. The planet Venus was distinctly visible to the naked eye in the west, and continued so till one hour 55 minutes, when it was obscured by clouds. Owing to the cloudy state of the atmosphere, particularly to the east of the sun, where it was expected that the planet Mars would have been seen, no other star could be observed. At one hour 48 minutes the thermometer stood at 66°, the minimum to which it fell during the eclipse; and at two hours it rose to 68°.; and at two hours 55 minutes, which was about the time of the end of the eclipse, (for the exact moment of its termination could not be marked, the sun having been for some minutes enveloped in clouds) it stood at 70°. During the progress of the eclipse, by means of a powerful telescope, several persons observed spots on the sun's disc, and a star in the west near the planet Venus.

SHREWSBURY CHRONICLE.

We are favoured with the following observations on the eclipse of the sun yesterday, by a scientific gentleman in this town:—"Observed the commencement at 12h. 7m. 7s. mean time: the clouds intervening at 12h. 22m. 22s., further observations could not be depended upon: the N. cusp of the moon was in the vertex at about 40m. past 12. The barometer 29 82. thermometer 61°. at 1 o'clock, and did not alter during the eclipse."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I CANNOT hesitate in requesting your immediate attention to a few remarks, rendered necessary by the arguments of one of your correspondents in your last Number, on the mode recommended by this society for ameliorating the condition of the poor, and reducing poor rates. Your correspondent appears to be under a two-fold mistake, first in conceiving that our labouring population, termed by Mr. Malthus the "very poor," and now reduced to so hopeless a condition, are unimportant when compared in number with the middle class: and secondly, that the remedy afforded to those would not effect the condition of these. In reply to the first sentiment, it is perhaps necessary only to advert to the immense sum now raised year by year for poor's rates, and so universally deplored: and which is notwithstanding rendered necessary by the inability of the lower classes to subsist by their labour. Indeed with respect to the wages of labour, it is believed to have been recently stated, by a distinguished Member of the House of Commons,* that five millions of persons were now receiving four shillings per week, or exceeding fifty-two millions per annum less than usual. How impressive the consideration, when the laborious sinews of our country are thus relaxed! It will be for the moralist and statesman, and who can separate these two characters, to deprecate the tendency of such miserable circumstances. Our experience is indeed but too forcibly reading us the fearful lesson; but we turn with pleasure to the cheering prospect of our relief from calamities not to be described. And here it is with confidence that we have expressed an assurance, that in the culture of the soil, we possess the means of redressing the condition of the whole of our now pauperised community.

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* Mr. Robinson.

The primary object of this Provisional Committee is known to be the relief of the class of agricultural labourers: and while it is so apparent that the simple unoperose measure of affording small portions of land for the cultivation of the leisure hours of the peasant, and his family will be found to be the means of restoring the independence to this so long depressed portion of society, the placing those manufacturers, and artizans, whose circumstances demand it upon tracts of waste, of which our country offers so many millions of acres, under suitable superintendence, cannot be doubted as affording to them also the required aid. It has also long been received that the labour of an individual on the soil will support three, and a county member,* lately noticed a calculation of the value of such labourer to the community: and thus we conceive that the second sentiment of your correspondent will receive its full answer, since while no rank nor class, it is apprehended, need endure any injury, but all be unspeakably benefited: it will be quite intelligible, and instantly evident that the *home trade* reviving by the increased means of expenditure thus realized by such renovation of the whole of our operative society, who form a putrid mass, will re-commence their situation as customers, for every article of consumption, and will be the medium of relief to all.

Thus, through their own exertions, will our industrious countrymen be raised from that abyss into which the want of a suitable market for their labour has doomed them; a most oppressive taxation be removed from the other classes, the avenues of content, comfort, and harmony be re-opened: and the fabric of our civil society be placed on the most firm and stable basis.

This Provisional Committee avails itself of this opportunity of conveying its acknowledgments for the assistance which the liberal press of our country is rendering to its investigation on the most interesting points of political economy, and on which public tranquillity so essentially depends.

For the Provisional Committee,
I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
King's Head, Poultry, B. WILLS,
Sep. 1, 1820. Hon. Secretary.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the INGRAFTING *of the* COFFEE TREE. *From the French of* M. THOUIN, *Member of the Royal Institute of France.*

VARIOUS kinds of the family of the coffee tree may be ingrafted with success, but it is better to take plants raised by seed from the common coffee tree, for this purpose.

The following is the manner of performing this operation:—You plant in small hampers, during the rainy season, young plants raised by seed, when they are from twelve to eighteen inches high. Place them in the shade, until they are quite recovered, then remove them in the hampers, respectively to the foot of the coffee trees chosen for the *mother plants*, which ought to be of the most healthy and productive kind.

These latter should be cut down to within three or four inches of the ground, to make them throw out new wood near their roots. It is those shoots which are grafted, when they are about a foot or fifteen inches long, upon the seedling plants in the hampers placed round the mother plants. The hampers should be in part buried in the ground, to preserve the earth within them moist.

There are several ways of performing the operation of grafting; but we shall speak only of two, which seem most likely to answer the purpose without calling upon the cultivator to pursue too complex a process.

The following is the manner of the first:—You draw together the stem of the plant in the hamper, and one of the branches of the *mother plant*. Then make a longitudinal incision on each of them, of the same length; bring the two incisions together, so that one wound covers the other; bind them firmly together, and finally cover them with a mixture of clayey earth and cow-dung. It will be useful to cut off the top of the plant in the hamper, in order to force the sap into the branch of the mother plant.

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* Mr. Benett, M. P. for Wilts.

In the second method, you draw together the tree in the hamper and the branch of the mother plant, as before; and you take off from three to eight inches of the head of the former. Then make a triangular incision upon this cut, and a similar one on the branch of the mother-plant, to unite the two wounds, make them fast together, and cover them with the same composition as before; then place the branch upright by means of a prop. When you are certain the parts are firmly knit together, you cut the branch away from the mother plant, and the ingrafting is completed.

Young trees, thus ingrafted, after remaining one or two years in the nursery, should be removed to the plantation they are designed for. This method is highly useful to fruit trees which do not propagate, with all their best qualities, by the means of seed. In the same manner, there is no doubt, excellent varieties of the spice trees may be raised from plants propagated by seed.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS *from the* HAVANNAH, *descriptive of the* STATE *of* SOCIETY, *and embracing* ORIGINAL INFORMATION *relative to the* ISLAND *of* CUBA.

(Continued from No. 336. p. 5.)

BOTH religion and the laws afford a degree of protection to the poor negroes, as if desirous of mitigating their hard fate. You cannot be unapprised of the numberless holidays in the Spanish calendar; iucluding Sundays, they take up one-fourth part of the year.—All these are breathing times and days of repose for the negroes, who then are not visited by the merciless Majorat, nor have they to dread the gashes of his ever menacing whip. In the morning, he lays his griefs and resentment at the foot of the cross; there he implores consolation and strength to support the toils of existence.

To see the young negresses at their toilette has its share of interest for the observing eye. There is a degree of candour and natural grace that cannot fail to inspire regard; no art in their coquetry, and this too, is an additional ornament. So neatly can they adjust their woollen locks, that they need not envy the tresses of our European belles. In the evenings, they have their songs and dances, for every negro is a minstrel, troubadour, and dancer, as occasion requires. Their dancing is all pantomime, and the different passions are pourtrayed on their countenances with astonishing accuracy. These gesticulations and movements they inherit from their parents, without being able to develope any particular plot replete with incidents. One thing surprises me, their frank, open, gay demeanor, under such circumstance.

In their code of legislation for the Blacks, the Spaniards have one provision which every friend of humanity will applaud. When a slave is too severely treated, he may demand another master. This is politic; it presents a kind of refuge to the over-harrassed negro, so as not to sink in despair, or to meditate revolt and vengeance.

But it is not always in their power to profit by this salutary expedient; the magistrate may reside at too great a distance, and they incur the risk of being taken up as fugitives. An instance of this I was an eye-witness of. A black was running away to lodge his complaints with an Alcayde, but had scarcely overpassed the limits of the plantation, when he was stopped, in a narrow path, by his master. The unfortunate man was soon laid in irons, and lay chained for about six weeks, during which time, he had every morning to bear thirty lashes of the whip.—You ask, who was this monster, that could thus resent his slave's seeking the protection of the law? It was the identical philosopher I have been noticing a little before.

The negroes have another resource much more effectual,—the wives of the planters. No sooner do they make their appearance, than the Majorat throws down his whip, and even the husband loses his authority. This is a valuable remnant of the antient Spanish gallantry. To the lacerated negro, they appear like angels from Heaven. I need not say that they are almost idolized—and this veneration is, in my opinion, the best safeguard to the colony against an insurrection.

If you ask the Majorats, whether gentleness would not answer all the ends of violence, they tell you it would produce first contempt, and then massacres, and I have found them all of this mind. I cannot assent to such a terrific dogma, but rather conceive, that their consciences, beset with terrors, are in dread of reprisals.

After all, nothing is so wretched as the life of a planter. If neither the cries nor the songs of the negroes, are within hearing, he turns pale; this silence is the signal of a revolt. Then his people must go the rounds; every secret place must be visited, and though nothing can be discovered, there still appears cause for alarm. Every night this uneasiness recurs, and with a fatigued body, the master can have but a slight sleep, and not the happiest dreams.

All the habitations stand in the midst of a vast plain, where the eye can range over every thing within the space of a league. Here is no wood to yield shelter; all around you are in a burning furnace. I thought at first, it must be some voluptuous treat to the colonists, to be thus drenched in heat—but I quickly found myself mistaken, and it is the dread of being surprised by the negroes, that creates this apparent aversion for wood and shade.

I shall be told, then, that the negroes are cruel! Ah! no, my friend: these unfortunates only ask to be on good terms with their masters; they are as tractable as children, and possess a fund of patience to tire out their executioners: their greatest vengeance lies in effecting their escape. I have made enquiries among all the classes of whites, and find the examples very rare of their proceeding to violent extremities. It sometimes happens, however, and Providence may suffer punishment to overtake the wicked, in proof of its attention to the atrocities perpetrating upon earth.

Seven or eight years ago, the negroes rose in insurrection. About five thousand of them rendezvoused in the neighbourhood of the Havannah. From the disorders which then reigned in the colony, the free-blacks conceived high expectations, but the plan was not maturely digested, and on the appearance of the inhabitants and planters, the assemblage was dispersed. A few gibbets, on different points, still remain to attest the defeat and punishment of the negroes.

The island of Cuba has no mountains, like St. Domingo, and this necessity of always fighting in a plain, gives a great advantage to the Spanish colonists. They may make a longer resistance than did the French, but I am inclined to believe, that the definitive result will be alike in both islands.

I shall not enlarge on the slave trade; enough has been said on that subject. You know that, at least, one-half perish in the passage, and one quarter in the eight first days of arrival. Thus, out of six hundred negroes exported from the coast of Africa, seldom are more than two hundred preserved!

ORIGINAL POETRY.

ADIEU TO THE RHONE.

By ARTHUR BROOKE, *author of* "DUROVERNUM," *&c. &c.*

ADIEU, adieu, thou glorious stream!
Whose arrowy tide of azure glows
Beneath the sun's ascending beam,
While in its pride it foams and flows.
Oh! thus for ever may thy wave
In life, and joy, and brightness shine,
And be thy spirit blest, which gave
Some portion of its health to mine.

Too soon, alas! my joys are gone,
Whilst thine can never know decay.
Still rolls thy strength, increasing, on,
While mine must fail in one brief day.
In freedom with the boundless sea,
To mix, will be thy happy doom,
When this corrupted frame shall be
Consuming in a sunless tomb.

Adieu! adieu! I ne'er may gaze,
Swift Rhone, upon thy wave again;
Yet, in the dream of after days
'Twill flash across my mindful brain.
The lake that forms thy peaceful bed,—
The far-seen Alps,—thy fertile shore,
Whose banks I ne'er again may tread,
My visions may reveal once more.
Farewell! farewell! I linger yet,
Unwilling from these banks to fly;
E'en Albion's cliffs will now be met,
By me, with no rejoicing eye.
Who would not be an exile here,
Unshackled, o'er such scenes to roam,
When not a thought or hope's that dear,
Remains to tempt the wanderer home.

Geneva, July, 1819.

THE FALL OF THE LEAF.

By THOMAS GRIMES.

Οιη περ φυλλων γενεη, τοιηδε και ανδρῶν.
HOMER.
"Like leaves on trees the race of man is found."
POPE.

No more through the grove the wild zephyrs blowing,
Reviving the faint with its kindly perfume,
No more through the mead the wild streamlet is flowing,
While on its gay brink vernal flowerets bloom.
Bright Flora no longer displays her rich treasure,
Awaking the soul to sensations of pleasure,
As the vot'ries of Hope sport in fanciful measure,
And Beauty and Fondness dominion assume.

The once shaded cottage, no longer defended
By the thick-spreading foliage woven around,
Stands lonely and sad, where the plain lies extended,
Bereft of the verdure that once did abound.
The rural spectator of Phœbus, descending,
Has ceas'd to be charmed by the choristers blending
Their strains of sweet harmony,—silent attending,
While far o'er the woodland their melodies sound.

Philomela, sweet bird, in her covert secluded,
Has ended the ravishing notes of her song;
And the forest that Sol's piercing fervours excluded,
Displays naked arms that branch leafless along.
From his favourite haunt the sad shepherd's retreating,
Where erst as he sat some love-ditty repeating,
His flocks fed around him incessantly bleating,
And cheer'd as he carol'd so blithely and strong.

Yes, Autumn at hand, and stern Winter approaching,
Have wrought this reverse in fair Nature's career,
On Spring's mild domains and gay Summer's encroaching,
Have seized their dominion, and blasted the year.
For a time gelid Boreas, his pinions expanding,
Revisits our clime, the dull season commanding,
As Creation's great wheel seems in indolence standing
'Mid nurture so dormant, and darkness so drear.

But why thus regret Nature's beauty departed,
Since Time, swiftly gliding shall haste to return,
Those dear vernal scenes that such pleasure imparted,
From which further cause for devotion we learn?
And which from long absence again re-appearing,
Becomes like a relative, doubly endearing,
And the subsequent seasons successively veering,
Again shall pursue their rotation in turn.

Then let sober Reason o'er folly prevailing,
Forbid sensibility thus to repine;—
But a loss more important Britannia's bewailing,
Since the weeds of deep sorrow her bosom entwine.
Yes, in griefs sable mantle behold her dejected,
And each ray of comfort her breast has rejected,
As she mourns for her patriot's destruction effected,
And tears of sincerity fall at his shrine.
A loss, which tho' great, is but closely succeeded
By some who have since the dread summons obey'd,
Whose deaths have augmented the woe that preceded,
And heighten'd respect due to Romilly's shade.
The Goddess for nature is not then despairing,
Since time shall its ruins ere long be repairing,—
But because wonted Hope no bright prospect is bearing,
Of filling the space worth departed has made.

RISE AND RUIN OF SUPERSTITION.

WHEN darkness o'er earth her rude curtain had hung,
And man from his mind simple truth had far flung,
Thou wert born, SUPERSTITION, with visage so grim,
And for folly replenished a cup to the brim;
All quaff'd the sweet bev'rage, with poison infus'd,
And TRUTH fled, when Reason she saw shut abus'd:
The Crime and Oppression together combin'd,
And those who sought *Truth*, to destruction consigned;
But the Goddess of Science determined a cure,
And decreed that not long should this system endure;
Then a Printer appeared, with his Types and his Press.
And slowly, but surely, shall Falsehoods repress:
See what havoc is made! see how light has advanced!
How myst'ry has vanish'd! how Reason's enhanced!
And though Error still struggles her sway to retain,
Her struggles are useless—her threats are but vain;
For Reason increases, nor prisons or racks
Can retard her approach, or repel her attacks;
SUPERSTITION must die—and the wound that is given,
Shall send her to her *Hell*, and restore us our Heav'n.
M. A. R.

REPRISE DU VOYAGE.

SOFT Friendship on the verdant shore,
Stood, Time and Love's approach to stay;
To Time exclaimed, thou'lt row no more,
'Tis now my turn, old friend, to-day:
Soon tires my little brother Love,
He's tender, young, and weak, alas!
But in his room I'll quickly prove,
That better I make time to pass.

Sudden the slender oar she seized,
And Love prepared to take his flight;
Ah! stay, dear brother, and be pleased
Your presence still shall give delight;
Don't pout! but to thy sister yield,
For some few moments, yield thy place,
You'll soon discern that better skill'd,
Unwearied, I make time to pass.

Time reckoned brief would be her stay,
And thought the sister to remove,
Before the approaching close of day,
As quickly as he did poor Love:
But Friendship, constant, firm, awake,
Smil'd at the turning of his glass,
No, Time my power shall never shake,
'Tis I that can make Time to pass.

Thus wafted with this lovely guide,
Before the zephyrs as they fly,
The hoary sage subdues his pride,
And thus implores her with a sigh:
Stay, gentle Friendship, ever stay,
Have pity on my years, alas!
And grant that henceforth every day,
'Twixt Love and Friendship I may pass.

HORNSBY.

TO ZEPHYRUS.

By MR. G. H. TOULMIN, *Author of* ILLUSTRATIONS OF AFFECTION.

ZEPHYRUS who delight'st to dwell
In a sequester'd tangled dell,
The woodland hidden paths among
Where wild birds roving chant their song—
And at evening's gentle close,
When Nature charms to sweet repose,
Near winding stream or tower to stray,--
Thy power with tepid wing essay?
In vain, to seek a cool retreat,
Where spreading lofty branches meet,
O'er arching high, a sylvan screen,
The flaunting day but dimly seen—
Recesses silent of the grove,
Listless for thee I languid rove!
With insidious pleasing art,
Refreshing gentle airs impart,
As on the flowery turf supine,
Be this still hour of musing mine.
Far from strife and noise and folly,
Indulging pleasing melancholy,
Inducing thought that bids be still,
All the wild energies of will—
That frees the soul from sorrow here,
Of a sublunary sphere,
With fix'd regard, and awe to rise,
In adoration to the skies!
Come, frolic Zephyr! o'er my head
Be thy pinions sportive spread.—
All my languid senses greet,
Wafting in freshness odours sweet.
Fawns in troops that haunt the grove,
For fruit in clusters idly rove,
In the dark glen, a shelter'd nook,
Where sinuous flows the tepid brook—
Laughing naked wanton lave,
Seeking the truant in the wave!
In dingle, forest-path, in vain
For the Dryads fond complain!
More plaintive is the tender dove,
The golden couplets of her love!
Bees their sweets with weary wing,
Murmuring, heavy-laden bring --
In a calyx frequent rest,
A little flight does toil attest!
Languid in the sultry hour,
With the rich burthen droops the flow'r.
Moving rapid o'er the green,
Dazzling, glancing fire is seen.
Trees beneath, the fleecy band,
Huddled listless panting stand;
Bleatings incessant wild express,
Extreme the feverish distress.
Nature mourns beneath the ray,
Meridian splendours of the day.
Such with ardent youth the fire,
Passions reign of fierce desire,—
Pleasure impatient fervid woo'd,
Nature by excess subdued.
Come, Zephyrus! laughing radiant mild,
Summer's darling, truant child,
Come! but lo! in silver sheen,
Quivering, is the aspen seen.
And now I feel thy presence nigh,
Thy winnowing wing and whispering sigh;
The flow'r uprears its beauteous head,
Her charms to woo thy kiss are spread.
The birds a grateful descant raise,
And blithely warmbling, fondly praise.
The trees their leafy honors nod,
And Nature, conscious, owns her God!

UNPUBLISHED REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THIRTEEN LETTERS, *never before published, from the late* JAMES WATT, ESQ. F.R.S. *the celebrated Mechanician, to* DR. JAMES LIND, F.R.S. *of Windsor.*

LETTER I.

Glasgow, Nov. 6th, 1764.

DEAR LIND,

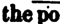
I RECEIVED both your's, am much obliged, and expect the machines will do credit to your recommendation, I having made several considerable improvements on them since you left me, which you will perceive by one this day forwarded to Mr. Pringle. I have thrown away the sticks at the ends, having a better way of keeping it open, and a better way of holding the paper; there is only six screws to screw it, putting it up, which operation can be finished at leisure in six minutes; the whalebone was too supple, have substituted brass. Robison's spit does not answer so well as a small needle stuck perpendicular. Since I packed up this have contrived a way of putting the paralelogram in without unscrewing the little nut, which you shall see the next two, which will be at you soon: it would be cramping your genius to give you directions to put it up, shall only give you some cautions (I am getting directions printed.) Imprimis, when you open the box, look how it lies, otherwise it may be difficult to put it in again. After every thing is taken out, the end of the brass spring clog is to be lifted over the middle bridge, and put on the wedge-like piece of wood on the other side of the frame which effectually keeps it open. It is best to screw on the T-piece first, as it will direct you right in the fastening the joint to the frame: it is best to screw the plugs before you put them in the staff. I could not get the staff varnished, except with seed lac varnish *faute de tems:* my improvements have obliged me to raise the price to two guineas, which I hope will disoblige nobody, as I should otherwise have nothing by them, there being a great deal of fic fac work about them, beside the time spent in contriving them, which you know was considerable. You ask about shoe varnish: I have done nothing in it since you saw me, but as soon as I come into method, will send Mr. Pringle the receipt for doing it. I am in great hopes of being able to send him a specimen of a colourless transparent copal varnish drying incontinent without taking dust, (as the varnish writer expresses himself.) I am much obliged to you for the marking nuts: tell Mr. Pringle that the tree that yields them also produces a hard Indian varnish, vide Phil. Tran. lately. I intend to plant them all and produce a forest of varnish: to use the perp. and hor. motions, it is best to have a piece of wood square on the end to apply to the tube instead of the finger. I am, sincerely your's,

JAMES WATT.

LETTER II.

Glasgow, Nov. 30th, 1764.

DEAR SIR,

I received your's, am much obliged to you for your criticisms, but have the pleasure to tell you that I had perceived and applyed remedies for most of the faults you mentioned before I had the pleasure of your's: 1mo the vibrations of the index may be prevented as follows: glew a small slip of wood on it thus , on the side next the board, let the point of the pencil project as little as possible, place your forefinger on the index when you are drawing, which will always keep it in the plane of the board, without the thread, and at the same time gives you more freedom of hand: as for the string (etc.) you may save it, then make a small hook which you must hook to the top of the T joint, tie a string to the eye of the hook, let it come down double seven or eight inches, then put a knot on it, put a tail on each side of the leg, twist them together, and at bottom a hangman's noose, in which hang any you find about 8 or 9 pound weight. I have a better remedy which you shall see in a few days. I have contrived a new sight——— which you may see at George Clerk's, to whom I sent the only one that has yet gone abroad. I made two different tryals of the machine in the fields, and did not observe any inconvenience, tho' it blew a little: I work it out and fixed the paper in 8 minutes, and put it up in 4 do. when done one thing may contribute to the unsteadiness of your's, which is this, if the plugs are not exactly fitted to the staffs they allow of a shake, they ought always to be forced very tight on. I can now use the machine with a great deal of ease, and have drawn several human figures with it: the length of the arms of the sight, is to increase the size of your drawing at pleasure: but those that choose them shorter, may have them so: when the sight is not its extent, a man of six foot high will be comprehended in the breadth of the board if he is 10 feet distance from it. Dec. 4th, I send you (by James Maxwell, carrier,) this night another machine, improved without a spring; there are two pieces screwed on at same time with the plugs that keep it open, and make it greatly stiffer; the paralelogram is not unscrewed when put up, which I think a great thing gained, and hope it may inspire Mr. Pringle with a desire to try it. Let me know when he comes to Edinburg, and I shall give myself the pleasure to wait on him and you. I shall next week send you some more machines, and leave their destination to yourself. I think you may deliver them as soon as you please, as I am not afraid the profits will tempt any other person to make them, as you may easily perceive there is work enough for the money. I ought to have sent written directions, but as I am in some hopes of making the putting up simpler, have reserved it for a few days. I have tryed and find nothing better than the lac varnish for outside sticks. I can now draw flowers, chairs, &c. with a good deal of exactness by the machine. I hold the pencil between my middle finger and thumb, putting my fore-finger on the and my little finger on the board, which gives some command of hand. Have you made any bark yet? Robison suggests that the air bladder of a bray or trout, may be air tight: try.

I sincerely am, Dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES WATT.

LETTER III.

Glasgow, Feb. 13th, 1765.

DEAR SIR,

I received your's. I would before now have moderated Lind's impatience for his machine, but I am so damnably impatient to send him a good one, that it will be yet a little while before he gets it. I have contrived a way of fastening it, so that it will hold without glew at all. I will send him two staffs, a varnished and a leather one, but I insist on lining it, as it is better for it: I will also make two cases for it: an inside of baize, and an outside one of white; from without lock, there being no practicability of putting one on itself, these will keep it both from the heat and damages of India. I will send next week Mr. Menzie's, and 2·2¼, and if any 3 or 2 are wanted can supply. Shall also send flutes as ordered. Voila une petite machine que je viens d'ensauter c'est une "coining press" fort simple.

The advantages are, that the snail being hardened steel, will have less friction than an iron screw, it may be made to descend quickly at first and slow at last: when the resistance is greater it can be made of a smaller shape than a screw could, without danger of overturning: it is applicable to a constant rotatory motion which the screw is not easily. I have found a solvent for linseed oil leather. J. W.

LETTER IV.

Glasgow, Jan. 17, 1768.

Nil mihi riveribus attamin ipsi beni.

I called on you last week, nobody knew where you were: I had a head-ache or I should have sought you out. I was obliged to be home on Friday, so much to my disappointment, saw neither you nor Dr. Black; (tell the Doctor I am getting his thing cast, and will send it as soon as ready.) I am to be at home, God willing, for some time. I am going to try some things, you will I am persuaded like to see (perpetual mobiles, the elixir muyau and some other trifle of that kind.) Seriously it would give me great pleasure if you could spend a few weeks with me, I think I could entertain you. What I knew about the steam engine before you went away was but a trifle to what I know now. J. WATT.

LETTER V.

Glasgow, Oct. 25th, 1768.

DEAR LIND,

After a long absence, I got home the week before last in tolerable health; when I came home I got a letter from Charleville, wanting to exchange his drawing for an electric machine; he says, there is some little thing broke about it, which shall be obliged to you to get mended with the man, and let him pay for it.* I would consider it as a favour if you would cause make a packing box for your machine and send it west at my expence, and if there is any thing amiss with it it shall be mended for the loan, which will not need to be a long one. Send a note of Ramsden's prices of the different sizes if you remember them: send me also a little of the Chinese oil you promised me, and I shall be obliged to you to send me all these things soon, as I have immediate occasion for them. When at Birmingham, I spent a fortnight in the same house with your ingenious friend, Captain Kein, who is a mighty chemist, and a very agreeable man; he desired to be remembered to you. I am getting out my patent, but mum till it is finished. I shall be glad to hear of your cogitations, and if you can spare us a day or two this winter remember you lodge with me.

Yours, JAMES WATT.

LETTER VI.

Glasgow, Feb. 22nd, 1774.

DEAR SIR,

The only reason I have for my method of correcting the expansion of —— by heat, is this: De Luc says, that 27 inches expand 0·5 inch from frost to boiling water, divide that space into 187°: and each degree will mark the expansion of $\frac{1}{10000}$ part of the length of the column, let it be what it will, for 187 (0·5) ·0027, and if it gives the expansion of $\frac{1}{10000}$ of a column of 27 inches, it is evident that it will do the same in all other lengths, their expansions being proportionable in equal heats —Now Farenheit's thermometer being divided into 180°, 180 (0·5) ·0027·77— so that assuming only the 10,000 part for each degree, we err near 6 million parts of an inch in a column of 27 inches, which though multiply by 30°, would amount only to ·00240 of an inch, and would not sensibly affect the result of the experiment. You have not just taken up my idea of a portable barometer, it is thus, tube $\frac{2}{10}$ diameter inside.

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* Let it stay with you till an opportunity offers of selling it.

Cistern inch diameter outside, upper piece $\frac{3}{4}$ deep, lower, or hollow, part the same as the bottom to be glewed in after barometer filled—the two parts to move about $\frac{3}{8}$ asunder by the ply of gut, the piece △ to be pin flat in the point, but round where it sticks in the tube, and to have a black hair stretched across the fork of the nose: it may be fixed in by glue round it, for the air travels fast enough through the end wood of the fir, but it may be best for security to bore a small hole through it lengthways, and stop it with a conical wire, which is easy drawn out, and in mercury tight. I have made the barometer: it seems to answer. J. W.

LETTER VII.

Birmingham, Sept. 21st, 1783.

DOCTOR LIND,

Dear Sir.—I am just informed by my very good friend, Mr. de Luc, that you are become a neighbour of his at Windsor, and that you entertain warm ideas of our ancient friendship, as I assure you I do most sincerely. He tells me that lately when a person applyed to you to give your opinion of and patronage of some new contrivance of a steam engine, you avowed our friendship and refused his confidence. I should thank you for this instance of your regard, but thanks would ill express the pleasure which it gives me to know that I still retain a place in your esteem. I should apologise, to you for having been so long out of correspondence with you, but in so doing, I should perhaps, throw an oblique reflection on you. The fact is, I have been these many years immersed in business; cares, vexations and labour have been multiplied in a greater ratio than my pleasures: the ardor of youth, and the pleasure of experimenting have been obliged to give way to the necessity of attending to business, so that I have had less to communicate to my philosophical friends, I may say nothing that deserved their trouble in answering my letters. Ever since I have been able to bring my improvements on the steam engine to bear, so as to appear to get money by them, (which appearance, by the bye, took place much sooner than the reality) we have been pestered by improvers, many of whom did not understand the first principles of the subject: they nevertheless were able to convince some people, and cause us some uneasiness, by reports being spread injurious to our credit. Others, who had been our servants, and whom we had parted with for various causes, went a surer way to work, and instead of inventing new principles, freely made use of mine, only tried to disguise them, so that *they* thought they might evade the letter of the law and rob me unpunished: of this stamp are some people who have erected a new engine near Bristol, and a countryman of our's, whom we had been at much pains to instruct, in hopes of making him useful, and who became so superlatively insolent and conceited as to affirm that I stole from him a mode of applying my principles for which I lately took a patent, and which I had made in model twenty years ago (which I dare say you have seen.) I am told that this person is going on with his pretended invention some where in London, in hopes to get some person to patronize him, and support him at law in his invasion of our rights; and as he is a very aspiring person (covered by a natural appearance of modesty and ingenuity) I apprehend he is the man who applyed to you. It will therefore, oblige me much if you will let me know by return of post, the name of the person who applyed to you, and any other particulars you may think yourself at liberty to mention: for though I have neither a high opinion of the thing nor the man's abilities, a prudent general should not surprise his enemy. I remain,

As anciently with real affection,
Dear Sir, your sincere friend,
JAMES WATT,
Engineer, Birmingham.

LETTER VIII.

Birmingham, Dec. 26th, 1784.

DOCTOR LIND.

Dear Sir.—The history of Mr. Boulton's explosure balloon follows. He made a balloon of thin paper, and varnished it with an oil varnish. The size was about five feet diameter: it was filled with a mixture of about one part common air and two parts inflammable air from iron: in the neck of the balloon he tied a common squib or serpent, to which was fastened a match of about two feet long, which was made very quick at the end next the serpent: when the balloon was filled the match was lighted, and the balloon was launched. The night was very dark, and nearly colour, but the match being cut rather too long, it was above five minutes before the explosion took place, in which time the balloon had got above two miles from the place where it was let off. A considerable number of people were assembled to see the experiment: and as they lost sight of the match soon after the balloon was let go, they expected it was gone out, and that they should see or hear no more it; but when the match kindled the serpent, their murmurs were turned into joy, which they expressed by a general shout, which happening when the balloon exploded, the noise of the explosion was very indistinctly heard, though the people who happened to be in the neighbourhood of it when it exploded, said that it made a noise like thunder, and almost as loud: indeed, they took the balloon for a meteor, and the explosion for real thunder. One intention of the experiment was, to determine whether the growling of thunder is owing to echo, or to successive explosions; but, by means of that ill-timed shout, the question could not be solved, otherwise than by the report of those who were near it, who said that it growled like thunder; but their observations upon it were very inaccurate, and, rendered more so, by their being unprepared for such a phenomenon. I was not at the place the balloon was let off from, but was at my own house, which is at least three miles from the place where the explosion happened: all I could observe was, that the explosion was very vivid, and not instantaneous, seemed to last about one second, and the materials of the balloon taking fire, exhibited the fireworks for a few seconds more. These are all the particulars which I remember, or which are of any consequence to be known in a matter so easily repeated. The history of the inflammable gas from spirit of wine is this: Dr. Priestly made the steam of 2 oz. measures of spirits of wine (alcohol) pass through a red hot copper tube, and obtained 1000 oz. measures of inflammable air mixed with some fixed air separable by water, and combined with fixt or some other heavy air not separable by water, which made this air considerably heavier than the inflammable air from metals. The inflammable air deposited about 3 drams of water in the refrigeratory. On repeating the experiment with other two oz. measures of spirits of wine, the process suddenly stopt, and it appeared that the vapour had made a hole in the copper tube, which, on examination, had exfoliated internally, and the exfoliations were converted into a substance exactly like lamp black, which was only partly soluble in acids, and the insoluble part could not be dissolved even by spirits of wine. He has since repeated the experiment in earthen tubes, and has also obtained inflammable air, in what quantities I know not, nor whether as pure as from the copper tube: one thing is surprising in these processes, that the alcohol leaves a large bulk of a flaky charcoal shining like plumbago and almost as incombustible. Here has a new doctrine appeared, lately brought forth by one Dr. Lubbock of Edinburgh, in which he maintains that he has killed phlogiston never to rise again, and desires that even the remembrance of that beautiful phantom may be wiped out in the minds of philosophers. He has in its place endeavoured to establish a certain principium forbile (which is neither more nor less than the elements I have called humour) the base of dephlogisticated air, and which united to elementary heat forces that fluid: the negation of his principle, he says, causes the appearances which chemists have ascribed to the presence of phlogiston. I admit the element, but I also maintain the being of phlogiston, and account for all the phenomena by the union or disunion of the two.

Pray when does Mr. Cavallo publish his aerostation? I hear there is soon to be a balloon race at Dover, between Sadler and Blanchard, England's madman against France's.

I ever remain, dear Sir,
Your's most sincerely,
JAMES WATT.

LETTER IX.

London, Feb. 25th, 1795.

DEAR SIR,

Your letter of the 20th was returned to me here. I am exceedingly sorry to hear of Mr. Luc's illness and distress, from his house being overflowed, which, however, I hope will not produce any aggravation of his and Mrs. Luc's complaints. Dr. Ewart of Bath has published a small pamphlet on two cases of cancer in the mamma, cured by the external application of fixed air, to which I must at present refer you for particulars; he applied it by means of a bladder, a bladder, with the neck end cut off to a sufficient diameter, fixed to the muscles of the breast by a ring of leather secured by sticking plaister (Emp^{m}. adhes^{m}.) and in the bottom of the bladder he fixed a small fosset, and supplied it with fixt air, generated from marble and vit. acid received first in a hydraulic bellows, and passed through water. The mode of procuring fixed air without the use of any acid you will find in the treatise I sent you on the subject, the producing it without water is a quibble; for it cannot exist without water, which forms the greatest part of it in all cases where it appears in form of air, but I can produce it without any water being present in its usual form. The word you cannot read is, *knocks*. When a man can do me or society any good, I give myself little trouble what are his theorys in politicks, religion, or chemistry, and avail myself of the maxim, *fas est et ad hoste doceri*. Doctor Beddoes has certainly engaged in the pneumatic machine from very disinterested and philanthropic motives. His theories I think partly true, and am *sure* they are partly false. Oxygen, in my opinion, acts as a powerful stimulant on the nerves both directly on those of three of the lungs, and mediately by affecting the blood. Hydrocarbonate acts as a stimulant of another nature, or as a sedative directly upon the nerves, and mediately by combining with the blood; but the motion of its action by exclusion of oxygen is absurd, because one quart, 60 cubic inches, per day, produces wonderful effects. I think the carbonic acid air, (fixed air) less efficacious, and much more irritative, and the inflammable air from metals seems to act only in proportion to the quantity of hydrocarbonate it contains. I fancy, but it has not been tried, that the phlod. air is deleterious in its *nature*, and may not be found to answer any good purpose. Our law business forced us to come here in spite of bad weather and bad health, and now we are all ill of the reigning influenza; Mr. B. very much so. I meant to have set out for home on to-morrow, but am so much indisposed, that I must delay it till Friday: when I get home I shall write you again, if any thing occur, and beg you would write to me if I can be of any use in the case you mention, or any other. I have a bad head-ache today, so cannot write philosophy in detail, Mrs. Watt and Mr. Boulton desire to join best wishes to you, Mrs. Lind and family, as well as to Mr. de Luc and family, with whom we all sympathize.

I remain, dear Sir,
Your faithful friend,
JAMES WATT.

LETTER X.

Heathfield, Birmingham,
DOCTOR LIND, *March* 18*th*, 1795.

Dear Sir.—With my last, I sent you from London, a copy of the new edition of my directions for the use of my apparatus for making airs, which, I hope, came safe to hand; I also promised you some further account of the effects of airs, which, however, I have not been able to attend to since I came home, the influenza having brought on a return of my former disorder, a pain in the muscles of the breast, which is increased by writing and confines me to the house. Dr. Carmichael's pthisical patient continued very well through the severe weather by the use of the hydrocarbonate, of which the quantity had been increased from one quart to 6 per day. Within this 10 days, from the weather or some other cause, he has had a return of some of his former symptoms, and I have not heard about him this last week: cure or not, it has prolonged his life, and removed his pains, &c. for some months of the horrid season. Another patient of Dr. C.'s has been cured of humid asthma by the same air, and in a short time his expectoration was more than a quart per night, which is removed as well as the dyspepsya.

Oxygen air has also under Dr. C.'s care done service in chlorosis, though when I saw the Doctor the catamenica had not returned, strength had. A patient of Mr. Barr's, surgeon, took oxygen internally for an obstinate scrophulous ulcer, which had resisted all other remedies for years. The man's general health speedily mended, and the sore put on a better appearance, but after some time it assumed something of an erisephalous appearance: the oxygine being thought too stimulant, some hydrocarbonate was mixed with it by my advice (who do not trust to theory): this mixture produced the happiest effects, the sore being reduced to half the size and assuming a better appearance, quite free from pain; but Mr. Barr doubts the bone is affected, in which case it must be laid open.

Mr. Henry, of Manchester, writes me, that he also had cured an inveterate

rate humid asthma by hydrocarbonate, and that the patient stood perfectly well through the late severe weather. Also two cases of pertussis, the patients had the influenza immediately after without any return of the pertussis. A consumptive lady seemingly at the point of death, had been greatly relieved by h. c. which she had taken only three days when the letter was wrote. Cure in such desperate cases is hardly to be hoped: relief from pain and smoothing the pillow of the dying person, is a great acquisition, it commands sleep where opium fails.

Doctor Beddoes writes that having confined some animals in diluted hydrocarbonate, he found upon killing them, the venom's blood, liver and heart florid, which is against his theory; and though not against mine I cannot account for it: my theory is simply thus; oxygen and hydro-carbonate are stimulants, which act upon different organs or glands, and that their actions do not oppose one another, at least not in every case; I also think that both are capable of being absorbed by the blood. Pure inflammable air, I look upon to be as inefficient as azote, where it produced effects it was from being mixed with hydro-carbonate.—The very deleterious qualities of some effluvia, I think are owing to empyreumatic oils in the state of vapour, or oils raised into that state by putrefaction. I have heard of no case where hydro-carbonate properly diluted has caused any permanent evil. Dr. Beddoes is now about to publish a second edition of his Considerations, much improved, and with the additions of cases and experiments which have occurred since his last.

Mrs. Watt joins in compliments to you and Mrs. Lind, and I also beg to be remembered to Mr. de Luc and family, of whom we heard lately through Mr. Galton. I wish you all well, and as happy as this vile world permits. Remember me also to Mr. and Mrs. Herschell when you see them.

I remain, dear Sir,
Your's sincerely,
JAMES WATT.

LETTER XI.

Heathfield, Birmingham, Aug. 3d, 1796.

DOCTOR LIND,

Dear Sir,—My absence from home prevented your being advised that Boulton and Watt sent off for you on the 19th of July, by Deykin's Waggon, to the Bell Inn, Wood Street, directed to you at Windsor, a portable pneumatic apparatus, which they beg your acceptance of, in hope it may induce you to make some trials with these aërial medicines, the efficacy of which I have seen evinced in many cases, or at least that may enable you to make some chemical experiments on these airs, and thereby add to our general stock of knowledge on the subject. I shall be glad to hear that you have received the apparatus safe, and that it gives satisfaction. Mr. Boulton, Mrs. Watt, and my son James, desire to be kindly remembered to you and Mrs. Lind, as well as to Mr. de Luc, Dr. Herschell and their respective families, in which request I join, and remain, dear Sir.

Your's sincerely,
JAMES WATT.

LETTER XII.

Heathfield, Birmingham, Aug. 18, 1796.

DR. LIND.

Dear Sir.—Your's of the 7th, came to hand yesterday. I am glad you approve of the apparatus, but I must dissent a little from the scheme of bottles and of the hydraulic bellows as a breathing machine in general, though it may be useful upon some occasions, especially when you have a mind to amuse the patient with something strange and scientific. As to the bottles, it will take almost 1 ½ dozen to hold the air which your air holder suit with the apparatus will do, and what with filling them with water and then with air, which you will find produced very rapidly, you will have abundant exercise, besides the pleasure of wetting your hands in frosty weather. The hydraulic bellows must remain fixed in a place, whereas the bag can walk to the patient whether in bed or out of it, and is very easily charged with air from the air-holder; besides if you intend to keep the air good your bottles must have corks. If you want to put air into the bag from a bottle, lute a small funnel into the faucet with some clay lute, hold up the bag and immerse the mouth of the funnel in a pail of water, plunge the bottle of air into the water, and empty it up into the funnel, which will convey it to the bag; but as I dislike all these immersions or dabbling in water, I prefer the air-holder. I meant in my last to have mentioned some didactic rules in the administration of the air which, belonging to the medical department, did not come within the scope of my pamphlets. — Oxygine air disagrees with some patients, therefore the first dose should not exceed one pint, diluted with 24 pints of common air, (to be measured by the proper number of blasts from the common bellows) the patient should be instructed to inhale this compound, and exhale through his nose, resting at every three or four inhalations.—When this agrees, or produces no effect, the dose may be increased to a quart, with a bagful, 24 quarts of common air; and in a few days, two doses per day may be given, and, if necessary, still increased to four quarts per day, in such number of doses as you please; but the more diluted, the more effectual. Dr. Beddoes says, that he finds it more effectual when given hot and moist, for which purpose it may be drawn from the bag to the mouth through a Mudge's inhaler, or a larger vessel of the same kind, nearly filled with hot water.—This air is good in humoral asthma, diseases of debility, obstructions, and foul ulcers, in the last, remarkably efficacious. Hydro-carbonate air has almost double strength for the two first days after it is made, to what it has after, therefore must be given very cautiously when fresh: the dose depends upon the state of the lungs, but should not be more than a pint at first, diluted with 24 quarts of c. a. After a few inspirations, the patient should be stopt inhaling, and asked if vertiginous, and if so, must stop till it goes off.—The dose can seldom be increased to more than a quart twice a day, if the air is good. When I wish to make it powerfully vertifactive, I mix cast-iron borings with the charcoal. The powers of this air, in pulmonic cases, seem proportionate to the vertigo it excites. It is good in spasmodic asthma, (I believe has cured mine,) in inflammatory fever, peripneumony, and pleurisy in incipient phthisis, and mixed with twice to three times the quantity of oxygine, in old ulcer and scrophula, promoting the formation of laudable pus more than any other thing. I cured a man of a very bad hemoptoe with h. c.: notwithstanding the previous formation of pus, and a strong hectic, it forced the offending matter from the lungs to the shin of the legs and arms—as to the rest, your own experience will soon furnish you with better observations than I have been able to make; but I flatter myself you will find these new medicines palatable to the patients, and in very many cases useful. Beddoes and Thornton are getting money fast by them. I know that the ingredients you mention are in the Chinese lead, but am ignorant of their proportions, which are best ascertained by trial. I should begin by mixing = parts tin and zinc, and adding one oz. of the mixture to a pound of lead, and increase or diminish, as circumstances direct. I remain, dear Sir,

Your's sincerely,
J. WATT.

LETTER XIII.

London, Jan. 26, 1799.

DR. LIND,

Dear Sir,—I am happy to send you the Evangelion, that yesterday the court of King's Bench, passed an unanimous judgment in our favour against Maberley's writ of error, with eulogiums upon the invention, and regret that a matter so obvious to common sense, should have been made the subject of so much discussion and expence.

We hope we are now done with that set of rascals; but our victory has been dear bought, and can only by comparison with an adverse sentence prove a compensation for the great anxiety, loss of time, and expence it has cost us during the last seven years.

I send you the Times of this day, which contains a mutilated account of the argument, which must serve till I can send you a better.

Your much obliged,
and faithful Friend,
JAMES WATT.

CORNUCOPIA

Of Literary Curiosities and Remarkable Facts.

STANDING ARMIES.

THE Russian Government has formed a plan for employing the soldiers in the way of colonization. The regiments are to be divided into colonies, and scattered over different territories, labouring conjointly with the peasants in time of peace, and in war, conforming to the discipline of soldiers. This new modelling has been adopted in imitation of the Cossacks. The American government has had recourse to a similar measure, or at least, in part, by employing garrison soldiers in the labours of the field.

SHAKESPEAR'S

SHAKESPEAR'S PLAYS.

The following computation is the first ever made of the number of lines contained in the admitted plays of Shakespear. It is made from Bell's Edition, and lately appeared in the Bath Herald.

Winter's Tale	3343
Twelfth Night	2698
Comedy of Errors	1807
Measure for Measure	2914
Tempest	2245
Merchant of Venice	2709
Love's Labour Lost	2814
Much ado about Nothing	2707
As You Like it	2780
Taming of the Shrew	2285
Merry Wives of Windsor	2329
Two Gentlemen of Verona	2306
King John	2639
Richard II.	2794
Midsummer Night's Dream	2182
All's Well that Ends Well	3094
King Henry IV. part 1	3116
part 2	3265
Henry V.	3272
Henry VI. Part 1	2695
Part 2	3072
Part 3	3913
Richard III.	3050
Henry VIII.	3175
Hamlet	4058
Macbeth	2341
Othello	3564
Timon of Athens	2490
Antony and Cleopatra	3509
King Lear	3442
Cymbeline	3718
Coriolanus	3767
Julius Cæsar	2599
Romeo and Juliet	3057
Titus Andronicus	2532
Troilus and Cressida	3575
Total lines	105,972

Believed to be written by the Author of Junius's Letters.

LINGUA MELIOR.—*Virg.*

Plague on HEBREW, plague on LATIN,
And a plague on Heathen GREEK,
Celia with her lip of satin,
Is the linguist I would seek.

Who for hidden depths exploring
Fathoms fairly to my lungs,
And my lips like woodcock boring,
Deals the precious gift of tongues.

This MS., among others in possession of the Editor, is in a hand exactly corresponding with the fac similes of Junius. An envelope which accompanies them, is signed J. H. T. with the post-mark BURY, and a seal of Homer's head, like that on the letters of Junius. The postage 8d. indicates Bury in Lancashire. Who then was J. H. T. of either Bury? We crave the attention and enquiries of our readers. J. H. T. was a man of too much genius and learning not to be remembered. John Horne had not then taken the name of Tooke, or the question would perhaps be settled, nor is the hand like his.

BOTANICAL GARDENS.

There are 23 Botanical Gardens in the Austrian Monarchy, which are as follows, according to the date of their erection.—1. At Padua, founded in 1533.—2. At Presburgh, in 1564.—3. In the University of Vienna, 1758.—4. In the Theresian Academy, refounded in 1797.—5. At the Josephine Academy of Medicine and Surgery.—6. At the Veterinary School of Vienna.—7. At Schœnbrunn, 1753.—8. At Belvidere, in Vienna.—9. At Mantua.—10. At Salzburgh.—11. At Graetz, 1812. 12. At Brescia.—13. At Verona.—14. At Milan.—15. At Prague.—16. At Bruck.—17. At Brzezina in Bohemia. —18. In the Garden of Paradise of the present Emperor, at Vienna.—19. In that of Harrach, belonging to the Emperor.—20. In that of Prince Rasumowsky, at Vienna.—21. In that of M. Geymuller, near Vienna.—22. In that of Baron Pronay, at Hozendorf, and 23 in do. of Prince Esterhazy, at Eisenstadt, in Hungary.

RECOVERY *of a* LOST ENGRAVING.

Two famous artists of the 17th century had undertaken to perpetuate the memory of the treaty of Westphalia. Gerhard Burg made a painting from life of all the plenipotentiaries assembled, May 15, 1648, in the hall of the Senate House at Munster, in the act of pronouncing the oath of peace. This painting was engraved by Jonas Sayderhoef, one of the best artists of the Flemish School, and the engraving was reckoned his master-piece. The plate had been lost for a number of years, when a zealous friend of the arts found it in 1807, in perfect preservation.

PRIMITIVE CHARACTER.

M. Bruguer, ancient professor in the Academy of Nanci, has been lately reading lectures at Geneva and Lausanne, on *protography, or the art of primitive writing*. The inventor of this method professes to designate, by a single stroke, every sound of the voice, or each movement produced by one of the organs of speech. He has taken for the ground work of the confirmation of his characters, the form of those organs, the character of which is intended to represent the sound. In these respects, his plan is described as being novel, ingenious, and just.

CORN LAWS.

Considerations on such a subject as Corn Laws, by a foreigner, may be deserving of attention to the friends of political economy. The Chevalier Fabroni, of Florence, asserts that an entire liberty in the commerce of grain has been long called for by philosophers, and that the advantages of this have been frequently demonstrated, in works that have never been answered. He adds that several governments have yielded to conviction; experiments have been made in Tuscany, Holland, America, and the success has surpassed all expectation. He proceeds to observe that any slight embarrassment in the article of subsistence, never fails to beget alarm with some governments, which forthwith creates expedients to set to rights what had better be left to the natural order of things. Arbitrary laws are prescribed, the course of the laws is altered, popular terrors are excited, and in trying to execute measures not called for, or to prevent what no human power can hinder, scarcity often becomes a real famine. He represents France and England as the two most enlightened nations of Europe, but infected with this regulating mania.

M. Fabroni enumerates all the various expedients resorted to by ancient and modern governments, on this subject, discusses their respective merits, and pronounces, after a review of the different data which he has collected, with immense erudition, for the advantages of that liberty which his theory adopts.

PERPETUAL FIRE.

In the Peninsula of Abeheron, in the province of Schirwan, formerly belonging to Persia, but now to Russia, there is found a perpetual, or as it is there called, an eternal fire. It rises, or has risen, from time immemorial, from an irregular orifice of about twelve feet in depth, with a constant flame. The flame rises to the height of from six to eight feet, and is unattended with smoke, and yields no smell. The aperture, which is about 120 feet in width, consists of a mass of rock, ever retaining the same solidity and the same depth. The finest turf grows about the borders, and at the distance of two toises are two springs of water. The neighbouring inhabitants have a sort of veneration for this fire, and celebrate it with religious ceremonies.

ARIOSTO.

Ariosto had published in his lifetime, three editions of his Orlando Furioso, the first in 1516, the second in 1521, and the third in 1532. This last had been corrected by the author himself, yet was it entirely set aside by later Editors, who persisted in reprinting the preceding editions, and even altered them occasionally. M. Morali, of Milan, after an examination and collation of the best editions of the Gioliti, the Dedi, the Valgrisi, &c. has at length published an edition of his own, from that which Ariosto had himself corrected. The only liberty which he has taken is with some words in the spelling; in other respects, he has strictly conformed to the text of the author. In this edition there also appears a portrait of Ariosto, correctly engraved by M. Garavaglia.

MODERN GREEK.

The modern Greeks speak a language resembling that of the ancients in almost every respect. But time, conquest, slavery, the barbarism of ages, have introduced some new terms, and altered the rules of syntax, in certain points. The Greek inhabitants, however, understand pretty exactly all the ancient Greek, when it is spoken in the pronunciation now in use, which seems to have been that of the time of Constantine. As the two languages accord in so many points of contact, the modern Greek may be considered as a mere idiom confined to the lower classes of society, and which it would be well to remove as far as it may be practicable, by recalling the ancient.

NOVELTIES OF FOREIGN LITERATURE.

M. LE Chevalier DU PIN, Superior Officer of Engineers, Member of the French Institute, &c., in his Travels through Great Britain (just published in 2 vols. 4to. with an atlas,) has employed his time and talents on a subject of the most general public utility. His various journies, with the ample opportunities he has possessed of appreciating the real value of our institutions, afford striking proofs of honourable and laborious zeal, and through the medium of this excellent production, deserve to be studied with attention.

The topics presented, from the personal investigation of M. Du Pin, combine into a system, the most important but diffusive branches of our military economy and apparatus. The nature and design of his plan are admirable—and the noble and generous admissions he has been favoured with, have enabled him to accomplish the great object of his meritorious exertions, in a way perfectly satisfactory.

His introduction, which contains political observations on the situation of his country, and details some of the events produced by the war, (a picture of facts with which he himself is well acquainted), forms an interesting part of the work. On this subject, his sentiments are similar to those that are most prevalent in Britain, deprecating the operations of ambition, the encroachments of usurped power, and marking their direful consequences. He describes the afflicted condition of his country's resources, as he has studied and known them; and while contemplating the maritime properties of our insular empire, the comparison and contrast of our domestic strength inspired him with a wish to form a correct judgment of its merits and materials.

The Author investigates with much precision, the principles which pervade the constitution of our military force; he considers all the various effects of the regal and legislative authorities on the same, bringing forward observations that set forth the relative situation of their respective powers, so balanced as to prevent the army from becoming a source of calamities. While this respectable author is immediately pointing out the particular pre-eminence of our warlike establishments, he very naturally and justly asserts the general excellence of our civil constitution above that of all other countries.

M. Du Pin classifies the several principles upon which his particular surveys are founded, under the heads of military, naval, and social forces; describing the actual state of each, and correctly explaining the matters which their studies and labours comprehend. His prefatory essay takes a wide view of the subject; he therein disclaims all reasoning from abstract theory, contenting himself with a minute and complete exposition of the various objects represented; he also gives a sort of prospectus of the work, with a modest account of his aim, and the motives to his performance.

Among other observations interesting or new, is the single fact, that the materials of which our establishments are formed, have been provided with great diligence and ingenuity, during the last thirty years. In the chain of his analysis, our Author professes also to have observed many discoveries that are of the most meritorious service, in the less splendid occupations of private life, (enlarging, improving, and œconomising the means and branches of labour) within the same period.

Among other novelties that give a pleasing appearance to the Author's observations, on various occasions, is a specimen of the sentimental, which we cannot forbear from extracting. He briefly states the question: 'Is it not somewhat singular that this man who has so much to say in praise of the comparative excellency and copiousness of the English Institutions should be brother to one who has so ably delineated the French people according to their peculiar genius, the victories and laurels that have immortalised their heroes? &c.' With an energy, authority or conscious dignity, admirably adapted to his sentiments, he vindicates his character, and answers in the negative.

For the ample documents presented in this work, the Author professes his obligations to many British and French officers of high trust in the state, in whom the spirit of rivality and opposition which usually reigned in public departments no longer prevails. Of these, a note, in the concluding part of his preface, specifies several, greatly to his own honour, and that of his illustrious friends. In these cursory observations on our Author's production, we have merely fulfilled the duty of an Editor, and shall now select a few passages that contain much truth and information, and will serve to make our readers acquainted with its literary character. Of these we shall avail ourselves generally in his own words.

All acts and general orders for the raising or disbanding of troops emanate from the secretary of state, of war, and the colonies. The commander in chief executes those orders. The Mutiny Act, the honours and rewards to officers and soldiers, the expression of national gratitude, the army estimates in the Budget, the punctuality, and publicity of its accounts to the Parliament and People are detailed and explained. The Committee of Finances for savings and ameliorations, established in 1817, is cited and examined.

The Government of the British Colonies, since the American war, is conducted, ed, says M. De Pin, on principles of justice, prudence and liberality. The rocks of Gibraltar, Heligoland and Malta, are expensive establishments, but they form central points to the ramifications of commerce, as well as military stations of high importance. The English have seized another position, the Cape of Good Hope, which with the Isle of France, form a sort of bulwark to the navigation of the Indian Ocean.

As an impregnable position cannot be obtained on the Continent, the British Government attracts under its indirect influence, some secondary allied power. By the union of the Batavian and Belgic nations, (hated alike of both) England has acquired a field of battle to the north of France. By the encouragement and direction of England, the Sardinian Monarch is building, at the foot of the Alps, fortresses intended as insurmountable objects to every project of invasion.

The presumptive heir to the crown ought not to be Commander in Chief. The greatest scourge that can afflict a free people, is to be governed by a military king. One great excellence of the English Institutions, is, that the mutability of the Executive does not affect the stability of the organization of the public services.

Towards the end of the first war of the revolution, the English began to form a special school of young staff officers. The pupils thus formed were found to be of essential service in Egypt, where the higher officers had not the requisite knowledge for selecting the most advantageous positions, on a rapid inspection, for the march and incampment of troops, &c. The temporary school was then made a permanent one, and being united with the new school of cadets for cavalry and infantry, composed what is now called the military college.

An idea was then adopted of establishing an office or depot of plans, charts and military memoirs, with a library that should contain the best treatises on military subjects, from all languages and nations. The engineers that compose this corps are but few in number, and, as yet, have done but little to rival the vast labours of similar establishments in France. In Portugal and Spain, the staff of the English army was well supplied with these officers, who, though young, had acquired experience in Egypt. An equal number of them was attached to each division.

With respect to officers of the staff in general, the English have now one of the first corps in Europe. As to general officers, the number has always been too considerable, even in time of war. In 1815, a hundred and twelve were on the war establishment, not above ten of whom were employed in actual service. A general who has once commanded in chief, will deem it a degradation to serve under any other general. This is a great error in the military system, as is the purchase and sale of commissions. Intoxication, however, is very rare among the officers, and the avenues to advancement are more accessible to merit and services than to favour. In the Cavalry, the Englishman has the better horse and harness, but is less expert than the French Cavalier in the use of his arms.

The Militia, Fencibles, Yeomanry, Cavalry and Volunteers, are all competent to render eminent service of the defensive kind. In the Artillery, several of the superior officers have little to employ their time in. The new Order of the Bath is marked by vanity, at least, if not by more dangerous motives. In the military schools of Woolwich, Chatham and Farnham, the Art of Fortification and Defence is cultivated both in theory and practice; the labours of sapping, mining and making pontoons are not neglected. The English have two kinds of gunpowder, a coarser sort for large projectiles, and one finer for small arms; the French have only one kind. The new system of English field Artillery has many advantages over the French. Among the British Foundries which have carried their fabrications to a great perfection, that of Carron takes the lead, and the Walkers' of Rotherham, are next in point of superiority. The making of machinery, tools, &c. is nearly advanced to a mathematical exactness. Colonel Miller of Woolwich, has constructed a new pendulum, larger and much more accurate than those hitherto employed in ballistic experiments.

COLONIAL FORCES.—The English, to spare their national troops from the ravages of a destructive climate, raise corps of negroes from the coasts of Africa, and in their American possessions. In 1805, previous to the abolition of the Slave Trade, the Government concluded with certain merchants a bargain for the furnishing of 5000 Africans from the age of 16 to 30. In the Budget, these corps are considered as national, an appendage to the troops of the line, and are paid on the same footing. Subsequent to the abolition, as there was no channel of direct purchase, a recruiting major was sent to Sierra Leone, with presents for the chiefs of the adjacent countries and clothes for such Africans as he could enlist. These presents to the African princes to permit the recruiting gratis, resemble the bargains which the Europeans conclude with the proud Pachas of Asia. These are too lofty to sell any thing to Christian Princes, but presents rare and costly are given them, for which an equivalent is given in return. It appears that a number of Africans entered into the service, who had been found in vessels carrying on the contraband slave trade, during the late wars.

FOREIGN TROOPS. In 1818, a certain number of German recruits, that had been made prisoners in the French service, were incorporated into the 10th regiment of English Light Dragoons. An alarm was instantly taken, and the minister was allowed to enroll separate regiments of foreigners, but the duration of such permission was under strict limitations.

An erroneous opinion is stated to prevail on the Continent, that the British national force consists in a great measure of foreigners. It is here shewn that at the time above alluded to, of 200,000 serving in British regiments, there were but 31 officers and 393 privates, foreigners.

In the Revolutionary Wars, General Mortier having compelled the Hanoverian army to lay down their arms, an Act of Parliament authorised their service on the British territories. They were formed into a separate Corps, under the name of the Royal German Legion. It consisted of 16,000 men, cavalry, infantry and artillery. Temporary corps are occasionally formed in countries under military occupation. Thus there have been Corsican, Sicilian, and even Greek regiments, with a number of Maltese for military works. Many prisoners of war forced into the French service, and in the sequel, taken by the English, have eagerly enlisted. This gave rise to the first and second Italian regiments, Free Calabrese, &c. But the author maintains that when foreigners were most numerous, they never amounted to the tenth part of the national force. In 1808, in Portugal, the foreign troops scarcely amounted to a seventh of the whole. Thus modified, the author approves of the plan, and handsomely contrasts it with the imprudent politics of ancient *Carthage*. He points out one regiment that is a remarkable exception to the ordinary practice; it is the 60th, composed of Anglo-Americans and Foreigners, and serves in the line as light infantry. In time of war, it has six or eight battalions, with a proportionable staff. It is especially intended for service beyond sea, and bears the title of Royal American.

HORSES.—Great Britain is eulogised, as more abounding in horses competent to labours of every kind, than any country in Europe. The number of horses in France, only surpasses by one ninth, the number of those in Great Britain.

In the functions of the Minister of War and the Colonies, there is nothing technical as to the details of the service; they are of a nature almost entirely political, and the office is rarely confided to a professional character.

Ameliorations in administration are seldom elicited from public discussions. The English Ministry make it a point to concede nothing to the opposition. The useful propositions of Secret Committees are more willingly attended to.

In 1805, Parliament instituted a commission of enquiry to examine the expences and controul the operations of the war department. Their sitting commenced in August of the same year and continued without interruption to 1812. Nineteen reports were successively presented to the House of Commons, printed only for the use of the members. This immense labour, consisting of official acts, interrogatories, receipts, disbursements, &c. forms a collection of six volumes in folio, and contains an inexhaustible fund of valuable materials for the English government, and the military historian. The abuses either fully brought to light, or only glanced at, both for magnitude and multitude, must strike the observer with astonishment. This is a fact demonstrated by the most incontestible proofs.

It is mentioned as common on the Continent, that when bodies of the military are exercising in public places, corporals with blows of their canes, or centinels with their bayonets, will issue their mandates not to advance this way or stay there. It is observed of the English troops, that even when under arms, they never forget the respect due to the lowest citizens. In many instances M. du Pin has observed companies stepping from the causeway, to make room for passengers.

A complaint is made that in France, all serjeants and corporals of central companies, as well as all the grenadiers and voltigeurs, never appear abroad without their sabres. They go thus equipped to all public places, taverns, brothels, &c. where with inflamed passions, quarrels arise, and the blood of citizens is shed. This practice operates as a germ of discord between the people and soldiery: but what appears more wonderful is, that the chamber of deputies has put a negative on all petitions recommending its suppression.

The following is a list of arms furnished by the Board of Ordnance, from 1803 to 1816, inclusive. To allies, 2,143,649. To the regular troops, 349,882. To the old militia, 59,405. To the local militia, 151,969. To the volunteers, 307,583. To the marine, 215,233. Total 3,227,715. From this it should seem that Britain has been, in some measure, the depot, manufactory, place of arms and focus to many European powers in the late wars.

The fusees, called Congreve rockets, were long ago used by the Indians, who had an iron envelope fastened to a bamboo cane attached to their fusees. Tippoo Saib used them successfully against the English, in 1799, at the siege of Seringapatam. Improving on their plans, Lieutenant Colonel Congreve, in 1805, made his incendiary fusees, which were applied on a large scale, at the bombardment of Boulogne, Copenhagen, Flushing, &c.

After adopting their use on board of ships, trial was made of them in land armies. Towards the end of the wars, a rocket corps was organized, and put on the same footing as a squadron of horse artillery. A part of this corps was sent in 1813, to join the allied army, and they served at Leipsic. The expence of these fusees has been much exaggerated; the fact is that they are the most economical of all projectiles ejaculated with powder. There are two kinds of these fusees for the field. one the obus or howitz fusee of 32, that will carry a bomb of 9 pounds of shrapnell, to a distance at least double of that obtained by any other species of artillery. The second is a species of small case-shot fusee with the capacity of a six-ball cartridge, that may be used by the infantry, with the hand.

The hydraulic press is a recent invention, and seems competent to produce great improvements in the labours of art. The action of this machine rests on a principle of physics, which the celebrated Paschal exemplified, and which Stevin, mathematician to the Prince of Nassau, demonstrated. Bramah, a very ingenious mechanician of London, has happily seized the idea, and rendered it of great utility in its application to the arts. At first, he invented hydraulic presses for the copying of letters; their agency has since been employed in the extraction of oils, in the compression of the materials of paper, in rendering more compact bulky commodities to be shipped on board vessels, also in the pressure of leaf tobacco, hay. &c. and lastly, Bramah has adapted his presses to the fabrication of powder, &c.

These hydraulic presses do not require vast masses of masonry or timber; they may be constructed on small chariots, and removed when it may be necessary. Their power of action is capable of exerting itself at a very considerable distance from the moving force. A single conduit-pipe, some miles in length, would transmit the pressure, with as much energy, as if the distance was only a few yards. The principle is equally demonstrable from those receptacles of condensed air, that cause water to ascend, by means of steam engines, to all the higher grounds of a city.

M. Dupin has long been attentive to these topics: he considers the general reader will be gratified by their perusal, while the political philosopher will have an opportunity of tracing the spirit of our institutions and laws, clothed in new modifications of sentiment and style. The work is full of information, delivered in that form and spirit which characterizes a thinking mind, and a liberal citizen of the world.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

THE Literary Society of Bombay have published a second volume of Transactions, the contents of which are as under:

I. Notice and Extracts of the *Meftolmemalik* (Mirror of Countries) of Sidi Ali Capoodawn. By Mr. Joseph Hammer, of Vienna.—II. A small but true

Account of the Ways and Manners of the Abyssinians. By Mr. Nathaniel Pierce.—III. An Essay on Persian Literature. By Capt. Vans Kennedy.—IV. Description of a Volcanic Eruption in the Island of Sumbawa. By Andrew Stewart, Esq. Assistant Surgeon of the Bombay Establishment.—V. Remarks on the Chronology of Persian History, previous to the Conquest of Persia by Alexander the Great. By Capt. Vans Kennedy.—VI. On the Ruins of Boro Budor in Java. By John Crawford, Esq. Resident at Djocjocarta in Java.—VII. Account of a curious case in Surgery. By Charles Linton, Esq.—VIII. Account of the progress made in deciphering cuneiform Inscriptions. By Mr. Charles Bellino.—IX. Some Account of the Caves near Baug called the *Panch Pandoo*. By Capt. F. Dangerfield, of the Bombay Military Establishment.—X. An Account of the Province of Cutch, and of the Countries lying between Guzerat and the River Indus: with cursory Remarks on the Inhabitants, their History, Manners, and State of Society. By Capt. James Macmurdo, Resident at Anja.—XI. Notice respecting the Religion introduced into India by the Emperor Akbar. By Capt. Vans Kennedy.—XII. Description of a curious Bird of the *Otis* Genus. By Capt. John Stewart of the Bombay Military Establishment.—XIII. Notices respecting the Trial by Punchiet, and the Administration of Justice at Poona, under the late Peishwa. By Thomas Coats, Esq. Surgeon of the Bombay Establishment.—XIV. Some Account of Mahummed Mehdi, the Wali or Saint of the Mehdivis: translated and abridged from the Books of his Disciples and Followers.—XV. On the Sacred Books and Religion of the Parsis. By Wm. Erskine, Esq.—XVI. On the Authenticity of the *Desátir*, with Remarks on the Account of the Mohabadi Religion contained in the *Dabistan*. By Wm. Erskine, Esq.

From these interesting papers we have selected the following:

Description of a VOLCANIC ERUPTION *in the* ISLAND *of* SUMBAWA. *By* MR. G. A. STEWART.

In the month of April, 1815, there occurred in the island of Sumbawa, a volcanic eruption, as tremendous perhaps in its nature, and as destructive in its effects, as any on record.

The mountain from which this took place, is called Tanbora. Its summit is calculated to be in latitude 8° 20′ S. and in longitude 118° E. The calculations for this were made from solar lunar observations taken near the mountain by Captain Eatwell, then commanding the Honourable Company's cruizer Benares. Its base is of great extent; but its summit did not to me appear higher than from 5000 to 7000 feet above the sea, which washes the base of the hill for three-fourths of its extent. From ships passing near it, it has been often observed to throw out smoke and dust with some noise. In the month of December, 1814, the Honourable Company's cruizer Ternate passed near it, and we had an opportunity of observing the hill, though at a very considerable distance. It was then emitting smoke in a dense column of immense circumference. So very great was the diameter of the column of smoke, and so dense was it, that we at first took it for part of the mountain; for at the distance we were off, the mountain and the smoke had nearly the same colour.

From the 5th to the 11th of April, 1815, the mountain emitted dust and frequent loud sounds every day. The dust caused a haziness of the atmosphere at places many degrees distant from Tanbora; and the noises which were heard equally far off, sounded at Beema (a town about sixty miles east of the hill) generally like the firing of the largest cannon close to the ear; at other times the noises were of a rumbling kind.

On the night of the 10th and the morning of the 11th of April, the loudness and frequency of the reports increased. The showers of greyish black dust which had been falling at Beema increased so much by 7 A.M. on the 11th, as to produce there a total darkness. This complete darkness continued until 7 A.M. on the 12th, after which the dust fell in less and less quantity, and at noon it entirely ceased.

Pumice-stone of a brown colour was thrown out in immense quantity at the crater of the mountain. Great fields of it, with scorched trunks and branches of trees, were afterwards found floating in the neighbouring sea; and much of these were thrown up on the shores of Bally Java, Madura, Celebis, &c. These shoals were troublesome, and even somewhat dangerous, to ships passing near them. The country ship Dispatch fell in with many fields of this pumice-stone and wood, and was obliged to steer clear of them; some of the pieces of wood were noted in its log-book as being about "six feet in diameter, and of very great length."

Trees of great size (many from sixty to eighty feet long) were thrown into the sea, some of which I saw in the bay of Beema; they seemed to have been scorched, and to have had their small branches and roots torn off. Some of those trees I saw sticking in the mud near the shores of the bay, with one end uppermost.

Some of the houses of the town of Beema were materially injured by the eruption; and I understand from our resident there, Mr. Pilott, that this had been occasioned by the discharges from the mountain.

In the bay of Beema the nature of the bottom was for some little depth changed from a soft mud to a firm mud, resembling a greyish-black clay, which did not allow our ship's lead to sink in it. This change, I presume, was occasioned by the depth of volcanic dust which fell in the bay of Beema; for on mixing any quantity of the same dust with water, it soon sunk to the bottom of the vessel containing the water, and formed there a firm substance, much the same in colour and consistence as the clay-like matter which our lead and anchor brought up from the bottom of the bay of Beema. It is necessary, however, to mention, that although our lead could not penetrate through the layers of clay-like matter then on the bottom of the bay of Beema, our anchor did, and, on being heaved up when we left Beema, showed us both the soft mud which we had before the great eruption found all over the bay, and above that the layers of firm mud which seem to have been made by the falling dust.

It is reported by Captain Eatwell, of the Honourable Company's cruizer Benares, that the earthquake attending the eruption had raised a bank on which that ship struck, in a place where the Honourable Company's cruizer Ternate some months before it had floated in safety.

The people living on the peninsula formed by the mountain had traded much in horses, of which their country produced a very good small breed. Thousands of them and their horses were, according to all accounts, destroyed by the eruption; the vegetation was ruined, and multitudes of the people obliged to emigrate in order to obtain subsistence.

I understand that the town of Tanbora, situated at the bottom of the west side of the mountain, the sea has made a permanent encroachment, burying that town to the depth of three fathoms.

Three distinct streams of a dark-coloured lava, according to the report of the people on the island, issued from the hill; of these I could observe something as I passed going to Beema in July following. One stream on the east side of Tanbora seemed to be emitting smoke and vapour even at that time.

During the darkness the sounds before described were particularly loud and frequent. At times, indeed, they were so loud as to produce momentary earthquakes of no inconsiderable violence.

All this while there was no wind in any direction in the neighbourhood of the mountain, or at some distance from it, yet the sea was so violently agitated as to wash away some houses near it on Sumbawa, and to throw on the beach near the town of Beema several large trading boats that had been at anchor in the bay.

One of the most remarkable circumstances of the eruption is, the experience of its effects at immense distances. At Samanap, on the island of Madura, in lat. 70° 5′ S. and in long. 113° 57′ E., there was, according to the information I received from Mr. Liddel, master attendant there, and who was at Samanap at the time, total darkness, in consequence of the falling dust, from 5 P.M. of the 11th of April until 11 A.M. of the 12th. The explosions were very loud at that place, and were heard for several days.

At Somabaya the darkness was complete from about 6, P.M. on the 11th until 4 P.M. on the 12th. The sounds were described to me as being exceedingly loud. They had been heard at Somabaya, and dust had been observed to fall for several days before the 11th, during which time the wind was eastwardly and light: on the afternoon of the 11th a very thick haze resembling a cloud was observed coming from the eastward. It proved to be the cloud of dust from Mount Tanbora. The anchorage in Somabaya roads is in lat. 7° 14′ S. and in long. 112° 58′ E., i. e. about five degrees distant from Tanbora.

Similar but slighter effects of the eruption were felt at Batavia in lat 6° 10′ S. and in long. 106° 51′ E.; at Java Head, still further off, being in lat. 6° 48′ S. and in long. 105° 11′ E.; at

Minto, on the island of Barca, in lat. and in long. ; and at Bencoolen, or Sumatra, in lat 3° 48′ S. and in long. 102° 28′ E.

At Macassar, in lat. 5° 10′ S. and in long. 112° 38′ E. the effects of the eruption were felt nearly at the same time as at Somabaya, but in a degree more violent.

The explosions from the volcano were so violent there, as to astonish every one; they shook the earth, and broke pains of glass in the windows of several houses. The cloud of dust was seen coming from the south. There was no wind.

With a view to ascertain the quantity of dust falling in a certain time, Mr. Paterson, surgeon of the residency there, put a table into the open air for an hour, between 6 and 7 P.M., at which time the dust was falling in great quantity, and the darkness total. The dimensions of the surface of the table were five feet two inches by four feet eight inches; the quantity of dust which fell upon it by 7 P.M. was 15,064 grains at Beema; the quantity of dust found lying on the ground after the eruption, was guessed to be at a medium of three inches and a half in depth: at Somabaya, the depth of it was something less.

At the island of Ternate, in lat. 0 49′ N. and in long. 127° 22′ E., the explosions were distinctly heard about noon on the 11th of April; dust was not perceived to fall there, nor did any person notice that that day, or any one of those immediately following, was at all darker than ordinary.

On the Island of Amboyna, on the 11th or 12th day of April in the same year, a violent earthquake was felt. In the ground of a gentleman near the Government-house, the earth was observed to open, to throw out a gush of water, and immediately after to close. The sea in the neighbourhood of Amboyna was violently agitated during that month, rising to high-water mark and sinking to low-water mark in the course of ten minutes. For several days, at the same time, the sun appeared (according to a letter from the late Lieutenant White, of the Bombay marine, then at Amboyna) of a green colour, encircled with a haze. Fort Victoria, on Amboyna, lies in lat. 3° 40′ S. and in long. 128° 14′ E.

The inhabitants of the island of Banda, one of the Moluccas, experienced shocks of an earthquake at the time of the eruption of Mount Tanbora.

NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

To **Professor James Jeffray** *of the University of Glasgow, for an Invention of certain Combinations of, and Improvements in Machinery, to be moved by Wind and Steam, Animal Strength, Water, or other Power, by means of which Boats, Barges, Ships, or other Floating Vessels, may be propelled or moved in Water.*

THIS invention consists in a form of pump, by means of which vessels are propelled forward, and which contrivance has such adjustments as to form and construction, as will give the vessel different degrees of velocity, and assist in steering and turning it in the water. Two cylindrical open tubes or pipes are placed horizontally in the lowest part of the vessel under water, at or near the stern, and connected together by a bent tube or pipe of equal diameter.

In these cylinders, pistons work alternately, by means of their connection with a steam-engine or other first mover. By projecting a piston forward, the column of water occupying the cylinder is displaced, and the force of the piston against the water has the effect of propelling the vessel in an opposite direction. Upon the return of this piston, the other is projected forward, striking against the water, as above described.

The patentee proposes and describes a method of working his pistons by a perpendicular stroke, and also to use two pair of cylinders, to be applied as above, one pair on each side of the keel; and when speed is required, he proposes to apply several pairs of cylinders placed along the sides of the vessel. Valves are proposed in various situations, to regulate the progress and direct the steerage of the vessel; but the whole plan being formed upon a false principle, must be found to fail when reduced to practice. The other purposes to which it is proposed to apply this invention, are, for pumping the vessel free from her bilge water in the event of her leaking, and also for exhausting the foul air from the ship, which will be replaced by a supply of pure air through the port-holes and hatches.

London Journal.

To MR. WILLIAM GOOD, *of Bridport, for the Invention of an Improvement in the Art of Tanning Hides and Skins, and for Barking or Colouring Nets, Sails, and other articles, by the Application of certain Materials hitherto unused for that purpose.*

The method proposed for extracting the tanning properties, is, first, by reducing the wood into saw-dust, or by breaking or grinding it into small pieces, so as to expose the fibre as much as possible.

Secondly, in immersing about one hundred weight of the wood in a boiler containing about sixty gallons of water, and allowing it to boil until the water is reduced to about forty gallons; then draw off the decoction so produced, and add to the wood in the boiler about forty gallons of water, which is to be boiled until the liquor is reduced to about twenty-five gallons.

For tanning calf or other thin skins, the produce of the second boiling is to be used as a weak ooze in the first process of tanning such skins after they come from the beam; then to immerse the said skins in the liquor of the first boiling, in the manner commonly adopted in the using of oak-bark.

In the tanning of hides a decoction is to be made from one hundred weight of the limbs and branches of the oak, bruised as above, three quarters of a hundred weight of fresh made oak-saw-dust, and one quarter of a hundred weight of the roots broken; the whole must be boiled in about eighty gallons of water, until it is reduced to fifty or sixty, which is then to be drawn off.

To the materials remaining in the boiler, sixty gallons of water are to be added, which may boil till it is reduced to thirty-five.

The liquor last produced is used in the first stage of tanning hides, and after the decoction obtained from the former boiling.

The skins and hides, having undergone the above operation, the respective liquors are to receive as much oak-bark as will complete the process of tanning, the quantity of course varying according to the strength of each decoction, and which will depend upon the age and size of the trees.

In order to colour nets or sails, a decoction is made from one hundred weight of oak branches, and one hundred weight of spent bark (after it has been used in tanning) in about a hundred gallons of water, reduced by boiling to about eighty gallons. The nets or sails are then to be immersed in this liquor (strained from the bark) and boiled in it for about three hours, after which they are to be allowed to cool in the boiler, and then to be taken out and dried as usual.

To MR. JOHN LEIBERECHT STEINHAUSER, *of Moffat Terrace, City Road, London, for an Improvement on Portable Lanterns and Lamps.*

This improvement consists in the adaptation of a shade to slide over the lantern, in order to darken it, for the purpose of a night or chamber-light. In the construction of the burner, no improvement is proposed, as that may be of any ordinary description, or a candle may be used in place of a lamp, and withdrawn at bottom. The shape of the lantern is proposed to be cylindrical, and the shade of the same, sliding up and down upon wires, which act as guards to the cylindrical glass. At the top of the sliding shade a pendant draws out, which opens the chimney of the lantern when it is suspended. When this pendant is shut down, and the shade also, the air is excluded, and the light extinguished, without any unpleasant effluvia arising.

To DR. FRANCIS FOX, JUN. *of Derby, for a method of facilitating and insuring the discharge of Fire Arms, and Artillery of every description.*

The specification of this invention, describes a percussion gun-lock of an ordinary construction, in which a plug upon the cock is intended to strike into the touch-hole, charged with detonating powder, by the explosion of which, fire is communicated to the gunpowder within the barrel. The touch-hole is in a small recess upon the upper side of a cylindrical piece screwed into the gun-barrel, in place of a pan, and in this cylindrical piece there is a channel from the touch-hole leading to the charge of gunpowder. A small quantity of detonating powder of the ordinary kind is put into the touch-hole as a priming; but as every description of gun-lock for discharging fire-arms by percussion is included in the patent of Mr. Forsyth, of 1807, the above construction can form no part of the present invention.

A method of securing the detonating powder from damp, and preventing its falling out of the touch-hole, constitutes the whole invention for which the present patent is obtained. For this purpose the patentee has invented a paper tube, which is made by bending a slip of thin writing-paper round a stick of the same size as the cylindrical piece, which is screwed into the barrel containing the touch-hole and priming. This paper tube is formed as above, by pasting the edges together, and when dry is washed over with a coat of varnish. After this, the paper tube is cut into small lengths, or hoops, one of which is slipped on the cylindrical piece after every priming, for the purpose of covering the *touch-hole*, and securing the powder from damp, and from falling out of the pan.

OTHER PATENTS.

To Francis Fox, of Derby, Doctor of Physic, for a method of facilitating and insuring the discharge of fire-arms and artillery of every description.

To John Moody, of Margate, Kent, Gent. for an inkstand, containing carbonaceous and extractive matter in a dry state, which with the addition of water only will supply ink.

To George Shoobridge, of Houndsditch, London, woollen-draper, and William Shoobridge, of Marden, Kent, farmer, for a substitute for flax, or hemp, and for manufacturing the same for all purposes for which flax or hemp are used.

To James Haggett, of Hailsham, Sussex, smith, for a machine to be attached to carriages, as a substitute for a drag to regulate the speed, and to prevent accidents in going down hill or in other perilous situations.

To William Collins, of George-street, Grosvenor-square, Middlesex, lamp-maker, for some useful additions to, and improvements on carriage and other lamps.

To William Pritchard, of Castle-street, Southwark, and Robert Franks, of Red Cross-street, Cripplegate, hat-manufacturers, for an improved method of manufacturing water-proof hats, to be made of wool, silk, beaver, or other fur, the brims of which are perfectly water-proof, and will, in all weathers, and in every climate, preserve their original shape, being stiffened without the use of glue, or any other material which would prevent the effect of the water-proof mixture.

To Frederick Migbells Van Heythusen, of Sidmouth-street, St. Pancras, Middlesex, esq. for a method of making portable machinery or instruments to be placed upon a desk or table, and so contrived as to fold or not into a small compass to support a silken shade for the purpose of protecting the eyes from a strong light, &c.

To Abram Henry Chambers, of New Bond-street, London, esq. for an improvement in preparing or manufacturing substances for the formation of highways and other roads; and which substances when so manufactured are applicable to other useful purposes.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

THE next part of the Journal of New Voyages and Travels will contain Gourbillion's Travels in Sicily in 1819, exhibiting a spirited account of the present State of that interesting Island. Three volumes of this Journal are now complete, containing nearly thirty works of recent Voyages and Travels, and one hundred Engravings; and the ensuing Numbers promise a rich harvest of Novelties from the French and German languages.

Mr. Godwin will shortly publish a new work, under the following title: "Of Population: an Enquiry concerning the Power of Increase in the Numbers of Mankind, being an answer to Mr. Malthus's Essay on that Subject."

Travels in Syria and Mount Sinai; by J. L. Burkhardt, are preparing.

Dr. Ramsbotham, Lecturer on Midwifery, &c. &c. will shortly publish the first part of Practical Observations on Midwifery, with a Selection of Cases.

The works of John Playfair, F.R.S.L. and E. late Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh; with a short Account of the Author's Life, are preparing, in 4 vols.

The Conchology of Great Britain and Ireland, being a complete Natural History of all the Shells which have been found to inhabit Great Britain and its Islands, arranged according to the Linnæan Method, by Thomas Brown, Esq. F.R.S.E., will soon be published at Edinburgh.

A Treatise on the Plague, designed to prove it contagious; from facts, founded on the Author's experience during the visitation of Malta in 1813, is in the press; to which is annexed an appendix, containing minutes of the Author's evidence given before the Contagion Committee of the House of Commons, accompanied by their Report, by Sir A. B. Faulkner, M.D. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, &c. &c.

Illustrations of Phrenology, will speedily be published, by Sir George Stewart Mackenzie, Bart. F.R.S.L. and E. &c. illustrated by Seventeen Engravings, in 1 vol. octavo. A succinct, and, as far as possible, a popular view of the new system of philosophy, and of furnishing to the student means of satisfying himself. Among the subjects selected for illustrating the system are the skulls of King Robert Bruce, a New Holland Chief, and of a French soldier of Napoleon's Young Guard. Also detached portions of other skulls. Among the portraits selected are those of Dr. Spurzheim, Mr. Bewick, Mr. Watt, Professor Playfair, Handel, the Admirable Crichton, and Louvel; engraved in the best style, from original pictures, busts, and drawings.

In a few days will be published Eccentricity, a Novel, by Mrs. MAC NALLI, daughter of the late Rev. Robert Edgeworth, of Lissard, Ireland.

Devonia: a Poem, in Five Cantos, descriptive of the most interesting Scenery, Natural and Artificial, in the County of Devon: interspersed with Historical Anecdotes, and Legendary Tales, by the Rev. G. WOODLEY, of St. Marys, Scilly, will soon appear.

The following arrangements have been made for Lectures at the Surrey Institution, during the ensuing season: —1. On Metallurgy and Mineralogical Chemistry, by FREDERIC ACCUM, Esq. M. R. A. &c. &c. to commence on Tuesday, October 31st, at seven o'clock in the evening precisely, and to be continued on each succeeding Tuesday.—2. On Electricity, by C. WOODWARD, Esq.: to commence on Friday, November 3d, and to be continued on each succeeding Friday, at the same hour.—3. On Music, by W. CROTCH, Mus. D. Professor of Music in the University of Oxford, early in 1821.

A Picturesque Tour is preparing, of the Seine from Paris to the sea, embracing the greater part of Normandy, a province peculiarly interesting to the English traveller, for its natural beauties, antiquarian curiosities and historical recollections. The work will be comprised in six monthly parts, containing twenty-four highly coloured engravings.

It affords us great satisfaction to hear that several Booksellers have taken the hint from the anecdote of a Yorkshire Bookseller, given in our last, and have actually succeeded in establishing small *Magazine Societies.* The design has, it seems, been no sooner announced by a written placard, than the subscriptions fill; and there can be no doubt, that every Bookseller in the empire might easily succeed in establishing five or six such societies in his own connection or vicinity. He would thus receive the direct and indirect returns, and annex valuable and permanent connections to his business. Eight subscriptions at 20s., ten at 15s., or twelve at 12s. seem adequate to every purpose; and where Booksellers want energy, the arrangement might be made by intelligent persons, one among another.

The Book of Nature laid open, is in the press, in one volume duodecimo, in a popular survey of the phenomena and constitution of the Universe and the appearances of Nature, during each month of the year; the whole distinctly traced, and intended as a pleasing and instructive companion, by the Rev. W. HUTTON, M.A.

Speedily will be published, "Traits and Trials," a novel.

Another volume of Mr. Surtees's Topography of Durham may be shortly expected.

An appendix to the Midland Flora, is preparing for publication; comprising also, corrections and additions, referring to the two former volumes; with occasional observations, tending to elucidate the study of the British Fungi, and concluding with a generic and specific index to the whole work, and a general index of synonyms; by T. PURTON, Surgeon, Alcester. It will be embellished with numerous coloured engravings, by James Sowerby, F.L.S.

Professor JAMESON is preparing a Manual of Mineralogy.

An Essay on the Principles of Evidence, and their application to subjects of Judicial Inquiry; with a View to Illustrate the Rules of Evidence recognised in the Law of Scotland, is in the press. By JAMES GLASSFORD, Esq. Advocate.

Rome in the Nineteenth Century, containing a Complete Account of the Ruins of the Ancient City,—the Remains of the Middle Ages,—and the Monuments of Modern Times; with Remarks on the Fine Arts, the State of Society, and the Religious Ceremonies, Manners, and Customs of the Modern Romans,—in a Series of Letters, written during a residence at Rome in the Years 1817 and 1818, is printing in three volumes, octavo, by BALLANTYNE and Co.

Mr. W. G. ROGERS will publish early in October, an engraving of the Warwick Vase, in the Lithographic manner. And, shortly will be published, the first number of a progressive Series of Ornamental Sketches, original and selected; drawn on stone by W. G. ROGERS.

The Life of the late PRINCIPAL HILL of St. Andrews, will soon appear, by

George Cook, D.D.F.R.S.E., containing an account of his early life and pursuits; of his ministry; of the leading part which he long took in ecclesiastical affairs; of his theological studies, and his printed works; of his political sentiments; of his concluding years after he had retired from active life; and of his death.

An Account of the most memorable Battles and Sieges since the fall of Troy, is in the press, classed and arranged to afford a view of their respective consequences on the moral condition of mankind; by G. Haliton, M.A.

We have great satisfaction in learning that no candidate is opposed to Sir Humphry Davy, in the election of President of the Royal Society. The substitution of so active and enlightened a man for the late president, and the change of policy which is likely to direct the society, will, we hope, lead to its renovated utility and scientific distinction. Unfortunately, however, the constitutions of all such associations are not sufficiently or wisely guarded against the imperfections of human nature; and in consequence they die of a complication of diseases in a period which may generally be mathematically determined.

Mr. Winter Betham has in the press, a History of the Church at Hafley, Glocestershire, read at a Centenary Commemoration, and published at the request of the church.

A Select Cabinet of Natural History, with an account of the Silkworm, and an elegant method of obtaining very exact and pleasing representations of plants; by the late Dr. Shaw, F.R.S. Principal Naturalist of the British Museum, is preparing for publication.

Ariconensia: or, Archæological Sketches of Ross and its Vicinity; by the Rev. T. Fosbrooke, will soon be published.

It appears from an account, &c. of the Island of Ceylon, in the *Revue Encyclopedique*, that the part which belongs to England, contains about a million of inhabitants. The revenue amounts to two or three hundred thousand pounds sterling, but falls short of the expences at least one third. Its political importance is admitted to be very great. Since the introduction of the cow-pox, the population of the island has been considerably augmented. The growth of rice is much neglected, though few countries are better adapted for its cultivation.

The same *Revue*, in treating of Elementary books (on Phillips's interrogative system,) relates that this method was practised by Hubne, in Germany, about a century ago. It is there considered as calculated to strengthen the judgment, and exercise the other faculties without overloading the memory. We should like to see some of these works of Hubne, for we suspect a French journalist would rather refer a useful invention to a German than to an Englishman. If the questions of Hubne are without answers—if they are mingled and not in the order of the text—and if each set is provided with a key for the use of tutors—then, and then alone, he anticipated the English Interrogative System: for every one of these features is essential to the practical utility of the system, and without either, it ceases to be of real use or importance.

Dr. Parkinson, Author of the New and Rational Medical Nomenclature, has opened a Medical Academy, in Red Lion Square, where a Series of Medical Tuition will re-commence on Monday, October 9, 1820. Comprehending the Elements of Anatomy and Physiology; Nosology, and the Practice of Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery, and diseases of Women and Children. The same Gentleman will commence a Course of Lectures on the 9th October, on the Anatomy, Physiology, and Diseases *particularly incident to the* Female Breast, an important, but hitherto, a neglected subject.

The Third and last Tour of Dr. Syntax in search of a Wife, is in the press.

Shortly will be published, in 1 vol. 8vo. illustrated with maps and plates, A Statistical Account of Upper Canada, written by the inhabitants, and compiled by Robert Gourlay.

Illustrations of the Geology, Antiquities, and Scenery, of the Shetland Islands, are in preparation; by S. Hibbert, M.D. F.R.S.E., with a large geological map and other engravings.

A second edition is printing of the works of John Dryden, illustrated with notes, historical, and explanatory, and the life of the author; by Sir Walter Scott, Bart. in 18 vols. 8vo.

Historical Sketches of the Highlands of Scotland, with military annals of the Highland Regiments, are in preparation; by David Stewart, colonel in the army, in 2 vols. octavo.

The History of the Zodians, an ancient people, from the foundation to the final extinction of that nation, is preparing, by the Author of "The Travels and Observations of Hareach, the Wandering Jew." The object of the work being to illustrate, in a pleasing story, the principles of political economy, as they necessarily develope themselves in the institutions and expedients of domestic and foreign policy.

The visits of Hareach, the Wandering Jew, to the most Celebrated Characters that have appeared in the world since the Destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans, by the Rev. T. CLARK, will complete the design which the Author proposed to himself when he undertook to describe the Travels and Observations of Hareach.

A new edition is in the press, of an Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Scriptures, by Thomas Hartwell Horne, M.A. revised, corrected, and enlarged, in 4 vols, 8vo. with Maps and Fac Similes of Biblical MSS. As the third volume will consist principally of new matter, it is intended to print an extra number of that volume (with the additional plates,) for the accommodation of such purchasers of the first edition, as may order the same on or before January 1st, 1821. No more extra copies will be printed than are actually ordered.

Life in London; or, Day and Night Scenes of Jerry Hawthorn, Esq. accompanied by his elegant Friend, Corinthian Tom, in their Rambles and Sprees through the Metropolis, is printing by Mr. EGAN. It will be completed in about Twelve Numbers, each number illustrated with three characteristic coloured plates. The Scenery will be drawn from *real life*, by Robert and George Cruikshank.

The Rector's Memorandum Book, being the Memoirs of a family in the North, is printing.

At the sale of the late Mr. Bindley's library, at Evans's in Pall-mall, a collection of single poems and ballads, published at about a halfpenny or one penny each, bound in eight volumes, sold at the immense price of 837l.

FRANCE.

The following is from the report of the Central Jury, on the production of French industry, exhibited in the Louvre, in 1819, M. Gornord exhibited, in 1806, porcelain on to which copper-plate engraving had been transferred by mechanical means. He has again appeared at the exhibition of 1819, with some specimens of the same art perfected. He has arrived at a singular but undoubted result. An engraved copper-plate being given, he will use it for the decoration of pieces of different dimensions, and, by an expeditious mechanical process, enlarge or reduce the design in proportion to the piece, without changing the plate. In a note, it is said, that "M. Gonord has made a discovery of which the announcement has excited the surprise of the public. If an engraved copper-plate is given to him, he can take impressions from it of any scale he pleases. He can at pleasure make them larger or smaller than the plate, and this without requiring another copper-plate, or occupying more than two or three hours. Thus, if the engraving of a large atlas size, as for instance, those belonging to the *Description de l'Egypte*, were put into his hands, he would make an edition in octavo without changing the plates,

The French Ambassador at Constantinople has transmitted to France some Arabic Translations of the classic Authors; and as soon as the French *literati* have reported on them, we shall hasten to exhibit the results to our readers.

Mr. Rallier, has written and published an enquiry as to the origin of those colossal statues which are found in the Isle of Ascension. His hypothesis is, that this island forms the summit of some mountain, consecrated and set apart for national rites, religious or civic, in a continent which has disappeared in consequence of a deplacement of the earth's centre of gravity. This catastrophe submerged, according to his idea, the Southern continents, while, in the North, a part of Europe, of Asia, and of Africa, rose from out of the waters. The fact on which this supposition rests is, that we find, in the Isle of Ascension, the customs, dress, and arms, which are found in the very distant islands of Sonda, with the language of Hayti, and even of New Zealand. This accords with the geological theory of our correspondent COMMON SENSE, published in this Miscellany, March, 1812, in which he proves to demonstration that all the mundane changes are owing to the progress of the earth's perihelion point through the ecliptic, by which it has alternately 10,900 years of south, and 10,900 years of north declination, during which periods the seas are accumulated in the respective hemispheres.

GERMANY.

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The Emperor Francis has published an edict, ordaining that the work entitled '*Jus Criminale Hungaricum*, or the Criminal Laws of Hungary,' published by M. Vuchetich, Professor of the Roman Civil Law, &c. in the University of Pesth, be considered as the standard and guide by which all the lectures on law in the Universities of Hungary shall be modelled. His Majesty has ordered the sum of 3000 florins to the author.

The number of students in the University of Leipsick has increased of late to upwards of a thousand. Many that were at the University of Jena, and which they were obliged to quit, have repaired to Leipsic, where their conduct has been unblameable. At Jena, there were thirteen Greeks, seven of whom are now at Leipsick, where others of their countrymen had previously been prosecuting their studies. A number of Courlanders and other Russians are also in that University.

Among the papers of M. Kotzebue, some MSS. have been found with the following titles: 1. Almanack of Dramatic Sports for 1820. 2. New Theatrical Pieces. 3. History of the Empire of Germany. 4. Switrigail, or Materials for an History of Lithuania, Russia, Poland and Prussia.

M. Birrenback, painter of Cologne, after long labours to discover again the secret of painting on glass, has at length made his efforts successful. The Royal Academy of Fine Arts, of Berlin, after a careful examination of his productions, has reported their superiority to all similar attempts; Count Bulow has, in consequence, remitted 400 rix dollars to the artist.

There is now publishing at Vienna, a polemical Journal in the Greek language, entitled Calliope, the object of which is to depreciate the taste for Literature and the Arts beginning to revive in Greece. The ostensible editor is M. Athanasius of Stagyra, but the real Editor is a *soi-disant* Athenian, whose name is odious to all Greeks that are lovers of liberty. The seventeenth number contains a libellous and offensive distribe levelled at the methods of Pestalozzi, which, by an inexcusable ignorance, are confounded with the philosophy of Kant. Invectives the most outrageous and abusive are lavished upon the venerable Coray, the most illustrious of modern Greeks, who by all the intelligent men of that unhappy nation is hailed as the reformer, the father and the benefactor of his country.

One of those institutions called a Savings' Bank, for the working classes, common in England, has been lately established at Leopoldstadt, one of the suburbs of Vienna, under the patronage of the minister of Interior.

SWEDEN.

M. Rothleib, Gentleman of the Chamber to the King of Sweden, intends to publish a description of the church of Bitterholm, a monument as important to Swedish history, as Westminster Abbey is to that of England. Stockholm is built on seven holms or islands, in one of which, called the Bitterholm, besides the ancient royal chapel which was burnt in 1767, there is yet remaining a church, built five centuries ago. Within its arches and vaults are more than four thousand national trophies, and the remains of all the illustrious characters in Swedish history, kings, queens, generals, statesmen, &c. M. Rothlieb, in his description of this venerable edifice, will trace in some measure, the annals of the Swedish monarchy.

AFRICA.

In a letter from M. Graberg, Swedish Consul at Tangier, to the college of Health, at Stockholm, he states as follows: "I am about to announce to you a discovery of the highest importance, ascertained by a number of successful experiments. The external use of oil of olives, as a preservative against the plague, has been long known in the Levant; it has been applied by fomentations, frictions and lotions; but no one has hitherto taken it as an internal remedy, by drinking it. This discovery was made, last year, by M. Colaco, Portuguese Consul at Larachè. His first experiment was upon 200 persons, out of whom there were not ten in whom it did not prove efficacious. As soon as the infection is caught, from four to eight ounces of oil of olives should be taken, at once, according to the strength, &c. of the constitution. A universal sweat will then take place, and in such abundance, that it appears to expel the virus, even alone: or at least, this has occurred in many instances. Its effects, however, as a sudorific, may be properly seconded, by taking a decoction of elder berries. In some individuals, the oil operates as an emetic; in others, it purges the bowels. But sweat or excessive perspiration, is usually the principal symptom, and also the most beneficial. The Moors, notwithstanding their superstitious aversion to all interior remedies, especially with respect to the plague, acquiring knowledge from experience, have, at length, had recourse to this simple remedy. In a village near Tangier, a father of a family, who had lost by the plague his wife and four children, was enabled to save his own life and those of four children, by using the oil. A husbandman living in another village, three of whose children had been carried off by the plague, saved three others by the same means. At Tangier, two negresses survived the contagion, by taking a strong dose, though these are the first examples of any of their colour thus braving the contagion. Many additional facts from the interior of the country confirm the trials already made, and those which are daily making. To render the remedy still more efficacious, the oil is used both internally by drinking, and exernally, by frictions, washings, &c. Scarcely an instance has occurred wherein this double application has failed of its effect. A Spanish Physician, who has been upwards of a year in this country, has hereby cured almost all the Jews in Tangier. Out of three hundred that have been attacked, since the beginning of the year, and who have had recourse to this remedy, scarcely in a dozen has the malady proved fatal."

Extract of a letter from M. Dard, dated April, 1819, St. Louis, in Senegal, states, that "After an absence of three years since my departure from Paris, he has been enabled to collect two hundred children, who can read well, on the plan of mutual instruction. Since he has been director, the whole number has risen to 254, of whom 19 have retired, without instruction, 130 have perfected their elementary course, and 105 regularly attend the school. But the small-pox was fatal to our institution; 80 children were carried off by it, in less than fifteen days, and for about a month the school was reduced to 25 chidren. In this loss, were two monitors-general, who were the ornament of our institution. The malady having ceased the number of children was daily increasing. They feel sensible of the benefits of civilization, and participate with their instructors in sentiments of congratulation, on being the first in Senegal that will diffuse its benefits among their countrymen. Our little Black Academy, says M. Dard, has recommenced its attendance, in the evenings. We are going to translate Simon of Mantua; we have already collected a number of Woloff proverbs, which merit the attention of the learned in Europe. Geography has not been neglected; most of our monitors have globes, which they themselves have traced on Ostrich eggs. Several know how to use the octant, and can calculate questions in navigation. Four of the most advanced, to whom he gave private lessons, are well grounded in arithmetic, the elements of geometry, trigonometry, rectilineal, and spherical, and in algebra, to the second degree inclusive."

GREECE.

M. de Rosnavano, principal Aga of Moldavia, who was in France, in 1818, had formed the project, during his residence, of naturalizing the system of mutual instruction in Greece. This worthy character has been a traveller in France and England, making inquiries into the means of effecting this design. A part of this plan consists in having leaves painted on one side only, and the matter being invariable, may be communicated from a highest to a lower learner, without alterations in the text, or even referring to the master's instructions. M. R. has had Greek characters cut and cast, large enough for children to read, at the distance of three feet. M. Eberhard, to whom the execution has been assigned, has printed seventy-three tablets, under the direction of M. Cleobulous, of Philippolis, a pupil of the Normal school founded at Paris, by M. de Chabrol, Prefect. On this a French Journal observes, that an undertaking which denotes the revival of letters in the Levant, may well represent Greece as again seeking from Europe, the knowledge which she had formerly imparted.

The different professorships in the University of the Ionian Isles lately founded, are ably discharged by Greeks of undeniable merit. Next to the enlightened zeal and patronage of Lord Guildford, grandson to Lord North, prime minister, no one has more interested himself in the organization of the university than M. the Count Capo d'Istria, a native of Corfu. Besides other instances, on learning that M. Politi, a young Leucadian of excellent talents, was desirous to become professor

sor of chemistry, the Count has disbursed all the sums requisite for purchasing instruments and the whole apparatus of a chemical laboratory. He has also supplied M. Politi with the means of instituting a school of mutual instruction, to be established in one of the Islands.

EAST INDIES.

A meteoric stone, which fell in India on the 18th of February, 1815, is now in the East India Company's Museum at Calcutta. On the above day, about noon, some people at work in a field near about half a mile from the village of Dooralla, were suddenly alarmed by an explosion which they conceived to be of a large cannon, succeeded by a rushing noise like that of a cannon ball in its greatest force. Turning their eyes towards the quarter whence the sound proceeded, they saw a large black body in the air, apparently moving directly towards them: it passed them with inconceivable velocity, and buried itself in the earth at about sixty paces from the spot where they stood. The explosion was heard to the distance of 25 miles from Dooralla. It weighs rather more than 25lbs. is covered with a thin black pellicle, is somewhat triangular, and exhibits on a corner, whence a piece has been broken off, iron pyrites and nickel.

AMERICA.

The superficies of the territory of the United States from the Atlantic to the Great Ocean is estimated at 2,257,000 square miles, and the population at eleven millions. The proportion of Whites to Blacks has increased as follows since the year 1790: in that year there were 27 blacks to 100 whites; in 1800 the proportion was 20 to 100; and in 1810 only 19. The number of emigrants that arrived in the different states in 1794 was about 10,000; in 1817, 22,240, of whom 11,977 were British or Irish. From the British possessions in America there arrived the same year 2901 individuals.

There is now publishing, at Montreal, L'Abeille *Canadienne* or the 'Canadian Bee,' the first number of which was published in August, 1818. This undertaking embraces a *melange* of sciences, arts, and literature, announces the best publications in foreign languages, and gives a successive account of historical and biographical notices, with the principal discoveries, anecdotes, political and literary, and poetry. The proprietor and editor is M. Henri Mazierè, an Anglo-Canadian.

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED *in the* FIRST YEAR *of the* REIGN *of* GEORGE THE FOURTH, *or in the* FIRST SESSION *of the* SEVENTH PARLIAMENT *of the* UNITED KINGDOM.

**** *This, and the six following Acts, were omitted last month by mistake.*

CAP. XIX. *For punishing Mutiny and Desertion; and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters.*—June 22d, 1820.

I. Number of Forces, 92,586; exclusive of the Officers and Men belonging to the Regiments now employed in the Territorial Possessions of the East India Company, and also 676 proposed to be disbanded, &c.

CAP. XX. *For the regulating of His Majesty's Royal Marine Forces while on Shore.*—June 23d, 1820.

CAP. XXI. *To enable the Chief Justice of the King's Bench, or in his absence any Judge of the same Court, to try Middlesex Issues at Nisi Prius elsewhere than in Westminster Hall.*—June 23d, 1820.

CAP. XXII. *For raising a Loan of Twelve Millions from the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt.*—June 30th, 1820.

III. For every 100l. so advanced, the Commissioners shall be entitled to 100l. reduced Annuities, and 42l. 4s. 3 per Cent. Consols.; and the Dividends payable thereon shall be applicable to the Purposes of the Sinking Fund.

CAP. XXIII. *To provide for the Charge of the Addition to the Public Funded Debt of Great Britain, for the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and twenty.*—June 30, 1820.

CAP. XXIV. *To amend and continue until the Twentieth Day of June One thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, an Act of the Fifty-second Year of His late Majesty, for the more effectual Preservation of the Peace, by enforcing the Duties of Watching and Warding.*—June 30th, 1820.

CAP. XXV. *To repeal Part of an Act made in the Ninth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Second, relative to the Manufacture of Sail Cloth.*—June 30th, 1820.

CAP. XL. *To amend and explain an Act, passed in the Parliament of Ireland in the Thirty-ninth Year of His late*

late Majesty, to enable certain Persons to recover a just Compensation for the Tithes withheld from them in the Years One thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven and One thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight.—July 8th, 1820.

CAP. XLI. *To extend the Benefit of Two Acts, made in the Fifty-sixth and Fifty-eighth Years of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, for amending the Law of Ireland respecting the Recovery of Tenements from absconding, over-holding, and defaulting Tenants.*—July 8th, 1820.

CAP. XLII. *An Act to authorise a Composition due to His Majesty from the late Abraham Goldsmid, Merchant, and his surviving Partners.*—July 8th, 1820.

Debt due to His Majesty, amounted to 466,700l.

Dividends amounting to 15s. in the Pound paid on the Debt due to the Crown.

II. & III. After Payment of Dividend of 17s. 6d. in the Pound, Estates of Parties discharged. Property so acquitted to go to the Benefit of Messrs. Goldsmid's and Moxon's Descendants.

CAP. XLIII. *To amend the Laws relating to Smuggling, and the Coasting Trade in Great Britain.*—July 15, 1820.

I. So much of recited Act as relates to Rewards on Seizures repealed, and Officers making Seizures of Spirits, Tobacco, or Snuff, and detaining Ship and Crew, &c. shall be entitled to Seven-eighths of the value after deducting Seven per Cent. for Costs.—In certain cases they shall be allowed Three-fourths of the value; and in others Two-thirds of the value, One-half, and One-third.

II. Seizures of Spirits, Tobacco, and Snuff, found at Sea by Persons not in the Service of the Revenue, Officers entitled to One-fourth of the Value; and the Treasury may grant further Reward to Officers where Exertion was not wanting to make the Seizure more complete.

III. Boats belonging to square-rigged Vessels exempt from Seizure on account of their Dimensions and Construction.

IV. The Treasury may authorize Persons to survey and mark out Lands for Watch-houses, &c. for Protection of the Revenue.

XVI. Commanding Officers of Vessels employed to prevent Smuggling, may haul their Vessels on Shore, without being liable to any Action for the same.

XIX. Masters of Ships shall provide Officers of the Customs with Room for their Beds or Hammocks.

XXI and XXII. The Importation of certain East India Goods into the Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark is prohibited: and if imported into said Islands shall be forfeited and seized.

CAP. XLIV. *To continue, until the Fifth Day of July, One thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, an Act of the Fifty-ninth Year of His late Majesty, for rendering the growing Produce of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom, arising in Great Britain, available for the Public Service.*—July 15, 1820.

CAP. XLV. *To continue certain Duties on several Articles, the Manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland respectively, on their Importation into either Country from the other.*—July 15, 1820.

I. The Duties following granted, viz.: 10l. per Cent. until end of 1825; 7l. 10s. per Cent. until end of 1830; 5l. per Cent. until end of 1835; 2l. 10s. per Cent. until end of 1840.

II. Duties shall be calculated in British or Irish Currency, according as the Value is estimated, and carried to Consolidated Fund.

III. Duties on Woollen Manufactures of either Country imported into the other, shall continue till December 31, 1825; Three-fourths from thence to Dec. 31, 1830; One-half till Dec. 31, 1835; One quarter till Dec. 31, 1840; and then to cease.

IV. Duties on British Salt, Hops, and Coals imported into Ireland, shall continue till further provided for by Parliament.

Schedule of the Articles charged with the Duties specified, upon Importation into Great Britain and Ireland respectively.

Apparel; Brass, wrought; Cabinet Ware; Coaches and other Carriages; Copper, wrought; Cottons, Callicoes, and Muslins; Glass; Haberdashery; Hats; Tin Plates, Wrought Iron, and Hardware; Gold and Silver Lace, Gold and Silver Thread, Bullion for Lace, Pearl, and Spangles; Millinery; Paper, stained; Pottery; Saddlery, and other manufactured Leather; Silk Manufacture; Stockings.

CAP. XLVI. *For raising the Sum of One million five hundred thousand Pounds British Currency, by Treasury Bills in Ireland, for the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and twenty.*—July 15, 1820.

CAP. XLVII. *To revive and to continue for Two Years, and from thence until the End of the then next Session of Parliament, Two Acts, made in the Forty-seventh and Fiftieth Years of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, for the preventing improper Persons from having Arms in Ireland.*—July 15, 1820.

CAP. XLVIII. *To revive and continue for Two Years, and from thence until the End of the then next Session of Parliament, the Laws relating to Yeomanry Corps in Ireland.*—July 15, 1820.

CAP. XLIX. *To amend the Laws relating*

relating to the House of Industry in Dublin.—July 15, 1820.

CAP. L. *To carry into Effect certain Licenses, permitting the Removal of Negro Slaves from the Bahama Islands to Demerara.*—July 15, 1820.

CAP. LI. *To regulate the rebuilding of the Town of St. John's in Newfoundland, and for indemnifying Persons giving up Ground for that Purpose,*—July 15, 1820.

I. and II. Width of Water Street not to be less than 50 Feet; and Duckworth Street, 40 Feet. Buildings to be made conformable thereto; but no Buildings of Stone to be affected, where there is a width of 40 Feet.—Cross Streets not to be less than 60 Feet in Width, and to run in the Directions herein mentioned.

III. Coopers' Shops not to be in either of the said Streets.

CAP. LII. *To continue, until the Twenty-fifth Day of March, One thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, an Act made in the Forty-sixth Year of His late Majesty, for permitting the Importation of Masts, Yards, Bowsprits, and Timber fit for Naval Purposes from the British Colonies in North America.*—July 15, 1820.

CAP. LIII. *To continue, until the Twenty-fifth Day of March, One thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, so much of an Act of the Fifty-ninth Year of His late Majesty, as allows Santa Maria Wood and Teake Wood to be imported free of Duty.*—July 15, 1820.

CAP. LIV. *To continue, until the First Day of August, One thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, Two Acts of the Forty-fifth and Fiftieth Years of His late Majesty, allowing the bringing of Coals, Culm, and Cinders to London and Westminster by Inland Navigation.*—July 15, 1820.

CAP. LV. *For giving further Facilities to the Proceedings in the Court of King's Bench, and for giving certain Powers to Justices of Assize.*—July 15, 1820.

I. Justices of Nisi Prius may sit after Term, during the Vacation, to try Issues.

II. Any of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench may sit for the Trial of Causes at Nisi Prius in Westminster and London, on the same Days on which the Chief Justice is sitting. Jurors and Witnesses to attend.—Marshal, &c. to appoint proper persons to attend. Causes to be entered with the Marshal.

III. Insolvents brought up under the Lord's Act, 32 G. 2. c. 28. may be brought before a single Judge of the King's Bench, sitting under 57 G. 3. c. 4.

IV. 13 C. 2. c. 1. 25 C. 2. c. 2. Corporation and other Oaths directed to be taken before the Court, may be taken before a single Judge.

V. Justices of Nisi Prius may make Orders in Causes to be tried before them, although not Judges of the Court in which such Actions are brought.

VI. The Three Counties Palatine to be taken as Counties on the Circuit.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

PROFESSOR MEYNECKE, of Halle, has invented a method of producing a beautiful illumination, by means of electrical light, with the help of artificial air inclosed within pipes of glass. As electrical sparks may be generated *ad infinitum*, a possibility exists, that by means of an electrical machine, and such an apparatus as M. Meynecke has invented, a whole city may be thus illuminated, and with very little cost.

M. MICHEL, mechanist, residing at Offenbach, has contrived a machine, simple in its construction, and not bulky, by which a river may be crossed, and even the sea navigated, without danger of drowning. It is nearly five feet in diameter, when fully drawn out. An excavation of one foot, three inches in depth, is the place of reception for the voyager. The machine may easily be transported from one place to another, as it does not weigh above five pounds. The inventor has tried it on the Rhine, with perfect success. He can direct its movements at pleasure, and without any great efforts, and that in all directions.

DR. PANZA, of Naples, has invented a forceps, by which a surgeon may dress wounds, unassisted by any other person. He has also constructed a machine, by which a surgeon may perform amputations, without other aid. The Neapolitan government has ordered the publication of these facts, and a suitable reward to the inventor.

M. LANNEKMAN, a skilful gardener, has introduced into Ghent, from some foreign country, a potatoe of a species not known on the Continent. Having planted it, the crop produced 2,160 pounds of potatoes, every stalk yielding fifteen or eighteen pounds. The form is oblong, colour red, and quality excellent.

M. DUSSUEL, Captain of a French frigate, has invented a simple mode of supplying the loss of a rudder at sea. An experiment has been made at Brest, on board the frigate the Cleopatra, and, according to the report of M. Mallet, the Captain, the apparatus was completed in thirty minutes, when no difference appeared in the celerity of the ship's motions, nor in the facility of management. It is likewise easy to set up, and fix on board.

A posthumous work of BRUGNATELLI,

Professor in the University, has been published at Pavia, with the title of "Human Lithology," forming a collection of chymical and medical researches, relative to the stony substances found in the human body. This publication is the result of twenty years labour, and merits the attention not only of medical practitioners, but of the curious in general. It is embellished with plates, comprising a large collection of calculi, carefully stored by the author, during his long practice. The different configurations of these, drawn out in their natural size, are stated to be taken with the greatest accuracy. Some are shaped like a pin, others like an ear of corn, and some are about the size of a goose's egg. To investigate the interior structure of the calculi, it was necessary to cut some of them in the middle; an operation which the author happily executed. The designs in the plates represent very distinctly, the gradual process of stratification, in different layers, from the surface to the centre.

The number of vegetable Alkalies is daily increasing, and chiefly by the labours of the German chemists. Atropia is the ingredient which gives to the Atropa belladonna its peculiar properties. It crystallizes in long needles, is a brilliant white, tasteless, and little soluble in water and in alcohol. It withstands a moderate heat; and forms regular salts with acids, neutralizing a considerable portion of acid. Sulphate of atropia contains sulphuric acid 36·52, atropia 38·93, water 24·55 = 100. Atropia mixed with potash and exposed to a red heat yields ashes, which when mixed with muriate of iron strike a lively red colour. Hyoscyama (the alkali extracted from the Hyoscyamus niger,) is not easily altered by heat, even when brought to redness with charcoal. It crystallizes in long prisms; and gives with sulphuric or with nitric acid very characteristic salts.

The fruit of the plant Feuillea cordifolia proves a powerful antidote against vegetable poisons. M. Drapiez poisoned dogs with the rhus toxicodendron, hemlock, and nux vomica. Such of them as were left to the effects of the poison, died; but those to whom the above fruit was given recovered completely after a short illness.

Mr. Randolph, of Richmond, United States, has announced the discovery of a cement which resists the action of water and fire, and which contracts additional hardness with time. The composition consists of two fossils of a mineral or volcanic substance. Two bricks, joined together by this cement, were laid in water on the first of June, 1817, and when taken out. in Aug. 1818, formed a solid and compact mass, the cement having grown as hard as the bricks. Another experiment has been made, by applying the cement to the surface of a piece of brickwork, exposed to the air, and the result has proved equally creditable to the value of this invention.

M. Warnhagen has discovered that sawdust, especially of wood of the softest kinds, mixed with gun-powder, in equal shares, triples the force of the powder. It is intended to be used for the blowing up of rocks.

NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN SEPTEMBER,

With an HISTORICAL *and* CRITICAL PROEMIUM.

⁂ *Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the* 18*th of the Month.*

JAMES LOCK, Esq. has published *An Account of the Improvements on the Estates of the Marquis of Stafford*, in the Counties of Stafford and Salop; and on the Estates of Sutherland; with Remarks. This work affords a striking proof of the rapid and important progress of agricultural science and economy, as well as of the numerous improvements and discoveries of which they are still susceptible.—Many useful inventions have been practically introduced—new methods of improved cultivation that command the greatest increase of produce—and the most correct views of reclaiming and colonizing our waste lands, all of a direct tendency to promote the welfare of the agricultural community—yet the progress of these measures has incurred much opposition and ill-will from the body of people whose interests they are intended to second and promote. Nor is this done without reason and some shew of justice, for *the improved system*, however *generally* beneficial in its final results, must be admitted by *its patrons*, to be particularly arbitrary, obnoxious, and unjust in its immediate operations, and something militating against the spirit of English rights and freedom. In converting small occupations into large farms, and thus urging a large portion of country population into towns—in obliging small landholders and tenants to become servants and tradesmen, and in dictating a law of emigration to others, we are at a loss to see the superior advantages which are held forth above the old system of moderate sized estates, with rational improvements in cultivation. In fact, we think the new theory of land monopoly is proceeding too far—and, like other revolutionary changes, liable to be driven into abuse.

The Abbot; being the Sequel of the Monastery; by the author of "Waverly," affords us an additional proof of the inexhaustible nature of real genius, when united to persevering industry and research. This is certainly a superior production to the last, though it can add *nothing* to the past reputation acquired by the author of "Guy Mannering," and of "Waverley." If, however, an inferiority of powers is manifest, it is like the drooping of an eagle's wing that has soared too long, and boldly in its strength, and seems scornful of betraying a sense of weakness and weariness, which must finally bring it to the ground. But why should this interesting novelist be afraid to admit that there are limits to the exercise of the faculties of the human mind; and that more particularly in works of art and imagination, an equal, unremitted, and sustained power of excellence cannot be acquired? After the fame he has achieved, and after the delight which his works have afforded us, we should be loath to see him tempt the fate of worn-out actors and authors, and become another instance in support of the truth, of the transient nature, even of living fame. The story of the Abbot is quite characteristic of the genius of the writer—it is, as usual, destitute of any regularity of plot, the close-weaving of incidents, and gradual developement of an interesting nature in the results. From the continued silence of Sir W. Scott, or his disavowal of any interest in the voluminous works which are attributed to him, they have been supposed, from a variety of authorities, to proceed from the pen of his brother, a gentleman in a military capacity (we believe pay-master of a regiment) in Canada. We mentioned in a former Number, some particulars relative to this, which subsequent information is calculated to confirm.

Giovanni Sbogarro, a Venetian Tale, taken from the French, is, we think, very favourably distinguished from the general mass of sickly and sentimental novels, with which we have of late been deluged. It is of a character altogether new to the French genius and style of writing on these subjects; and we rather conjecture it to be the offspring of a recent admiration in that country of the poetical writings of a noble lord, which are as highly appreciated by foreigners as by ourselves. Sbogarro is, in fact, a prose-imitation of Byron's Conrad, or the Giaour, with a still stronger mixture of the contradictory qualities of gentleness and ferocity, which distinguish those arbitrary monsters of human nature. He is far more of a gentleman than any of the robbers and assassins in our modern plays and romances—not excepting Schiller's, and the author of Bertram himself. In this view, he is doubly pleasing and dangerous, and, with the situations, incidents, and character of the story of which he is the hero and the martyr, awakens a degree of interest and sympathetic terror in our minds, which, in spite of Mr. Coleridge's anathema of such characters, we cannot entirely divest ourselves. But the merit of this work depends less upon the plot and the characters than on the striking and correct descriptions of the life, manners, and public institutions of the Venetian and other Italian states. The story is finely and powerfully written; the characters, though extravagant, are well-sustained; and the incidents and events naturally enough brought about. The struggles between the good and evil dispositions of Giovanni, are well pourtrayed, while his Antonia, by her delicacy of form and soul, yields a beautiful contrast to the terrible lover, by whom she is at once fascinated, distracted, and—destroyed. Portions of the story are highly dramatic; and the romantic spirit, and language of the passions, are finely adapted to the warm and voluptuous regions to which they are referred.

Poems, by one of the Authors of "Poems for Youth, by a Family Circle," contains some light pieces, of a descriptive and narrative cast, which we think, in some respects, extremely pleasing. There is a glow of poetic feeling, and enthusiasm, and tenderness of fancy, united to delicacy and harmony of expression, in some of the passages, which evince a real spirit of poetry, and the elements of greater things. We must, at the same time, remark and deprecate the strong tone of desponding thought and melancholy train of idea, which, with too unvarying pathos, run through the whole. The following lines, from a piece entitled "Good Night," are quite characteristic of the style—

"Good night, good night, for the dews are sleeping,
And the moon in the pale blue skies is steeping
Her radiant locks; and the birds are at rest,
And the Cushat sits brooding on her nest;
And the shade on the woods is a deeper green,
And the dark grey hills are more faintly seen;
And the flowers their bells of beauty close,
And wearied Nature sinks to repose."

We have perused, with feelings of mingled pleasure and regret, a small publication of poems, entitled *The Brothers, a Monody; and other Poems;* by CHARLES A. ELTON, author of a translation of Hesiod, and of Specimens of the Classic Poets. Independent of high poetical merits, the first of these poems possesses descriptions of local interest, of a powerfully pathetic nature—no less heart-rending than the sudden death of two beloved boys nearly arrived at manhood, who were accidentally drowned while bathing. Though not evincing powers of composition of the first-rate order, there is a delicacy of taste, and a feeling of beauty and true nature in the poetry of Mr. E. which, with many, will be appreciated more highly than the possession of great but misdirected talents in our greatest masters of the lyre. Among the pieces which we think most likely to awaken interest in the mind of the reader, we may notice "The Mourner," "Dreams," and "Recollections."

The United Kingdom Tributary to France: the real Causes of the Distresses of *of the Country*; is a well written and able exposure of the erroneous system of political, financial, commercial thraldom and restrictions under which a once-flourishing nation now labours. It merits an attentive perusal, both from the superior style in which it is composed, and the important truths which it elicits.

Arthur Brooke, author of "Durovernum," "The Curse of Chatterton," and other Poems, has again published a little volume, entitled, *Thoughts and Feelings*. To these we can by no means yield our unqualified approbation, neither to the tenor of the sentiments, nor the language in which they are conveyed. The muse of Mr. B. appears, likewise, too eccentric and unequal in her flights; and we think she ought to narrow the bounds of her erotic excursions within the limits of a more sober and chaste philosophy. There is, nevertheless, a strong spirit of genuine poetry observable in many of the pieces. The opening sonnet, and "A Young Girl's Address to her Mother," are finely written, as well as some stanzas, entitled "Moonlight," which we must quote.

"When the busy world is sleeping,
  'Tis a joy divine to rove,
While the gentle moon is keeping,
  Overhead a watch of love.
Just as if her lover lay
Underneath her guardian ray.

All is hush'd! so deep a calm
  Daylight hours can never know,
If there is in life a balm
  For the rankling breast of woe,
'Tis the lone and pensive bliss
Of wandering in a night like this.

If the heart is tender still,
  Here are things enough to love,
The whispering bough—the sparkling rill,
  All earth around, and Heaven above.
Men are fearful things—but here
There are none to hate or fear.

Here is not an envious eye,
  Here is not a slanderous tongue,
Here are none to mock the sigh
  Which their own unkindness wrung
From out a heart which would have died,
'Ere they should e'en in sport have sighed.

Here, if softness o'er us steals,
  We may drop our tears at leisure,
Every thrill the bosom feels,
  May indulge its own good measure.
Here our weakness none detects,
None derides, and none corrects.

Better for him whose dream of bliss,
  Morn's intrusive beam must sever,
If a night's so sweet as this,
  Which sooths him now, could last for ever
Nor the bright sun rise again
To lead him to a world of pain."

The Monitor's Manual; or, Figures Made Easy; for the Use of Schools; with the Author's Method of Teaching, whereby any number of pupils, from three to three hundred, may, with perfect ease, be thoroughly and expeditiously instructed by one person, is calculated to be very useful to instructors of youth.

Mr. H. **Milner** has published a free translation of the *Italian Don Juan; or Memoirs of the Devil Sacripanti, the Brigand of the Apennines*. We rather apprehend that the author of Barmecide, and the Jew of Lubeck, has added not a little of original matter to the translation in question, calculated to interest his English readers. This should be gratefully acknowledged by us, as there is not much of life and incident in the story itself, to divert the attention of respectable, much less of fastidious readers. It is altogether of the narrative kind, on the plan of Gil Blas, and the race of adventurers, though destitute of the truth of nature, and amusing incident, which should characterize even the life and fortunes of a bandit. It has too much of low intrigue and dulness to be palatable.

A translation of *A System of Education for the Infant King of Rome*, has just appeared in English, published along with the original French. It is stated to have been drawn up by the Imperial Council of State, with the approbation, and under the personal superintendence, of the Emperor Napoleon; and was intended to have been extended to the education of other French Princes of the Blood. This is a very singular, and, in some respects, a very able work. It is quite characteristic of the French genius and style of writing, and, in parts, betrays the hand of a master like that of Napoleon. There are some great truths, and fine moral and philosophical principles, strangely mingled with a theatrical air. The spirit of legitimacy is dexterously interwoven with the language and doctrine of liberality and feeling—while the name of the Emperor is every where used like that of the Deity, as the uniting and pervading principle of the whole. In fact, passive obedience, with hypocrisy and terror, as the means, are covertly recommended to the sovereign and the people. As is justly observed, it did not escape the penetrating eye of Napoleon, and his political advisers, that, whatever is taught in early life, makes a deep impression upon the mind; and, for this purpose, he established a military education upon a rational scale, of which he himself was the sole director. He nominated the members of the University, and they appointed the professors in all the public schools. The present system is merely an epitome of the general plan of his political government.

Mrs. **Maria Graham**, author of a Journal of a Residence in India, has published a volume of Travels, entitled *Three Months passed in the Mountains East of Rome, during the Year* 1819. In perusing this interesting little work, we have been much amused with descriptions of a portion of Italian life and scenery, with which we were hitherto comparatively little acquainted. During her tour, she had an opportunity of being convinced of the truth of the accounts we have lately received from various travellers, respecting the formidable appearance of banditti, who possess the remoter part of the hills, and command the more retired and cross-roads between the chief towns and villages whither travellers or merchants resort.

Mrs. **Elizabeth Appleton**, the author of Private Education, &c. &c., has recently published a useful little work, entitled *The Poor Girl's Help to a Knowledge of the first Principles of Religion, and to the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.* We can safely recommend the works of this lady to the mothers and mistresses of families. They contain sensible and judicious observations upon the various duties of life, with simple but clear expositions of the meaning of the most important doctrines of Scripture, and elucidations of the first principles and precepts of religion and morality. The author has evinced herself a zealous supporter of the real interests and welfare of her fellow-beings, in the humbler path of life, and proved herself the friend of the poor and uneducated, often without a friend.

We beg leave to introduce to the favour of our readers a Novel, entitled *Count Glarus, of Switzerland,* interspersed with pieces of Poetry, by **W. S. Wickendon.** The author of this work is in humble life, devoted to husbandry, and as little blest by education as fortune. He is a young man, resident in the Forest of Dean, and however new his name may sound in this busy metropolis, is a person of no ordinary note among his native woods, where his poetical powers have acquired for him the appellation of "the Bard of the Forest." His poetry is of that order which alone can make a lasting impression on the mind and fancy of the reader—it shews the author's intimate acquaintance with the objects which it describes. Perhaps, what may be called *rural poetry*, (we prefer the term to *pastoral)* is, after all, the most delightful—it wants the intense interest of history and the drama—it wants the fervour and energy of the lyric muse; but it sinks tranquilly, yet deeply, into the heart, and makes an impression not less permanent because it is more quiet.—Of the untutured warblings of the author before us, we subjoin a specimen, and hope it may be the means of making his volume the better known.

"Sweet is the humble peasant's lot,
 Unknown to anguish, care, or strife,
Happy and peaceful is his cot,
 He glides adown the vale of life:
To him that vale is spread with flowers,
And graced with amaranthine bowers,
And pleasure and delight are there,
And dove-eyed joy with laughing air.

How sweet to roam at glittering dawn,
 Adown the violet spangled glade,
A diamond sea on every lawn,
 A tuneful choir in every shade;
And fleecy clouds of purple dye,
Flitting athwart the vermeil sky,
And hills in emeraldine vests,
And wrapt in gold their flaming crests.

O let me ever, ever dwell,
 From vice and folly far away,
And roam along the woodland dell,
 And tune my rustic roundelay:
And when old age, with soft decay,
Steals the rose of youth away,
Then let me press the cypress wreath,
And sweetly sleep the sleep of death."

Original Letters to the Right Hon Henry Flood, principally from Lord Charlemont, present us with a strong political picture of the sufferings and degradation of a people, whose national rights and character have long been the prey of the folly and misgovernment of its rulers—the causes and consequences of arbitrary measures, resorted to for the purposes of retaliation and vengeance, rather than from sound political views, are justly reprobated and exposed. The loyalty, is often intimately connected with the happiness, of a nation; and where the latter is the object of a government, the former will never be found deficient in duty and respect. There are some fine political truths dispersed throughout these letters, worthy of being read.

Geo. Colman, the younger, has lately published an amusing and well-written biographical work, entitled *Posthumous Letters from various celebrated Men;* addressed to Francis Colman, and George Colman, the elder; with annotations and occasional remarks. We may say of the present collection, that, in point of literary anecdote, and amusing, though rather trifling, details of men and manners, it is far superior to the usual mass of similar publications, which have of late poured in upon us, and which, under the pretence of biographical information, merely give us those little particulars of literary characters which, whether true or false, are too dull and unimportant to deserve attention.

Among the best poetical productions which have lately appeared, we notice a small publication, entitled *An Epistle from William Lord Russel to William Lord Cavendish,* supposed to have been written the evening before his execution; by the Right Hon. **G. Canning**, M.P.; with a Preface and Notes, by an Admirer of the House of Russel. Though, certainly, not poetry of the highest order, or possessing many great or sublime passages, this epistle is altogether a spirited and well-written effusion of the epistolary muse, and contains sentiments which ought to be written in letters of gold.

The Rev. **George Croly**, A. M. has recently presented us with a volume of poems entitled, "*The Angel of the World; An Arabian Tale. Sebastian; A Spanish Tale With other Poems.*" We have read some portions of this volume with feelings of pleasure and surprize. It is altogether composed in a different spirit and tone, both of thought and language from any poem which has lately appeared. The style is remarkably rich and luxuriant, though without enervating the energy of the sentiments and passions to be described. The poetic powers of the author seem well calculated to develope the beauties of Arabian literature and poetry, which do indeed abound in tales of this order—of mingled mythology and human passion, some of which are even superior to the Angel of the World in strength of pathos, grandeur, and variety. There are many passages of singular beauty in this poem, which we are sorry we cannot extract. Mr. C. appears to possess a rich and powerful imagination, without that boundless exaggeration, and extravagance, which we notice in some of his cotemporaries, and to this he unites good sense, and delicacy of taste no less requisite to the character of a true poet. The miscellaneous pieces are not equal in point of ease and beauty to the chief poem.

Supreme Bon Ton; and Bon Ton by Profession. A Novel, by the Author of "Parga," &c. is a light and amusing work, intended as a satirical exposure of some of the most fashionable characters, moving in the higher sphere of life. We do not, however, think it does complete justice to its title, or answer the high pretensions held forth in its preliminary epistles "To the Worthies of the Fashionable and others: more particularly to those, who may recognize their own portraits in the subsequent pages." It is still, however, an amusing, and spirited production, possessing traits of character and descriptions of life and manners, sufficient perhaps to banish the ennui of a fashionable or idle hour. Some poetic effusions are mingled with the work, which we think are rather superior to the prose.

Ricciarda, a Tragedy by Ugo Foscolo, the author of the letters of Jacopo Artis, and several other productions (among which are a few of the cleverest articles in the Quarterly Review) has recently been published in London, written in the Italian language. This last literary effort of Signor Foscolo, evinces much genuine power of poetry, great dramatic skill, and a richness and variety of versification equal to that of any of the modern tragedians of Italy. The story is of Italian growth, extremely simple, but susceptible of high wrought interest from the opening the final developement, and fatal end. The characters are full of life and action, the incidents natural and affecting, while the bursts of passion, the terror and fatality of the situations envelope the whole in a depth of shadow, and mortal fearfulness, highly favourable to the nature of true tragedy. Ricciarda is a fine example of earthly faith and loveliness—Guelfo more terrible though less unnatural than the Cenci—and Guido such a lover as our modern English play-wrights have in vain attempted to produce. If this should be the first dramatic effort of Ugo Foscolo, Italy may be congratulated on the revival of her drama.

◆

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THIS publication, (which also contains three waltzes and a country dance) presents us with fifteen samples of West India melodies. Mr. Young's title page did, we must confess, excite our expectation of something wild and grotesque, as characteristic of the rude state of musical composition among the Negroes; and prominent even in its *kind*, as more calculated to convey a decisive idea of West India air, and to gratify European curiosity. We do not, however, discover in these productions any of those singular and eccentric marks which would denote that they are the efforts of untutored talent, or original but misguided genius. The basses are uniformly limited to the repetition of the key-note, a particular sufficiently indicative of the composer's destitution of science; but the passages of the tunes are neither beautifully disordered, nor confusedly regular. They rather carry with them the style of an half-qualified English master, than the manner of a musician of nature; and we should really suspect that, the articles are of home manufacture, or produced in the Indies by European pretenders. The waltzes and country dances are avowedly Mr. Young's; and our experience is of too long standing to permit us to make any boast of our easily tracing the same, or a similar hand, in every page of this publication.

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In this air, said to be Grecian, we do not trace much of that ardour and enthusiasm, which

> "When Music, heavenly Maid! was young,
> "Had more of strength, diviner rage,
> "Than all which charms this laggard age."

Mr. Webbe, however, by the taste and ingenuity of his variations, has made the most of his materials; and, as a practice, has rendered it a desirable composition.

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Mr. Webbe has displayed in these waltzes a pleasing, easy fancy. If we cannot say that they are strikingly beautiful, we feel their claims upon our acknowledgment of their being far from destitute of excellence; and we have no doubt of their favourable reception, and real utility, among juvenile practitioners.

Drury Lane.—This Theatre, which closed on the 16th ult. for one month, presented to the public Mr. Kean's last performance in this country, till his return from the Western Continent. The ardous task compleated, of once personating all his principal characters, his judgment pointed out to him the propriety of concluding the farewell course of his labours, with the character of *Richard the Third.* Of the performance of a part, his superior excellence in which laid the foundation of the fame of this unrivalled actor, and the scope it afforded for the display of his brilliant powers, the criticisms have been so numerous, and the eulogies so high, as to supersede the necessity of any further remark from us, than that of saying, that on no occasion did he ever exhibit more imposing exertion, more felicitous, striking, and soul-subduing effects, than were witnessed on this his (for some years) final representation of England's regal tyrant of the sixteenth century.

Covent Garden commenced on Monday the 18th ult. with the performance of *Romeo and Juliet.* On the third night, the *Beggar's Opera* introduced a new candidate for the public favour in Miss Green. Her *Polly* displayed a powerful and extended register of voice; and her *portaminta*, *crescendi* and *duminuendi*, were of a superior cast. All the arrangements of this theatre are conducted with a degree of taste and liberality which entitle it to public admiration and support.

MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT *of* DISEASES *and* CASUALTIES *occurring in public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the* CITY DISPENSARY, *the limits of which, commencing at the Fleet-street end of Chancery Lane, pass through Gray's Inn-lane, Portpool-lane, Hatton Wall, Great Saffron-hill, West street, Smithfield-bars, Charterhouse-lane and Square; along Goswell-street to Old-street; down Old-street, as far as Bunhill-row; thence crossing the Old Jewry and extending along Queen-street, terminate at the water-side.*

CASES of cholera have not appeared in number and violence commensurate with the general expectation of the season; nor has there been a particular prevalence of any disease excepting rheumatism, which appears to be on the increase in London, while the other more formidable epidemic of Britain, genuine pulmonary consumption, is on the contrary decreasing. Those affections which implicate the pulmonary organs seem rather of a general than specific kind, and the disease that is now systematically named Bronchitis, and which was formerly called bastard peripneumony, excites observation in a still greater measure than does true phthisis. This disease, Bronchitis, however, degenerates into one species of consumption, either by occasioning a wasting secretion of purulent matter from the membrane, primarily and principally affected, or by such affection extending itself into, and eventually consuming the substance and the body of the lungs. In the treatment of this disorder, great attention is requisite, as well to the circumstances of the patient's general health, as to the particular complexion and character of the disease. Dr. Armstrong has lately landed the copaiba balsam in chronic coughs, arising from continued irritation of the bronchial membrane, and the reporter is ready to put the seal of his own experience to the general truth of its efficacy, although he thinks his friend, Dr. A. has been rather too lavish in his encomiums of its virtues. External irritants in combination with internal tonics often prove, in these diseases, abundantly serviceable, and the tartrate of antimony with opium in the way mentioned in a former paper, for the croup, will occasionally effect the transplantation of the internal irritation to the external surface. Cascarilla Bark applies itself to the demands of these cases inasmuch as with a tonic it combines an expectorant quality, while the Cinchona bark, although it strengthens generally, not unfrequently *locks up* locally; and is thus inadmissible. In reference to that class of medicines which is denominated expectorant, the young practitioner should, however, be cautioned against their too free and frequent employment, since they are sometimes found from their specific influence upon the membrane more especially disordered, to keep up and increase that very irritation which it should be the object of medicine to put down and subdue.

In a treatise by Dr. Hastings, lately published on Bronchites, the lover of pathological philosophy will find much to praise; and it gives the writer much pleasure to be able strongly to recommend to medical students two other works, the merits of which he has been engaged in critically investigating since he penned the last report, viz. Hall on Blood Letting in Puerperal Affections, and Gregory's Outlines of the Theory and Practice of Physic.

D. Uwins, M. D.

Bedford Row, Sept. 20, 1820.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

IT is only in the most northerly parts of Britain, that the whole of the harvest is not secured, and that in the best possible condition. With respect to quantity generally, of corn, pulse and fruit, the present has been one of those plentiful seasons which are not of frequent occurrence, as stated in our last Report. The drawback on these advantages, consisted in the *blight* occasioned by the various changes of weather; but how far this misfortune has extended, cannot yet be sufficiently ascertained: no doubt, however, remains that the crops are fully adequate to our consumption, and that there is no present prospect of the need of importation, excepting, perhaps, of oats, in existing circumstances, it may be most advantageous to import. The want of rain has much affected both the grass and the turnips; the latter will, in many parts, be a failing crop. Much is not said of the potatoe crop, but no want is experienced. Hops will be defective in quantity, and equally so in quality, the flower being stinted and small, and mould very prevalent. Of live stock, both store and fat, the quantity is abundant, pigs are ready sale at a good price, our markets chiefly depending on the supply from Ireland. Cows in calf seem always in demand at high prices. Cart horses are bought for less money than of late years. In the midst of universal plenty and unlimited demand, farming is a ruinous concern, and never, within late memory, have there been so many farms in want of tenants. The canker-worm of TAXATION above the abilities of the country, immense, however, is eating up its vitals, and the great body of the people look on passively, and as if unconcerned.

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Middlesex, Sep. 22.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.	*Aug.* 25.							*Sept.* 26.							
Cocoa, W. I. common	£5	0	0	to	5	10	0	5	0	0	to	5	10	0	per cwt.
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	6	4	0	..	6	7	0	6	4	0	..	6	6	0	ditto.
———, fine	7	4	0	..	7	10	0	6	9	0	..	6	11	0	ditto.
———, Mocha	6	10	0	..	7	5	0	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	per cwt.
Cotton, W. I. common	0	0	11	..	0	1	1	0	0	11	..	0	1	0	per lb.
———, Demerara	0	1	1	..	0	1	4	0	1	1	..	0	1	4	ditto.
Currants	4	12	0	..	5	0	0	4	12	0	..	5	0	0	per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	2	16	0	..	3	0	0	2	16	0	..	3	0	0	ditto.
Flax, Riga	59	0	0	..	0	0	0	60	0	0	..	0	0	0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	41	0	0	..	42	0	0	ditto.
Hops, new, Pockets	3	5	0	..	4	4	0	4	4	0	..	5	0	0	per cwt.
———, Sussex, do.	3	5	0	..	4	0	0	3	15	0	..	4	10	0	ditto.
Iron, British, Bars	10	0	0	..	11	0	0	10	0	0	..	11	0	0	per ton.
———, Pigs	6	10	0	..	7	10	0	6	10	0	..	7	10	0	ditto.
Oil, Lucca	11	0	0	..	0	0	0	11	0	0	..	0	0	0	per gall.
——, Galipoli	68	0	0	..	0	0	0	74	0	0	..	0	0	0	per ton.
Rags	1	18	0	..	0	0	0	1	18	0	..	0	0	0	per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	3	5	0	..	3	10	0	3	5	0	..	3	10	0	ditto.
Rice, Patna kind	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	ditto.
———, East India	0	10	0	..	0	11	0	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	ditto.
Silk, China, raw	1	0	1	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	per lb.
———, Bengal, skein	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	0	13	4	..	0	13	9	ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon	0	8	1	..	0	8	3	0	8	1	..	0	8	3	per lb.
———, Cloves	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	0	3	4	..	0	0	0	ditto.
———, Nutmegs	0	4	8	..	0	9	0	0	4	8	..	0	0	0	ditto.
———, Pepper, black	0	0	6½	..	0	0	6⅝	0	0	6½	..	0	0	6⅝	ditto.
———, ———, white	0	0	10	..	0	0	10½	0	0	10	..	0	0	10½	ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0	3	2	..	0	3	4	0	3	2	..	0	3	4	per gall.
———, Geneva Hollands	0	2	0	..	0	2	2	0	2	0	..	0	2	2	ditto.
———, Rum, Jamaica	0	4	2	..	0	4	6	0	4	2	..	0	4	6	ditto.

Sugar,

Sugar, brown .	. 2	17	0	..	3	1	0	2	18	0	..	3	2	0 per cwt.
——, Jamaica, fine	. 3	17	0	..	4	4	0	3	17	0	..	4	4	0 per cwt.
——, East India, brown	0	19	0	..	1	3	0	0	0	0	..	0	0	0 ditto.
——, lump, fine .	. 5	4	0	..	5	10	0	5	4	0	..	5	10	0 per cwt.
Tallow, town-melted	. 3	0	0	..	0	0	0	2	10	0	..	0	0	0 per cwt.
———, Russia, yellow	. 2	17	0	..	0	0	0	2	17	0	..	0	0	0 ditto.
Tea, Bohea .	. 0	2	2	..	0	2	3	0	2	1	..	0	2	2 per lb.
——, Hyson, best .	. 0	4	6	..	0	0	0	0	3	0	..	0	4	0 ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	. 44	0	0	..	46	0	0	44	0	0	..	46	0	0 per pipe.
——, Port, old .	. 38	0	0	..	52	0	0	38	0	0	..	52	0	0 ditto
——, Sherry .	. 30	0	0	..	60	0	0	30	0	0	..	60	0	0 per butt.

Premiums of Insurance...Guernsey or Jersey, 15s. 9d.—Cork or Dublin, 15s. 9d.—Belfast, 15s. 9d.—Hambro', 10s. 6d.—Madeira, 20s.—Jamaica, 30s.—Greenland, out and home, 4gs. to 5gs.

Course of Exchange, Sept. 26.—Amsterdam, 12 7.—Hamburgh, 37 7.—Paris, 25 80.—Leghorn, 46½.—Lisbon, 48½.—Dublin, 7 per cent.

Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies.—Birmingham, 550l. Coventry, 999l.—Derby, 112l.—Ellesmere, 70l. 0s.—Grand Surrey, 55l.—Grand Union, 32l —Grand Junction, 210l.—Grand Western, 4l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 280l.—Leicester, 295. —Loughbro', 2400l.—Oxford, 630l.—Trent and Mersey, 1950l.—Worcester, 23l.—East India DOCKS, 163l.—London, 88l.—West India, 168l. 10s.—Southwark BRIDGE,—l.—Strand, 5l. 10s. Royal Exchange ASSURANCE, 229l.—Albion, 40l.—Globe, 116l. 10s.——GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 59l. 10s.—City Ditto, 95l. At the Office of Wolfe and Edmonds'.

The 3 per cent. Reduced, on the 25th was 66½; 3 per cent. consols, —; 5 per cent. navy 102½.

Gold in bars 3l. 17s. 10½d. per oz.—New doubloons, 0l. 0s. 0d.—Silver in bars 4s. 11½d.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES *announced between the 20th of Aug. and the 20th of Sept.* 1820: *extracted from the London Gazette.*

BANKRUPTCIES. [this Month 60.]

Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.

ALWAY, T. Tetherington, Gloucestershire, farmer. (Haynes, Bristol.
Aubusson C. W. F. George-street, Hanover-square, dealer. (Pinkett and Co.
Axe G. Stamford, draper. (Walker, L.
Beanet, J. Chester, druggist. (Crump, Liverpool.
Bishop, C. Liecester, hosier. (Pilkinton, L.
Birch, T. Broseley, Shropshire, ironmaster. (Luckett, L.
Bolt J. and G. Jones, Bath, grocers. (Cruikshank.
Briggs, J. Lakenham, Norfolk, victualler. (Grant and Co. Norwich.
Copp, W. and A., Exeter. linen draper. (Brutton. L.
Corfield, C. W. Norwich, currier. (Simpson and Co.
Cox, T. C. Gloucester, victualler. Chilton, L.
Cowle W. Weston Colville, Cambridgeshire, dealer. (Peacock, Cambridge.
Cowpe, S. Barbican, pawnbroker. (Stevens and Co.
Cutler, J. Bath, woollen-draper. Carpenter. L.
Dickenson, A. W. Liverpool, merchant. (Lowe and Co.
Drummond, Cruickshank, and Wilson, P London-street, merchants. Knight and Co. L.
Eginton, W. R. Birmingham, dealer. (Clarke and Co. L.
Emmet, H Liverpool, colour-maker. (Chester, L.
Evans, T. Weamon-row, Birmingham, builder, (Smith, L.
Evans, J. Bristol, hatter. (Clarke and Co. L.
Eyes, E. Liverpool, dealer. (Leigh and Son.
Farlow, T. Manchester, builder. (Hurd and Co. L.
Gadsby, G. Snarestone, Liecestershire, maltster. (Price L.
Gerlick, G. Westport, Wiltshire, tanner. (Dax and Co. L.
Garland, Magnus and Benjamin, Bunhill-row, merchants. (Evitt and Co.
Glover, J. Walsall, iron founder. (Wheeler, L.
Greaves, J. Nottingham, grocer. (Taylor, L.
Hair, J. Sun-street, tobacconist. (Hallebrand.
Hall, C. B. and T. Aldridge, Barbican, linen-drapers. (Lane.
Hassel, J. Richard-street, Islington, bookseller. (Beckett, L.
Hatfield, T. Whitfield, Derbyshire, cotton-spinner. (Wilson, L.
Hullah, R. A. Rockingham Arms, New Kent-road, victualler. (Stevens and Co.
Hutton, G. Birmingham, dealer in pictures. (Palmer.
Jones, R. A. Tottenham court-road. (Nelson.
Jones. W. Holywell, Flintshire, tobacconist. (Williams.
Larlham, W. Yarmouth, coach-master. (Taylor, L.
Maymow, E. Blackburn, cotton-manufacturer. (Blakelock, L.
Miller J. Norwich, chemist. (Goodwin.
Mills J. Water-lane, Tower-street, wine-merchant-(Lang.
Page, W. F. High Holborn, linen-draper. (Willas and Co.
Parker, J. Little St. Mary Axe, painter. (Clutton and Co.
Payant. W. Manchester, wine-merchant. (Clarke and Co.
Peacopp, T. Liverpool, wine-merchant. (Lowe and Co.
Rainey, R. Liverpool, merchant. (Murrow.
Reid, D. Prince's-street, Spital-fields, silk-manufacturer. (Barrow and Co.
Russian, P. Bath, jeweller. (Easton, L.
Slater, J. Wolverampton, malster. (Hall and Co. L.
Stead, W. and J. Ramsden, Querrilhill, Yorkshire, fancy cloth manufacturers. (Battye, L.
Stott, W. Liverpool, linen draper. (Rowe.
Stubbs, J. Castle-street, Leicester-square, jeweller. (Mayhew and Co.
Summerland, T. Bristol, iron founder. (Burgess.
Sykes, P. Manchester, cooper. (Ellis, L.
Thomas, J. Carpenter's Buildings, London-wall, merchant. (W. and D. Richardson.
Tollervey, E. Westbourne, Sussex, miller. (Kirkman, L.
Trueman, D. Goldsmith-street, lace dealer. (Clarke.
Weaver, G. Abchurch-lane, merchant. (Edye.
Wall, W. Oxford, carver and gilder. (Jones and Co.

Ward, T. Towcester, lace dealer. (Clarke, L.
Warner, S. Ashford, ship owner. (Grimaldi and Co. L.
Warren, G. Bath, cheese and bacon factor (Williams and Co. L.
Wood, J. Liverpool, porter dealer. (Wheeler, L.

DIVIDENDS.

Ackland, T. sen. Greenwich.
Adams, G. and T. Nash, Gloucester.
Backler, J. Newman-street.
Baker, T. York.
Banfield, E. Bristol.
Barfoot, J. Arundel-street.
Barker, J. Stratford.
Barlow, J. Manchester.
Beck, J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Bewdley, W. Cheapside.
Bowen, C. Hackney-road.
Boyes, J. Wansford.
Boyes, G. F. and J. Hull.
Bryant, E. Old Broad-street.
Buer, W. Greenwich.
Burnett, A. Lisle-street.
Cawood, R. Leeds.
Chambers, S. Bordesley, Warwickshire.
Chapman, C. Hammersmith.
Chesney, H. High Holborn.
Cockburn, S. High-street, St. Mary-le-Bonne.
Cook, R. and R. Sutton, Barton-upon-Humber.
Cook, W. Chapel-street, New-road.
Cope, J. L. Hull.
Croft, J. Pell-street.
Cuthbert, J. and M. Clarke, jun. Colchester-street, Savage Gardens.
Dawson, J. New Windsor.
Dixon and Abraham, Preston.
Dutton and Dunn, Liverpool.
Elworthy, J. E. Plymouth Dock.
Farmer, J. Skinner-street.
Flinders, W. Boston.
Fisher, T. and F. Ashmore, Cheltenham.
Felton, J. Preston.
Flavers, J. G. Leadenhall-street
Gerrard, D. Old Cavendish-st.
Gibbons, J. and W. Sherwood, Liverpool.
Geldney, T. Chippenham.
Goddard, S. Cornhill.
Gray, G. Hammersmith.
Green, W. Albion-place, Kingsland-road.
Gutch, W. Hop-gardens, St. Martins-in-the-Fields.
Hains, N. T. Nottingham.
Hamilton, W. and M. Agar, Riches-court, Lime-street.
Hall, T. Reading.
Henderson, J. Ludgate-hill.
Hitchen, J. H. Kidderminster.
Holthum, W. Bermondsey.
Hornsby, T. Cornhill.
Hughes, J. and R. Challen, Storrington.
Hull, J. Nuneaton, Warwickshire.
Hunt, R. and J. Sharp, Lombard-street.
Jackson, D. Castle-court, Birchin lane.
Jackson, J. Dowgate-wharf, and J. Jackson, Eppleton Durham.
Jones, J. Worcester.
Johnson, R. Tottenham-court-road.
Kerney, P. Manchester.
Kerrison, T. A. Norwich.
Labrow, V. St. John-street, Smithfield.
Latham, T. D. and J. Parry, Devonshire-square.
Lawrinson, P. Manchester.
Le Chevalier, T. Wotton-under-edge.
Lewis, J. Mincing-lane.
Lowndes, W., J. Robinson, and H. Neild, Manchester.
Mann, J. Hull.
M'Carthy, C. Bermondsey.
M'Nae, Queen-square.
Marsden, E. Bolton.
Martin, M. D. Burlington Arcade,
Mayer, J. Camomile-street.
Minchin, T. A. Portsmouth.
Miller, W. Mitre-court, Fleet-street.
Millichap, T. Claines, Worcestershire.
Milner, J. Morley, Yorkshire.
Moates, S. W. Birmingham.
Mottley, T. Portsmouth.
Moston, J. Warrington.
Morns, T. Bristol.
Neilson, W. Liverpool.
Nightingale, J. Howden.
Nott, T. Bristol.
Pannell, J. sen. Warplesdon.
Peters, J. Dorking.
Phillips, A. Kirklington.
Potter, G. High-street, Poplar.
Prest, W. Lawrence Pountney-lane.
Prickett, R. Lancaster.
Powell, T. and W. Browne, Liverpool.
Pugh, J. Red Lion-street, Holborn.
Read, A. Lower Grosvenor-street.
Richmond, T Nottingham.
Ritebie, Moffatt, and Mecklenburgh, Liverpool.
Richards, W. Penzance.
Roberts, C. Benager, Somersetshire,
Robinson, D. Branston, Yorkshire.
Samson, M. Dorset-street, Clapham-road.
Scott, A. John-street, Commercial-road.
Setree, H. John-street, Bedford-row.
Shoobridge, W. Marden.
Sissel, T. Jewin-street.
Smith, D. Wavertree, Liverpool.
Snuggs, J. W. A. Lime-street.
Stonhill, W. Stewkley, Bucks.
Swinnerton, W. Fillingley, Warwickshire.
Sykes, J. and G. Curriers', Hall Court.
Symmons, T. Strand.
Taylor, P. M. and J. T. Smedley, Liverpool.
Taylor, D. Shoreditch.
Thackray, T. and R. Bottrill, Greenwich.
Thompson, E. Globe-stairs, Rotherhithe.
Tinson, W. Christchurch.
Tipping, T. Warrington.
Trokes, M. Liverpool. and J. F. Leitch, London.
Warwick, T. Hitchin.
Waltam, T. Great Grimsby.
Weise, W. P. Tooley-street.
Webster, F. St. Austell.
Wheeldon, G. Bonsall, Derbyshire.
Williams, W. Amen Corner.
Wilson, D. and A. Gresdale, Manchester.
Wright, J. Doncaster.
Wrighthon, G. and G. Maryport.
Zimmer, J. Welbeck-street.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Results from Observations made in London for the Month of Aug., 1820.

	Mean.	Maximum.	Days of the Month.	Wind.	Minimum.	Days of the Month.	Wind.	Range.	Greatest Variation in 24 hours.	Days of the Mth.
Barometer	29·72	30·12	10 & 11	N.W.	29·35	28	S.W.	0·77	0·36	9
Thermometer.	62·83	77°	15	S.W.	45½°	31	N.E.	31½°	23°	12
Thermomet. hygrometer										

Prevailing winds,—S.W.
Number of days on which rain has fallen, 13.—Hail 1.
Fall of rain, &c. 1·678 inches.

Clouds.

Cirrus.	Cirro-stratus.	Cirro-cumulus.	Cumulus.	Cumulo-stratus.	Nimbus.
11	22	13	26	15	10

The weather was for the most part very fine, warm, and dry. The rain fell chiefly between the 4th and 7th, and 19th and 28th, and the quantity is about ¾ of an inch less than what fell in the course of the last month. gales of wind frequently occurred at intervals, alternately accompanied with rain and fair weather. In the afternoon of the 19th we had a smart storm of thunder, lightning, and heavy rain, which lasted about an hour; in the evening the weather cleared up, and the succeeding day was fine, but the two following ones were very wet, cold, and windy. From the 9th to the 14th inclusive, and also on the 20th, the sky was nearly cloudless. Several bright days also occurred towards the close of the month.

A high degree of temperature prevailed during the first eighteen days, the diurnal maximum was only once below 70°, and frequently as high as 75°, and upwards. But during the last thirteen days it was below 70°, and on the 21st, 22d, and 23d, did not exceed 63°. The observations on the hygrometer are incomplete this month, in consequence of my being absent from town from the 14th to the 28th. The results for the first thirteen, and last three days, are as follows, viz. The maximum 69½°, on the 13th wind S. W. the maximum 9¾° on the 4th wind S. W. mean 54·09 greatest variations in 24 hours, 56° between the 1st and 2nd. The observations on the barometer, and thermometer, however, are perfect, having been furnished by a friend, except the maximum of Temperature for the 14th; and I regret much that I have not since been able to obtain it, as I am inclined to think that the maximum for the month took place on this day, instead of on the following one, it being remarkably hot with a cloudless sky. A. E.

Erratum.—In the Report for Jun ,. in the second column, 5th line from the top for "*decimal*," read "*diurnal*."

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN SEPTEMBER.

RUSSIA, PRUSSIA, AND AUSTRIA.

THESE holy confederates, as far as they dare, are whetting their swords against the new-born liberties of Naples, Spain, and Portugal. The Emperor of Russia has arrived at Warsaw, and is proceeding to Bohemia, to concert measures; and, judging by the marching of Austrian troops, Naples is to be the first victim! We hope and trust, however, that the Cortes of Spain and Portugal will feel the common danger; and, by acting with energy, not only repulse the hordes of the agressors, but follow them, just as the French did, and then (unlike the French) establish liberty every where.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In politics, the past has been a busy month; but in this commercial nation, one of the dullest in remembrance, the general fall in the war-price of all property, and the consequent diminution of private incomes, and of the circulating medium, has so much destroyed the spirit of purchase, and the power of consumption, that in every branch of trade the returns have been reduced one half, and bankruptcy stares most men in the face. All this was foreseen by prudent men in that season of national intoxication when the power of raising rents led every proprietor to conceive that he had doubled his fortune, and general private insolvency seems likely to accompany that public bankruptcy to which it will appear, by the subsequent documents, the national finances are rapidly hastening.

In regard to political concerns, the only topic is the still-pending trial of the Queen. Some other contemptible and equivocating witnesses have been examined, whose character and situation would scarcely support a petty case at the Old Bailey. The counsel for the crown doubtless felt this, when they asked for time to bring over other witnesses, a demand which the peers very properly refused. The Queen solicited three weeks to send for exculpatory evidence, a reasonable request under the circumstance of a list of witnesses, times and places having been refused her: and the trial has been postponed till the 3d of October. In the mean time, the country is pouring in addresses in every shape, and her Majesty's popularity has even been raised by the case of her prosecutors.

But the events which call for the strongest feeling of sympathy in every friend of liberty and the human race, are the Revolutions which are happily proceeding in Spain and Naples, and which have also broken out in the Portuguese dominions, where despotism and priestcraft seemed to have doomed the people to interminable personal slavery, and mental darkness.

REVENUE in 1820. *United Kingdom.*	GROSS RECEIPT within THE YEAR.		PAYMENTS into the EXCHEQUER.	
ORDINARY REVENUES.	£	*s.*	£	*s.*
Customs, including the Annual Duties . .	14,734,562	1	10,902,769	1
Excise, including the Annual Duties . .	27,955,810	14	24,894,990	19
Stamps	7,113,266	6	6,666,712	10
Land and Assessed Taxes, including the Assessed Taxes of Ireland	8,172,851	10	7,696,170	5
Post Office	2,129,821	18	1,528,538	9
One Shilling in the Pound on Pensions and Salaries .	17,600	6	16,447	15
Six-Pence in the Pound on Pensions and Salaries .	8,414	—	9,161	19
Hackney Coaches	26,534	17	22,131	—
Hawkers and Pedlars	27,309	7	24,760	—
Poundage Fees (Ireland)	4,227	7	4,227	7
Pells Fees (Do.)	845	9	845	9
Casualties (Do.)	4,826	14	4,826	14
Treasury Fees and Hospital Fees (Do.) . .	660	19	660	19
Small Branches of the King's Hereditary Revenue .	121,541	3	14,919	12
Total of Ordinary Revenues	60,318,272	16	51,787,162	2
OTHER RESOURCES.				
Property Tax and Income Duty (Arrears) . .	105,527	19	162,563	19
Lottery, Net Profit	679,150	—	665,300	—
Unclaimed Dividendf, Annuities, Lottery Prizes, &c. per Act 56 Geo. III. cap. 97.	237,512	16	237,512	16
Surplus Fees of Regulated Public Offices . .	25,280	10	25,280	10
Voluntary Contributions	57,870	18	57,870	18
From several County Treasurers in Ireland, on Account of Advances made by the Treasury for Roads, Gaols, and Police	78,996	9	79,651	10
Imprest Monies repaid by Public Accountants .	374,906	9	374,906	9
Total (exclusive of Loans)	61,872,588	—	53,368,248	7
Loans paid into the Exchequer	18,756,087	6	18,756,087	6
Total Public income of the United Kingdom, inclusive of Loans	80,628,675	7	72,144,335	14

GREAT BRITAIN DISTINGUISHED FROM IRELAND.

HEADS OF REVENUE. *Great Britain.*	PAYMENTS into the *Exchequer.*	
ORDINARY REVENUES.	£.	*s.*
Customs, including the Annual Duties . .	9,388,509	7
Excise, including the Annual Duties	23,187,839	16
Stamps	6,184,242	17
Land and Assessed Taxes -	7,415,562	16
Post Office	1,473,000	—
1 S.-in-the £. on Pensions and Salaries . . .	16,447	15
6 D.-in-the £ on Pensions and Salaries . .	9,161,	19
Hackney Coaches . .	22,131	—
Hawkers and Pedlars . -	24,760	—
Alienation Fines . .	5,145	2
Post Fines . . .		
Seizures . . .	8,212	4
Compositions and Proffers	602	5
Crown Lands . . .	960	—
Total of Ordinary Revenues	47,736,575	4

HEADS OF REVENUE. *Ireland.*	PAYMENTS into the *Exchequer.*	
ORDINARY REVENUES.	£.	*s.*
Customs	1,514,259	13
Excise	1,707,151	2
Stamps	482,469	12
Taxes	280,607	8
Post Office . . .	53,538	9
Poundage Fees . .	4,227	7
Pells Fees . . .	845	9
Casualties . . .	4,826	14
Treasury Fees, and Hospital Fees	660	19
Total of Ordinary Revenues	4,048,586	17

An ACCOUNT showing how the Public Monies remaining in the Receipt of the Exchequers of the United Kingdom, on the 5th day of January, 1819, together with the Monies paid into the same during the Year ended the 5th day of January, 1820, and the Monies paid out of the Net Produce of the Revenues of the said Year, in Anticipation of the Exchequer Receipt; together with the Amount of the Exchequer, Navy, and Transport Bills Issued, and not, Redeemed, during the said Year; have been actually Applied.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.					SUMS.	
					£.	s.
I.—For Interest, &c. on the Permanent Debt of the United Kingdom, Unredeemed; including Annuities for Lives and Terms of Years					39,338,355	1
For Charges of Management thereon					270,460	8
For Interest, &c. on Imperial Loans; including Annuities for Lives and Terms of Years					689,083	13
For Charges of Management thereon					3,791	19
For Interest on Portuguese Loan					10,200	13
For Charges of Management thereon					140	15
Applied towards the Reduction of the National Debt			1,108,876	14		
The usual Grant			200,000	—		
Annuities for Terms of Years and Lives expired			167,978	7		
...Do... on Lives Unclaimed for Three Years, before 5th January, 1819	31,005	12				
...Do... on Lives Unclaimed for Three years and upwards, at 5th January, 1819	2,412	3				
			33,417	15		
Per Centage on Loans raised from 1813 to 1819, both inclusive, per Act 53 Geo. III. cap. 35			3,230,323	11		
Annual Appropriation for the Redemption of £12,000,000 Part of £14,200,000, Loan 1807			626,255	10		
Interest on Capitals transferred for Life Annuities			152,003	16		
Long Annuities transferred for Do.			7,224	10		
Interest on Debt of the United Kingdom, Redeemed			3,264,945	4		
Do.... on Imperial Debt . Do.			65,995	6		
Do.... on Debt of Portugal . Do.			16,665	—		
Interest at £1. per Cent. on part of Capitals created since 5th January, 1793			6,920,962	2		
Do.. on Outstanding Exchequer Bills			507,211	10		
Do.. on Advances for constructing a Harbour Eastward of Dunleary, per Act 56 Geo. III. cap. 62			—			
Returned from Account of Life Annuities, the Nominees having died prior to their being set apart for Payment			3,544	—		
Fourth part of a Legacy bequeathed by the late Admiral Peter Rainier, to the use of the Sinking Fund			187	9		
Applied towards the Redemption of the Debt created in respect of £2,500,000, borrowed for the East India Company in 1812			150,376	7		
Total Charges for Debt					46,193,606	14
II.—The Interest on Exchequer Bills, and Irish Treasury Bills					779,992	3
III.—The Civil Lists of England					283,000	0
III.—The Civil Lists of Ireland					198,056	10
VI. The other Charges on the Consolidated Fund. Courts of Justice in England					63,156	16
Mint					15,000	0
Allowances to the Royal Family, Pensions, &c.					472,233	14
Salaries and Allowances					58,755	10
Bounties					6,541	0
Miscellaneous					372,832	17
Permanent Charges in Ireland					369,089	14
V.—The Civil Government of Scotland					129,988	5
VI.—The other Payments in Anticipation of the Exchequer Receipts; *viz.*						
Bounties for Fisheries, Manufactures, Corn, &c. Customs					245,216	11
Bounties for Fisheries, Manufactures, Corn, &c. Excise					68,716	8
Pensions on the Hereditary Revenue Excise					14,000	0
Pensions on the Hereditary Revenue Post Office					13,700	0
Militia and Deserters Warrants, &c. Excise and Taxes					47,534	1

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	SUMS. £.	s.
VII.—The Navy; *viz.*		
Wages	2,281,000	0
General Services	2,949,728	6
The Victualling Department	1,164,824	12
VIII.—The Ordnance	1,538,209	3
IX.—The Army; *viz.*		
Ordinary Services	7,719,924	3
Extraordinary Services	1,730,726	10
X.—Issues from Appropriated Funds, for Local Purposes	53,101	1
XI.—Miscellaneous Services:		
At Home	1,595,007	2
Abroad	260,741	9
Total Expenditure	69,599,276	1
Deduct, Sinking Fund on Loan to the East India Company	150,376	7
Total	69,448,899	13

PORTUGAL.

A revolution has broken out in the city of Oporto, whose laudable object is the convocation of Cortes, and the establishment of a constitutional Monarchy, in place of the odious despotism which has long debased the Portuguese character, and destroyed the national energies. They have established a revolutionary government, under the title of "*the Supreme Government of the Kingdom.*" The garrison of Oporto appear to have been unanimous, and were joined by a large portion of the inhabitants, as well of that city as of the neighbouring provinces.

The following proclamations were issued on the occasion:

PROCLAMATION.

"Soldiers!—Let one will unite us. Let us commence the salvation of our country; there are no evils which Portugal does not suffer. There are no sufferings which the Portuguese have not borne. The Portuguese, without security for their persons and property, ask our support—they wish liberty directed by laws. Yourselves, victims of common evils, have lost the consideration which your bravery and virtue merited. A Reform is necessary; but this Reform must be guided by reason and justice, and not by licentiousness. Adhere to order—and refrain from tumult and anarchy. We desire a Provisional Government in which we may place confidence. It shall convene the Cortes, which shall be the organ of the nation. They shall prepare a Constitution which may secure our rights. Our good and worthy King, as the lover of his people who adores him, will bless our labours. Live our good King—Live the Cortes, and with them the Constitution."

Oporto, in Military Council, Aug. 24, 1820.

"Soldiers!—Our sufferings shall cease. The country is in fetters, and your consideration lost! Our sacrifices are in vain! The Portuguese soldier almost reduced to asking alms. Soldiers! this is the moment. Let us fly to the salvation of the country—let us fly to our salvation. Comrades, follow me. Let us go with our brothers in alms to organise a Provisional Government. Let it call the Cortes to make a Constitution, the want of which is the origin of all our evils. It is unnecessary to explain them, for each of you feel them. It is in the name and consecrating our august Sovereign DON JOHN the VIth, that the country shall be governed. Our holy religion shall be observed: as our efforts are pure and virtuous, God will bless them. The soldiers who compose the brave Portuguese army will hasten to embrace our cause, since it is equally their own. Soldiers! force is on our side — we must, therefore, avoid disorder. If the country owes its salvation to each of us, the nation likewise owes to us its security and tranquillity. Confide in a Chief who never taught you but the paths of honour. Soldiers, you must not measure the magnitude of the cause by the simplicity of our discourse. Learned men will explain at a future day this fact better than a thousand victories. Let us sanctify this day; and henceforth let the cry of our hearts be,—Live the King, Don John the VIth—Live the Portuguese army—Live the Cortes, and with them the National Constitution.

At Lisbon, the royal council of state, unable to resist public opinions, and to rely on the murderous weapons of the soldiery, craftily yielded to circumstances, and with a view to paralize and neutralize the patriotic efforts at Oporto, announced a design to call together the *ancient* Cortes. Whether the Portuguese will be misled by this feint of their enemies, depends on their intelligence; but the last accounts left Colonel **SEPULVEDO**, with a military force at Coimbra, on his way from Oporto to Lisbon: and we trust that ere this, he has entered that city, and removed from power all those who have abused it. A reform made by such persons, would only have riveted the chains of the people; and of this their leaders seem fully aware. The geographical position of Portugal, under a new government and a free constitution, cannot fail to render it one of the first nations on earth; and its past debasement is one of the strongest instances on record, of the effect of a despotic government, under selfish priests and court favourites.

The following is a copy of the Proclamation, which has been sent to all the Tribunals and public Offices, and ordered to be posted in all public places, by the Cardinal Patriarch and his colleagues:—

"Portuguese—The Governors of the kingdom, persuaded of the imminent danger which the nation and the monarchy incur if the crisis produced by the insurrection of Oporto be prolonged, and employing the extraordinary powers which have been conferred upon them by their instructions in urgent cases, after hearing the opinion of a great number of persons included in the Council of his Majesty, and conspicuous among the different classes of the nation, have resolved, in the name of the King our Lord, to convoke the Cortes, nominating immediately a Commission, for the purpose of proceeding with the arrangements necessary for the prompt assembling of the same. The Governors of the kingdom hope that a measure which so decidedly proves their determination to attend to the complaints and listen to the wishes of the nation, will immediately unite in a legitimate and common centre the whole people, and that all classes of which it is composed will acknowledge the necessity of such an union, to avoid the threatening evils of anarchy, of civil war, and, perhaps, a dissolution of the Monarchy.

SPAIN.

The Cortes have commenced their labours by abolishing the order of the Jesuits, and by various decrees tending to abridge usurpations and to ameliorate the condition of the people; but some intrigue has led to an attempt to dissolve that heroic band which brought about this glorious change in the fortunes of Spain; and its brave commander, **RIEGO**, has been exiled to Oviedo. His colleague, **QUIRORGA**, having decided against him, it may for the present be presumed that Riego threatened to play the part of Cromwell or Bonaparte.

NAPLES.

This country being accessible to the armies of the despots, is, as we feared, liable to be disturbed by them. If so, we hope that freemen will never again grant a truce to despotism, till Free Governments are established in every nation on the Globe. Armies are assembling in the north of Italy, a conference of despots is announced, and other circumstances call on the whole Neapolitan, Spanish and Portuguese population to arm as one man, and take warning by the issue of the French Revolution.

Naples, instead of making head against Austria, is detaching its best forces to compel the Sicilians to continue in national union, under the vulgar delusion, that extended empire is a benefit; whereas it ought now to be known, that extended empire has no other effect than to gratify the pride of kings, increase the patronage of a government, and enable it to enslave one portion of an empire by means of another. Naples ought to have no care about Sicily—nor Spain and Portugal about their unwieldy colonies. All ought to enjoy free governments of their own choosing, and to unite only against the common enemies of freedom The eyes of all men are upon Spain, Portugal, Naples, and Sicily, and all honest men wish them success.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

Aug. 29. A NUMEROUS and respectable meeting of householders and married ladies of the parish of Mary-le-bone, London, took place to address the Queen, Sir Gerard Noel in the chair. Lord William Fitzgerald, M.P. Mr. Hume, M.P. Mr. Whitbread, M.P. Mr. P. Moore, M.P. and many other gentlemen attended the meeting. Two addresses were proposed and carried; one from the householders, and the other from the married ladies. Several excellent speeches were delivered on the occasion, and a resolution, recommending a subscription to be set on foot to provide a princely annuity for the Queen in case the bill against her should pass, was also carried.

— 30. The inhabitants of Bethnal-green went up with their address to her Majesty. They occupied 40 carriages, mostly open barouches, drawn by four horses.

Sept. 5. A public meeting of the inhabitant householders of Aldersgate agreed to an address of congratulation to her Majesty.

— 8. An address was presented to her Majesty, signed by 30,000 inhabitants of Whitechapel.

— 9. A public meeting was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, to receive the report of the Committee for conducting the subscription to present her Majesty the Queen with a service of plate,—Sir G. Noel in the chair. The report, which was unanimously agreed to, stated, "That at a meeting held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, on the 23d of Aug. several resolutions had been carried expressive of the sense which that meeting entertained of the sufferings and persecutions to which her Majesty had been exposed; of the gratitude with which they reflected that the public money had never been wasted in supplying her extravagance or discharging her debts; and of their unanimous opinion, that a subscription, limited to one shilling each person, should be opened, for the purpose of presenting her with a service of plate, as a monument of a nation's gratitude."

— 13. An address from the captains, mates, and seamen of the British merchant-service, whose vessels lay in the Thames, was presented to her Majesty at Brandenburgh House, by a deputation, consisting of more than 5000 persons.

— 14. Meetings, numerously and respectably attended, were held of the Wards of Farringdon without and Cripplegate within, as well as of the inhabitants of Paddington, at each of which an address was unanimously voted to her Majesty.

Her Majesty visited Woolwich: orders had been given to the men employed in the dock-yards not to leave their work when she passed down the river; and they were strictly enjoined not to show any expression of their feelings in favour of her Majesty. At five o'clock in the afternoon shouts of "The Queen!" were heard in the yards; and in a moment almost every man rushed simultaneously to the side of the Thames, huzzaing, clapping their hands, cheering her Majesty, and crying "Long live the Queen!"

— 17. The House of Commons met on this day, and adjourned to the 17th of next month. Mr. Hobhouse moved as an amendment to a motion for searching the Lords' journals, proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, "That the House should address his Majesty to prorogue the Parliament," for the purpose of putting an end to the proceedings against the Queen. After a long and animated debate, Mr. Hobhouse's proposition was rejected by a majority of 66 to 12. Some observations were made respecting the difficulties thrown in the way of her Majesty's defence by foreign powers, and Lord Castlereagh did not deny that obstacles had been thrown in the way of the agents of her Majesty by the Austrian Government, but affirmed that this originated in no unfair partiality on the part of that Government, but in its inflexible adherence to official forms on all occasions. The sum drawn by the Queen for her defence was stated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer at 20,000l.

— 25. Numerous and imposing processions, in, at least, 250 carriages-and-four, took place, from various districts of the metropolis, to present addresses to the Queen, at Brandenburgh House, Hammersmith.

— 28. A meeting, of 4000 persons, at Freemason's Tavern, when resolutions and a spirited address were carried, after eloquent speeches of Messrs. Gerard Noel, P. Moore Hume, Thelwall, and C. Pearson.

The Regent's Canal, extending from Paddington, under Islington, by Hackney and Stepney, to Limehouse, has been in use during the month. It has cost the proprietors 600,000l., and is one of the most important and promising works of its kind which have been constructed for many years.

MARRIED.

William White, esq. of Dorset-square, Mary-le-bone, to Miss Eleanor Clarkson, of Doctors' Commons.

Henry Jos. Da Silva, esq. of Devonshire-square, to Miss Louisa Pratt, of Lewisham-hill.

Michael Francis Gordon, esq. of Dulwich-hill, to Miss Caroline Sweet, of Oxton House, Devon.

A. F. Little, esq. of Mortimer-street, to Miss Jane Scratton, of Scratton.

At Lambeth, Robert Henricks Gunnell, esq. to Miss Harriet Phillips, of Hale, Hants.

C. Richardson, esq. of Golden-square, to Miss Rebecca Wisset, of Forest-hill.

J. Mannings, esq. of Paper-buildings, Temple, barrister, to Miss Clarissa Palmer, of Kimbolton.

The Rev. Thomas Arnold, of Laleham, Middlesex, to Miss Mary Penrose, of Fledborough, Nottinghamshire.

Lieut, Col. Raikes, of the Coldstream Guards, to Miss Louisa Boulton, Leatherhead.

At Isleworth, Capt. Albert Goldsmid, 12th Lancers, to Miss Caroline Birkett.

At Hampstead, Major Langton, to Miss Drewe.

George Pocock, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Miss F. Ashwell, late of Grenada.

Mr. Henry Wallis, to Miss Mary Ann Haywood, both of Brentford.

T. Francis, esq. of Surrey-square, to Miss M. Rodgers, of Hampton Wick.

T. Bailey, esq. of Kensal-green, to Miss Claridge, of Westbourn-green.

Mr. Gilbert, of Hackney, to Miss Eliza Rankin, of Lyons, Bocking.

William Brass, esq. of Wood-street, to Mrs. Elizabeth Pentland, of Acton.

J. Pryce, esq. of the Commissariat Department, to Miss L. Harbin, of Takeley.

Benj. Shaw, esq. of Lower Brook-street, to Miss Elizabeth Lowe, of Albion-place.

Mr. John Curtis, of Wisbech, to Miss Frances Humfrey.

The Rev. Jas. Edward de Visme, to Miss Jane Sophia Staines, of Clapham.

Williams John Carpenter, esq. of Furnival's Inn, to Miss Frances Buttell.

Mr. George Augustus Goddard, of Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square, to Miss Rebecca Blount, of Uxbridge.

Mr. W. Herring, of Chertsey, to Miss Sarah Hewer, of North Cerney.

Lord Frederick Bentinck, to Lady Mary Lowther.

At Camberwell, the Rev. Johnson Atkinson Busfield, D.D. to Miss Charlotte Mary Irwin, of Park-place, Upper Baker-street.

Mr. Thomas Rowlands, of Wilmot-street, to Miss Elizabeth Shuttleworth, of Maldon.

Capt. Purchas, R.N. to Miss Jane Hills, late of Chancery-lane.

Thomas Mackenzie, esq. of Marlborough-square, Brompton, to Miss Margaret Teresa Ridings, of Cork.

DIED.

At Camberwell, *Maria Lucinda*, wife of A. M. Fry, esq. of the Royal Charlotte Yacht.

In Thomas-street, Horslydown, 70, *Edward Woodward*, esq.

In Church-row, Saint Pancras, 71, *Susannah Catharine*, widow of Charles Keddington, esq. of Park-street, Grosvenor-square.

In Upper Queen's-buildings, Brompton, 72, *J. Holmes*, esq.

In Gloucester-place, 59, Mr. *W. Shaw*, much respected.

At Hendon, 75, *William Godwin*, esq.

In Greek-street, Soho, 97, Mrs. *A. G. Keating*, widow of W. C. K. of Serjeants' Inn, Fleet-street.

At Park-hill, Croydon, 67, Mr. *P. P. Barraud*, horologist, of Cornhill, deservedly lamented for his amiable manners, and general benevolence.

In Basinghall-street, *T. C. Coles*, esq. an eminent merchant.

William Welch, esq. of Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street.

In Hamilton-place, the *Countess* of *Shannon*.

At Hastings, 72, *Joseph Delafield*, esq. partner in the firm of Combe, Delafield and Co. brewers.

In Aldersgate-street, Mrs. *Bloxam*, wife of Henry B. esq.

In Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square. *John Skettome*, esq. late of Chesham, Bucks.

In Baker-street, 73, *Alexander Ross*, esq.

In Montague-place, Montague-square, the Right Hon. *Lady Massey*.

At Clay-hill, Enfield, 67, Mrs. Jones.

At Tottenham, *William Goodall*, esq.

At West Hill, Battersea Rise, 85, *James Young*, esq.

At Baylis, near Windsor, 69, the Dowager *Marchioness of Thomond*, niece of Sir Joshua Reynolds, at whose table she long presided as Miss Palmer.

In Queen Ann-street, Sir *Hugh Inglis*, bart. of Milton Bryan, Bedfordshire, eminent as a director of the East India Company.

At Kingsland, *Harriet*, wife of R. Browne, esq. of Crawford-street, Portman-square.

At Hackney, 83, Mrs. *Jesser*, widow of William J. esq.

In Leicester-square, *Charles Elms*, esq. long celebrated for his skill as a dentist, and as the fabricator of some useful medicines for the teeth.

In Highbury-place, 65, Mrs. *Hog*, widow of Roger H. esq.

In Kentish-town, 84, *Thomas Layton*, esq.

In London, *Francis Pender*, esq. Vice Admiral of the Red, an officer in the navy nearly 60 years; above 40 of which he spent in actual service; and distinguished himself as a brave and able seaman. He was one of the last remaining of those who circumnavigated the globe with Capt. Wallis.

In Grosvenor-place, the Right Hon. *Lord Stawell*, in his 64th year. His Lordship was the only son of the Right Hon. Henry Bilson Legge, Chancellor of the Exchequer; and in the year 1779, married Mary, second daughter of Viscount Curzon, and by her, who died in 1804, had a son, who died in his infancy, and one daughter, married to the present Lord Sherborne, of Sherborne, in Gloucestershire.

In St. James's-place, 84, *James Ferguson*, esq. M.P. for Aberdeen. Mr. Ferguson was one of those common-place country gentlemen who indiscriminately, constantly, and regularly support ministers, in return for which they not only are invested with the patronage of their respective counties, but also have their applications attended to for appointments of every kind at every office of state—the most baneful species of influence on the purity of Parliament. Mr. Ferguson's ample fortune, and limited establishment, placed him above all corrupt views for himself; but he surrendered a strong understanding, and his representative duty, to the keeping of ministers. He owned he had often been staggered in his opinion by the arguments of Mr. Fox, though that gentleman had never obtained his voice. He seldom attended debates, but enjoyed his claret at Bellamy's, till the call for the ministerial phalanx to attend the division.

At Youghall, Ireland, *Gurney Barclay*, esq. of Tavistock-square, and the firm of Messrs. Gurney and Barclay.

In Soho-square, 63, *Charles Trelawney Brereton*, esq. formerly M.P. for St.

Michael's Cornwall, and Lieut. Col. of the Coldstream Guards.

In St. Paul's Church-yard, *Frances*, wife of William Vowler, esq.

In Belgrave-place, Pimlico. 72, *Mary*, wife of John Henderson, esq.

In Upper Harley-street, 76, *Martin Feares*, esq.

At Edmonton, 68, the Rev. *W. Shaw*.

At Gloucester-terrace, 68, *William F. Eld*, esq.

In Gerrard-street, Soho, the Rev. *S. Lyon*, for many years Hebrew teacher to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and Eton College.

In Doughty-street, 78, Mrs. *Richardson*.

In Hand-court, Holborn, 77, Mr. *John Goodman*. of the Feathers Tavern.

In Bernard-street, Brunswick-square, 22, *James Wight*, of Largnean.

In Harley-street, *Philip Cipriani*, esq. one of the Chief Clerks of the Treasury.

At Walham-green, 75, the Rev. *Leonard Chappelow*, of Hill-street, Berkeley-square.

At Teddington, Middlesex, Lieut. Col. *Philip Vaumorel*, of the 30th regiment of foot.

At Peckham Lodge, suddenly, 73, *Timothy Brown*, esq. as he was about to proceed with an address to the Queen. He enjoyed the friendship of the late Horne Tooke; was well known among the friends of liberty during his time, and rendered himself remarkable on several occasions by the *ultra* character of his opinions. He was a native of Cumberland; came to London under the patronage of his late cousin Dr. Joseph Brown, of Islington, (of whom an account appeared in our Magazine for November, 1815,) and was many years in the spirit and hop trade, in which he made some fortunate speculations. Latterly he was engaged in a banking firm in Lombard-street, and also in Whitbread's brewery; from both which he had retired with a handsome competency. He was a man of more energy than amenity of character.

At Brighton, suddenly, 76, *Joseph Holden*, Esq. formerly a wine-merchant, in Lombard-street, where, by persevering industry and habits of economy, he amassed a considerable fortune. For some years past he had resided chiefly at Brighton, for the conservation of his health; but, to the last, he maintained that attachment to the cause of civil and religious liberty, for which, on different occasions, he had been distinguished in the metropolis.

At Bromley, 74, *John Wheble*, Esq. many years one of the Common Council of this city, and proprietor of the County Chronicle, the County Herald, and Sporting Magazine. Mr. Wheble was the printer against whom, on the 15th of March, 1771, that general warrant was issued, the contempt of which caused the Lord Mayor Crosby and Alderman Oliver, to be committed to the Tower. The affair made the fortune of the printer; and Mr. Wheble has ever since been a man of consideration, as well as of great respectability. No man was more beloved in private life; and though, latterly, his political opinions were qualified by age, yet he has generally been consistent, and has voted on the side of liberty.

At Cheltenham, aged 67, Rear Admiral Sir *Home Popham*, late Commander on the Jamaica station. This eminent person was born at Gibraltar, his father being then Consul General at Tetuan, the residence of the British Consulate. At the close of the American war, this distinguished officer, then 20 years of age, eager to gain experience in his profession, embarked in his Majesty's ship Grampus, Commodore Thompson, employed to survey the coast of Africa, where this Commodore unfortunately died. About the period Lord Howe, First Lord of the Admiralty, excited Lieutenants in the Navy to engage in maritime adventures to acquire professional experience; and Lieut. Popham, encouraged by his friends, sailed with other naval contemporaries for India, having obtained permission from the Lords of the Admiralty, by which his rank was preserved, but not his half-pay. In 1787, Lieut. Popham embarked in a ship named the Staad Van Veenan, and upon his arrival in Bengal, he was appointed by Lord Cornwallis one of the Committee sent in 1788 to survey New Harbour, in the river Hoogly, a branch of the Ganges, which service he executed to the satisfaction of the government. Lieut. Popham returned in the same year to Europe, and concluded this voyage without interruption. After a short interval, being unable to obtain employment in the Navy, he was induced to proceed in the L'Etrusco, on a second voyage to India, where, in the year 1791, he effected the important survey of a Southern Passage or outlet from Prince of Wales's Island, and caused a chart to be engraved and published;—for this service, so beneficial to the intercourse with China, Lieut. Popham received a letter of thanks from the government, and a piece of plate with suitable inscriptions, was at the same time presented to him, in the name of the General in Council, by whom favourable mention was officially made to the East India Directors, who recommended him in strong terms to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, which, amongst other instances, evinced the good effects of Lord Howe's suggestion. Several masters of ships in the East India Trade also signified their wishes on this occasion to present him with a piece of plate in their own names and those of others sailing from Bombay, "being (as they expressed it) highly sensible of the advantage they may derive from the Southern channel leading from Prince of Wales, which you have now fully established." The war with France broke out while the Etrusco was on her homeward bound voyage, which occasioned that ship to put into Ireland, and continue some time in Crook-Haven; from whence she proceeded to Cork to obtain a British convoy, and afterwards came to Spithead under protection of the Diadem. After passing the Irish and English Channels under convoy of different British men of war, the ship and cargo were eventually seized by the Brilliant frigate, off Ostend; and afterwards condemned to the crown, on the ground of having traded beyond the Cape of Good Hope, contrary to the laws respecting the trade to India. The King's Proctor, after having consulted his Majesty's Advocate-General on this point, reported, by his advice, that the capture was made without any particular exertion of skill or enterprise, and in consequence submitted that the consequences were very peculiar, and the question whether any part of the property condemned should be given to the captors, was a matter entirely for the decision of his Majesty's government, as no precedent sufficiently applicable to the case warranted a suggestion of any rule proper to be observed. Pursuant to a report of this tenor, and Lieut. Popham's conduct being found exempt from blame, and as his transactions in India were well known to the High Authorities there, and his valuable services in that quarter had obtained the public thanks of the Court of Directors, with other marks of approbation, restitution was made to him of part of the condemned property, amounting to 25,000l. out of which 6,000l. was paid to the captor for his expences, who also received 12,993l. out of proceeds of property condemned as French. Lieut. Popham now seized with alacrity the first opportunity of employment in his profession, bringing to his aid all the advantages derived from active maritime pursuits during peace. Sir Home Popham's promotions since his return to the Navy in 1793, have been the result of zeal, talent, and enterprize, invariably displayed in what is vulgarly described as the Country's cause. Independent of his public employments, Sir Home prepared and executed a code of signals which have since been adopted throughout his Majesty's navy. It has been remarked by some of Sir Home's friends, that this indefatigable and intense activity of mind would wear him out; the remark has proved too just, and they have only the consolation to reflect that such activity has been uniformly and almost exclusively devoted to the service of the government for forty years, in the East and West Indies, Africa, America, and several parts of Europe.

In 1802, he was returned for the borough of Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight; but his own conduct was threatened with parliamentary enquiry; the Hon. Charles Kinnaird, gave notice of his intention to move for a Committee to enquire into the charges adduced in the Report of the Navy Board. An imprest was laid on his pay and half-pay, and the charges respecting the expences of the Romney were to be laid before the Commissioners of Inquiry into Naval Abuses. A sudden change of Administration released him from this danger, and brought him into employment. Through the patronage of Lord Melville, he was appointed to the superintendance of a scheme for destroying a fleet by means never before heard of. The experiment was justly ludicrously termed the *Catamaran* expedition; and two vessels were very effectually destroyed by it off Boulogne, in 1804. An attack on a larger scale was afterwards attempted at Fort Couge, which disappointed public expectation.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. J. H. P. Polson, to a prebendal stall, in Exeter Cathedral.

Rev. Thomas Turner Roe, M.A. to the rectory of Bennington, Lincolnshire.

Rev. T. S. Bright, to the prebend of Mathrey, in the Cathedral of St. David.

Rev. Thomas Hancock, to the prebend of Caerfarchel, in the Cathedral of St. David.

Rev. John Johnson, B.D. has been nominated to the donative of Sandford, Oxford.

Rev. William Cross, M.A. to the rectory of Halesworth, with the vicarage of Chediston annexed.

Rev. Thomas Calvert, B.D. to the rectory of Winslow, or Wimslow, diocese of Chester.

Rev. K. Bonney, rector of Cliffe, and one of the prebends of Lincoln Cathedral, examining chaplain to the Bishop of Lincoln.

Rev. Thomas Schreiber, to the rectory of Bradwell, near the sea, Essex.

Rev. Thomas Wynne, to the living of St. Nicholas, in Hereford.

Rev. Charles Kendrick Prescot, to the rectory of Stockport.

Rev. Edward Ward, to be Chaplain to Lord Rossmore.

Rev. Jeremy Day, M.A. to the rectory of Hathersett, Norfolk.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

With all the Marriages and Deaths.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A MEETING lately took place at Newcastle, to consider of the propriety of commencing in Newcastle, a subscription of one shilling each, in conjunction with the inhabitants of the metropolis and other parts of the kingdom, to purchase for her Majesty a service of plate suitable to her rank. Mr. W. A. Mitchell was called to the chair. After he had stated the object of the meeting, Mr. Mackenzie addressed the company, and concluded by moving a series of energetic resolutions, which were seconded by Wm. Pollard, esq. and carried unanimously.

A Newcastle Magazine has been commenced by Mr. Mitchell: and the contents of the first number entitle it to success, whatever may be the result.

A considerable schism has lately arisen among the Methodists in the northern Counties, owing principally to some of their preachers opposing the opinions of the political reformers.—The dissentients are called "Independent Methodists."

Addresses from Sunderland and Barnard castle, have lately been presented to her Majesty.

Married.] Mr. J. Henderson, to Miss I. Brown; Mr. E. Hutchinson, to Miss A. Morlin; Mr. J. Marvell, to Miss E. Kennicott; Mr. G. Day, to Miss Dickson; Mr. E. Loggan, to Miss M. A. Sutherland: all of Newcastle.—Mr. J. Moralee, of Newcastle, to Miss J. Swan, of Wallsend.—At Newcastle, Capt. Stephenson, of the 6th Dragoon Guards to Miss Ann Burrell.—Mr. J. Davison, to Miss M. Robinson: both of Durham.—Mr. R. Keppelwhite, to Miss D. Morrison, both of North Shields.—Mr. J. Balleny, of South Shields, to Miss M. Green, of North Shields. —Mr. T. Crampton, of Barnard Castle, to Miss Permmier, of London.—Mr. J. Thorman, of Chester-le-street, to Miss D. Gray, of Newcastle.—Mr. W. Robson, of Morpeth, to Miss M. Heppel, of Blyth.—Mr. T. Nevelle, to Miss M. Gray, both of Fatfield. —Robert Lancelot Allgood, esq. of Nunwick, to Miss E. Hunter, of the Hermitage. —Mr. L. Brown, of Blyth, to Miss Davison, of Durham.—Mr. R. Parker, of Haughton-le-skerne, to Miss Tweddle, of Darlington.

Died.] At Newcastle, in Prince's street, 75, Mr. J. Falcus.—Miss F. Rudd, much respected.—In the Butcher Bank, 33, Mr. C. Dunn.—In the Dog Bank, 55, Miss A. Lee.—56, Hadwen Bragg, a much respected member of the Society of Friends.

At Durham, 67, Mrs. M. Radcliffe.—82, Mr. H. Renny, much respected.—92, Mrs. A. Sikes, greatly regretted.—49, Mrs. R. Mather.

At Sunderland, 57, Mrs. P. Mackenzie.

At North Shields, 63, Mrs. D. Todd.—29, Mr. G. Wilson.—40, Mr. G. Burn.—67, Mrs. M. Rowe.—60, Mr. R. Tate.

At South Shields, 25, Mr. J. Gledstone.—Mrs. W. Wilson.

At Darlington, 27, Mr. W. Watson.

At Bishopwearmouth, 25, Mr. R. Collingwood.—35, Mrs. E. Gardner.

At Hexham, 66, Mr. W. Wilson.

At Houghall, 85, Mr. J. Davidson.—At Ancroft, 82, Mr. A. Laing.—At Coxlodge, 62, Mrs. A. Elsdon, much respected.—At Shellacres, 66, Mr. G. Horsington.—At Wardrew, 85, Mrs. W. Wingrave, of North Shields.—At Barningham, 82, Mr. J. Mills. —At Denwick, 24, Mr. J. Storey.—At West Boldon, 46, Mr. G. Shevill, much respected.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] Mr. F. Mitchinson, to Miss H. Moffit; Mr. T. Thompson, to Miss F. Little; Mr. R. Tomlinson, to Miss C. Williamson; Mr. J. Middlemoor, to Miss A. Pattinson; Mr. R. Scott, to Miss M. Turnbull: all of Carlisle.—Mr. Law, of Carlisle, to Miss M. Simpson, of Kirkbythore.—Mr. T. Atkinson, of Carlisle, to Miss M. Irving. Mr. W. Hardy, to Miss E. Sanderson, both of Maryport.

Mr. J. Hutchinson, to Miss M. Dawson, both of Benwell.—Mr. J. Hobson, to Miss Mary Mounsey, of Patterdale.

Died.] At Carlisle, 31, Mrs. A. Mitchell. —In Castle-street, 42, Mr. G. Roper.—65, Mr. Jollie, proprietor of the Carlisle Journal.

At Wigton, 65, Mr. W. Barnes.—61, Mr. G. Furnass.

At Rockliff Cross, 90, Mrs. M. Wilson.—At Lesson-hall, 69, Mrs. S. Robson.—At Appleby-castle, 39, Samuel Potter, esq. of Winton, much respected.

YORKSHIRE.

The late special Assize at York terminated more abruptly and more favourably, both for the interests of humanity and the interests of the country, than was expected. All the prisoners, to the number of two and twenty, by connivance, pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to various periods of transportation.

A serious disturbance lately took place at Leeds, between a number of soldiers and the inhabitants, which threatened the most serious consequences. Several persons were wounded; the shops were closed; and great apprehensions were entertained for the result; but by the exertions of a guard from the barracks, and the civil power, order was finally restored. The offending military were a detachment of the 6th regt. of foot.

A meeting has been lately held at Leeds, consisting of about 5,000 or 6,000 individuals, to consider the propriety of presenting an Address to the Queen. It was called by a number of householders, and was held in the open air, at the outskirts of the town, and was the first held in that manner since the passing of the obnoxious five bills. The movers were principally small tradesmen and artizans of the lower class.

So great and extensive is the distress of the poor of Sheffield, that the poor rates were lately as high as 14s. in the pound, upon the rack rent.

The Ladies of Halifax, lately forwarded an address of condolence to her Majesty: the following is an extract from her answer:

"I shall always be ambitious of preserving the esteem of my own sex: and among those of my own sex, whose good opinion I value, I am far from being indifferent to the approbation of the females of Halifax.

"I am not that narrow minded advocate of any sect or party, but the common friend of all parties or sects. Every sovereign suffers a diminution of his sovereignty in proportion as he becomes a partisan. There is nothing factious or sectarian in goodness; and those who aim at benefiting mankind must not suffer themselves to be fettered by exclusive partialities."

Married.] James Rishworth, esq. of York, to Miss Emma Holdsworth, of Wakefield.—Mr. W. Parr, of York, to Miss M. Grandage, of Halifax.—Mr. Kershaw, to Miss H. Dibb. Mr. J. Kendill, to Mrs. Morrison; Mr. W. Murgatroyd, to Miss M. Purdon: all of Hull. —Mr. Wilson, to Miss M. Mitchell: Mr. W. Mawson, to Miss Ogle: Mr. J. Emimett, to Miss S. Clifford: Mr. J. Bentley, to Miss S. Wilkinson: all of Leeds.—Mr. G. Kitchen, of Leeds, to Miss S. Broughton, of Woodhouse.—Mr. J. Linley, of Leeds, to Miss H. Stockton, of Sinnington.—Mr. W. Howe, to Miss A. Lingard; Mr. G. B. Marshall, to Miss M. Lingard; Mr. S. Law, jun. to Miss M. Emmett; Mr. J. Billings, to Miss M. Washington: all of Sheffield.—Mr. R. Lockwood, to Miss S. Tinkler.

Charles Oxley, esq. of Ripon, to Miss Waddilove, daughter of the Dean of Ripon. —At Ripon, S. Chaloner, esq. to Miss Highmoor, of Ainderby Quernhow.—Mr. J. Lumley, of Beverley, to Miss Watson of Hull. —Mr. T. Casson, of Minsthorpe, to Miss E. Walker, of East Ardsley.—Mr. C. Mellor, of Gomersall, to Miss H. Harpins, of Middlestown.—Mr. W. Beckwith, of Seaton, to Miss E. Giles, of Oxford-street, London.—Mr. J. Hindle, of Oulton, to Mrs. J. Butterworth, of Rothwell.—Mr. J. Burrow, to Miss M. Horner: both of Holbeck.

Died.] At York, in St. Saviour's gate, 86, Mrs. Blanshard, deservedly regretted.

At Hull, in Sykes-street, 27, Mr. J. Beilby.—52, Mr. R. Shields.—31, Mr. E. Ryley.

In the Charter house, 82, Mr. P. Dixon. – In Savile-street, Mrs. Mary Lind.

At Leeds, Mr. J. Ayton.—47, Mr. W. Sharp.—Mr. W. Barnett.—In Park-row, 34, Mr. J. Wooler.—44, Mr. L. Blakelock, deservedly regretted.

At Halifax, 72, Mr. N. Edwards.—Mr. J. Thomas.—Mr. J. Bradley, suddenly.

At Sheffield, 40, Mr. Turner.—In Lambert-street, 88, Mrs. S. Barker.—In Bailey-street, 31, Mrs. A. Wainwright.—82, Mr. J. Fisher. At Wakefield, 29, Mrs. Helliwell.—In Park-buildings, 60, Mr. Huggins.

At Bridlington, Miss M. Green, of Hull.

At Tadcaster, Mr. W. Hartley, late of York.

At Horbury, 49, Mrs. A. Barber, much respected.—At Wintringham, 21, Miss M. Hopwood, justly esteemed and regretted.—At Grimston Lodge, 80, Mrs. Withers, widow of William W. esq. recorder of York.—At Holmton, 74, Mrs. Waters, generally lamented for her extensive benevolence.

At Nesfield, 73, regretted, Mr. Prior. His abilities as an inventor, and workman in every branch of his profession, as a clock and watch maker, and of an engraver, were generally acknowledged. He received four silver medals, and 100 guineas, for various inventions, from the Society of Arts, &c.

THE LATE LUMLEY KETTLEWELL.

The close of 1819, closed the singular life of Lumley Kettlewell, of Clementhorpe, near Yorke, Esq. He died of wretched, voluntary privation, poverty, cold, filth, and personal neglect, in obscure lodgings in the street called the Pavement, (whither he had removed from his own house a little while before,) about seventy years of age. His fortune, manners, and education, had made him a gentleman; but from some unaccountable bias in the middle of life, he renounced the world, its comforts, pleasures, and honours, for the life of a hermit. His person was delicate, rather below the middle size, and capable of great exertion and activity. His countenance, singularly refined and scientific, reminded you of a French Alchymist of the middle ages. His dress was mean, squalid, tattered, and composed of the most opposite and incongruous garments; sometimes a fur cap with a ball-room coat, (bought at an old clothes' shop) and hussar-boots; at another time a high-crowned London hat, with a coat or jacket of oil-skin, finished off with the torn remains of black silk stockings, and so forth. His manners were polished, soft and gentlemanly, like those of Chesterfield, and the old court. Early in life he shone in the sports of the field; and he kept blood horses and game dogs to the last; but the former he invariably starved to death, or put such rough, crude, and strange provender[*] before them, that they gradually declined into so low a condition, that the ensuing winter never failed to terminate their career, and their places were as regularly supplied by a fresh stud. The dogs also were in such a plight that they were scarcely able to go about in search of food in the shambles or on the dung-hills. A fox was usually one of his inmates, and he had Muscovy ducks, and a brown Maltese ass, of an uncommon size, which shared the fate of his horses, dying for want of proper food, and warmth. All these animals inhabited the same house with himself, and they were his only companions there; for no mortal, i. e. no human being, was allowed to enter that mysterious mansion. The front door was strongly barricadoed within, and he always entered by the garden, which communicated with Clementhorpe Fields, and thence climbed up by a ladder into a small aperture that had once been a window. He did not sleep in a bed, but in a potter's crate filled with hay, into which he crept about 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning, and came out again about noon the following day. His money used to be laid about in his window seats, and on his tables, and, from the grease it had contracted by its transient lodgment in his breeches pockets, the Bank notes were once or twice devoured by rats. His own aliment was most strange and un-inviting; vinegar and water his beverage; cocks' heads with their wattles and combs, baked on a pudding of bran and treacle, formed his most dainty dish, occasionally he treated himself with rabbits' feet: he liked tea and coffee, but these were indulgences too great for every day. He read and wrote at all hours not occupied with the care of the aforesaid numerous domestic animals, and with what he called the sports of the field. His integrity was spotless; his word at all times being equal to other men's bonds. His religion was what is commonly understood by the "religion of nature;" he attended no place of worship; nor would he without great effort and much reluctance, vote at the city and county elections. But when he did, it was always in support of the candidate most favourable to the cause and rights of the people. "Never vote for the ministerial members," he used to say, "the King and the great men will always take care of themselves." He used to carry about with him a large sponge, and on long walks or rides he would now and then stop, dip the sponge in water and soak the top of his head with it, saying it refreshed him far more than food or wine. He admitted no visitor whatever at his own house; but sometimes went himself to see any person of whose genius or eccentricity he had conceived an interesting opinion; and he liked on these visits to be treated with a cup of tea or coffee, books, and a pen and ink; he then sat down close to the fire, rested his elbow on his knee, and, almost in a double posture, would read till morning, or make extracts of passages peculiarly striking to him. His favourite subjects were the pedigree of Blood-horses, the writings of Freethinkers, Chemistry, and Natural History.

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[*] Their best food was chopped wins and dried nettles. Hay they never tasted after coming into his possession.

LANCASHIRE.

At the late Lancaster Assizes, THIRTY-THREE prisoners received *sentence of death;* but they were reprieved except two for highway robbery and forgery.

A meeting of the mechanics and artizans of Manchester and the neighbourhood, has lately been held to address the Queen, and the document received more than 100,000 signatures. Two persons who were collecting small contributions to defray the expence, were vexatiously and insolently seized by a meddling barber, and lodged for one night in the NewBailey, as rogues and vagabonds.

An ingenious new mode of printing linen and cotton goods has just been brought to perfection, and the artist is now at Manchester, introducing it into the first manufactories there.

Married.] Mr. W. Bullen, to Miss M. Livingston; Mr. J. Ackerley, to Miss M. Wilding; Mr. J. Holme, to Mrs. M. Mersey; Mr. J. Whitworth, to Miss E. Buckley: all of Manchester.—Mr. G. Read, to Miss E. Read, both of Salford.—Mr. R. Cook, of Manchester, to Miss H. Tansley, of Liverpool.—Mr. R. S. Dodgson, of Manchester, to Miss M. Pickup, of Blackburn.—Mr. J. Broadhurst, of Manchester, to Miss A. Wild, of Stockport.—Mr. R. Colville, to Miss H. Wilson; Mr. W. R. Preston, to Miss Moss; Mr. W. Thompson, to Miss J. Platt, of Scotland-road; Mr. J. Wilson, to Miss M. Witchell; Mr. Geo. Holt, to Miss E. Durning, of Edge-lane; Lieut. Cririe, R.N. to Miss Porter, of Nile-street; Mr. J. Eccles, to Miss E. Hampson: all of Liverpool.—Mr. H. Husband, of Liverpool, to Miss J. Young, of Belfast.—Richard Hall, jun. esq. of Liverpool, to Miss H. Lay, of Clayton Vale.—Mr. J. Wood, of Hulme, to Mrs. Richmond, of Bulle-hill, Pendleton. - At Hayton, the Rev. Mr. Leach, to Mrs. Wills.

Died.] At Lancaster, 25, Mrs. D. Hadwen.

At Manchester, 35, Mr. T. Aspinwall, deservedly respected.—In Market-street, 23, Miss S. Walker.—44, Mr. G. Tetherington.—Mrs. E. Johnson, one of the Society of Friends.—30, Mrs. Dakeyne.—In Oldham-street, Mr. R. Moon, much respected.—Mr. J. Hayhurst.

At Salford, in Islington, 54, Mr. B. H. Green, deservedly regretted.

At Liverpool, Mr. W. Ashbridge.—55, Mr. W. Ollerhead.—33, Mrs. M. A. Holland.—In Tarbuck-street, 45, Mr. G. Buckley.—25, Mr. W. Jones.—66, Mrs. E. Millington.—65, Mrs. J. Lewis, suddenly.—36, Mr. B. Moon.

At Bolton, 93, the Rev. Jas. Folds.

At Warrington, 68, Mr. Cherry.

At Broughton Spout, Mrs. Bishopbridge.—At Farnworth, 73, Mrs. A. Heywood.—At Wallshaw House, Mr. J. Lees, deservedly lamented.—At Orrell, 80, Mr. Harvey.—At Kilbrick, 66, Mrs. A. Parker.

CHESHIRE.

A quarrel took place among some soldiers (a corporal and two privates of the 88th regiment) and two countrymen, at the Hare and Hounds, Handbridge, Chester. The soldiers went out and returned with a number of their comrades. They then attacked the countrymen, who had taken refuge in an upper room, and severely injured them. An application was made by the mayor to the commander of the regiment, and four of the party of soldiers were identified. The regiment on being dismissed, ran in a body in pursuit of the witnesses and the crowd, some with drawn bayonets, assaulting and knocking down several, and uttering violent and threatening language. They were recalled by the sound of a bugle to their barracks, and being soon after dismissed, proceeded up the middle of Bridge-street, and along Eastgate-street, in bodies, six to eight abreast; considerable alarm throughout the town ensued. At the subsequent examination, several persons exhibited marks of violence.

Married.] Mr. J. Davies, to Miss J. Rowlands, both of Chester.—At Chester, the Rev. T. Moss, of Edinburgh, to Miss J. Lowe, of Chester.—Mr. Blelock, to Miss Jones, of Pen y coed, near Ruthen.—Mr. G. Ferns, jun. to Mrs. Washington, both of Stockport.

—T. Wakefield, esq. of Winnington, to Miss Filkin, of Northwich.—Mr. R. Burston, to Miss Harrison: both of Wardle.—Mr. T. Pigot, of Marton, to Miss Rulter, of Oulton Mill.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. Kelly.—56, Mrs. Dooley.—Mr. Bennett.

At Kelsall, Mrs. Sinker, much respected.

At Sealand, 29, Mr. E. Tallis, generally regretted.

At Aldford, 78, Mrs. Thomas.

DERBYSHIRE.

The inhabitants of Derby lately forwarded an address to her Majesty: the following extract marks her unsubdued spirit, and her assurance of a happy conclusion to her trial and her sufferings.

"In my present circumstances I am not, in the least, dismayed by the strength or the number of my enemies; and I feel an immutable assurance, that the warm sympathies of the British People, will never suffer an innocent Queen to be the victim of tyranny and injustice."

Married.] J. B. Simpson, esq. to Miss E. Cox; Mr. Hubball, to Miss Lancashire; Mr. P. Littlewood, to Miss Gosling: all of Derby:—Mr. J. Ford, of Derby, to Miss M. Johnson, of Duffield.—At Derby, Mr. W. Basford, to Miss F. Cheslyn, of Diseworth.—Mr. Chambers, of Melbourne, to Miss E. Humpston, of Derby.

Mr. Ethrington, of Sudbury, to Miss Kniveton, of Tutbury.—Mr. J. Etches, of Lady Grove, to Miss S. Wilkins, of Derby.

Died.] At Derby, Mr. A. Tyrrell.—In Sadler-gate, 64, Mrs. S. Thorpe, much respected.—Mrs. T. Eaton.

At Whittington, Mr. P. Denton, deservedly lamented.—At Hollingworth Common, at an advanced age, Mr. T. Steel.—At Narrowash Mills, 50, Mr. Agard.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The very extensive cotton works, of Messrs. Robert Hall and Sons, at Basford, near Nottingham, were lately destroyed by fire: property to an immense amount was consumed; the insurances were for 10,000l.

Married.] Mr. W. Hutchinson, to Miss M. Hextall; Mr. J. S. Whitworth, to Miss R. Marshall; Mr. J. Shelton, to Miss M. Gregory, of Meadow-street: all of Nottingham.—Mr. Stallard, of New-street, Nottingham, to Miss Harrison, of Granby-street, Leicester.—Mr. J. Dixon, of Nottingham, to Miss M. Morley, of Snenton.—Mr. J. Hardstaff, of Mansfield, to Miss E. Nuttall, of Park-house.

Mr. F. Davenport, of Clayworth, to Mrs. Frisby, of Shadwell.

Died.] At Nottingham, 66, Mrs. Lewin.—In Park-street, Mrs. Selby.—On Sion-hill, 39, Mrs. M. Gripper.—In Clare-street, 47, Mrs. A. Wright.

At Newark, Mr. F. Dey, suddenly.

At Mansfield, 71, Mrs. Sheppard.

At Stapleford, 47, Mrs. Oldershaw.—At Toton, Mrs. M. Eaton, much respected.—At Brant Broughton, 48, the Rev. R. Sutton, rector of that parish.—At New Radford, Mrs. Cope.—At West Bridgford, 88, Mrs. Thompson, widow of the late Rev. Mr. T. a liberal benefactress to the poor.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Sharpley, near Louth, to Miss S. Carrington, of Lincoln.—J. C. Arnall, of Boston, to Miss B. Dodson, of Manchester.—Mr. Harpham, of Pelham, to Miss M. Lillyman, of Gringley on the Hill.—Mr W. Bridden, of Grimsby, to Miss Beech, of Fallingworth.—Mr. S. Merryman, of Pinchbeck, to Miss E. Wilson, of Nottingham.

Died.] At Brigg, 76, John Firth, esq.

At Crowle, Thomas Horsley, esq.

At Winterton, Mrs. R. Fowler, much and deservedly respected.—At Fillingham, 51, Mrs. S. Taylor, justly regretted.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

Within the last month an Address to the Queen was forwarded from the privates of the Leicester Militia, but it was described as a fabrication by the ministerial papers, among the foremost were the Courier, Sun, and Morning Post; the Privates issued, in consequence, another Address, which has been presented by Mr. Alderman Wood, signed by three or four hundred names, and confirming the original address.

Married.] Mr. T. C. Cockshaw, to Mrs. Brotherhood; Mr. A. Cockshaw, to Miss A. Peet: all of Leicester.—Mr. C. Middleton, to Miss M. Groocrets, of Liecester.—Mr. Holmes, of Eaton, to Miss Boyfield, of Melton Mowbray.—Mr. Z. Ensley, of Nuneaton, to Miss S. Smith, of Bedworth. At Braunston, Mr. Wilkinson, to Miss M. Pippin, of Stathern.—Lieut. Col. Hulse, of Cossington, to Miss F. Minyer, of Sinsom.

Died.] At Leicester, 22, Mrs. H. E. Hackett.

At Melton Mowbray, 63, Mr. J. Rimmington.

At Oakham, 83, Mrs. Pine.

At Husbands Bosworth, 58, Mr. Looms, greatly regretted.

At Long Whatton, Mr. W. Ward, deservedly regretted.—At Evington, Mr. J. Newton.—At Sheepshead, 73, Mr. H. Lester, much respected.—At Wymondham, 72, Mr. T. Compton.—At Little Dalby, 52, Mr. J. Meares.—At Loughborough Park, 85, Mrs. C. Bittson.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

A society has been recently formed in Lichfield for the suppression of Mendicity in that City, and the relief of proper objects of Charity.

Married.] Slade Baker, esq. of Bewdley, to Miss J. Broom, of Forthampton.—Thomas Boultbee, esq. of Chetwynd, to Miss S. Collier, of Newport.—Mr. S. Handley, of Sandon, to Miss M. Boulton, of Penkridge.—John Windsor, esq. of High Wood, to Miss Webster, of Ashbourn.

Died.] At Lichfield, 43, Richard Wright, M.D. deservedly respected and regretted for his professional abilities, and private virtues. —Mrs. M. Moore.

At Wolverhampton, Mrs. Chrees.

WARWICKSHIRE.

A numerous meeting was held at Coventry, to consider the propriety of addressing her Majesty. Mr. Worthington Dickens being called to the chair, said that, "they must be considered the degenerate offspring of a brave and gallant nation, did they not hasten to greet her arrival amongst her devoted people; to join in the general acclamation, and to express their warmest indignation at the conspiracy which attacks her honour."

Married.] Mr. W. Marshall, to Miss Parrot, both of New Hall-street, Birmingham. —Mr. W. L. Bickley, of Birmingham, to Miss Batty, of Sheffield.—Mr. S. Turner, of Birmingham, to Miss E. Harrison, of Newcastle.—Mr. G. Ryder, of Birmingham, to Miss. S. Martin, of Digbeth.—Mr. W. Rogers, of Birmingham, to Miss A. S. Hinds, of Harlington, Middlesex.—Mr. Jos. Brownell, of Bordesley, to Miss A. Parkes, of Deritend.—Mr. W. Hattan, of Lightcliffe, to Mrs. Wrighton, of Birmingham.—Mr. W. Davis, to Miss E. Carter, both of Ashtead. —Mr. G. Patchell, near Dowls, to Miss E. Maxwell, of Birmingham.

Died.] At Warwick, 44, Mr. R. Smith.

At Birmingham. in St. Paul's-square, Mr. W. Silvester.—Mr. Jaegar.—In Great Hampton-street, Mr. J. Ashwell, deservedly lamented.—In New-hall-street, Mr. T. Chapman.—In Whittall-street, 70, Mr. C. Buckton, generally respected.—49, Mr. J. Allinson.

At Droitwich, 56, Mr. J. Crump, much respected.—At Aston Road, 25, Miss. E. Lamb, deservedly esteemed.

SHROPSHIRE.

On the 12th ult. Samuel Lewis and Rd. Lewis, suffered the penalty of the law in the front of Shrewsbury county gaol, before an immense crowd of spectators.

Married.] Mr. D. Morgan, of Shrewsbury, to Mrs. Teece, of Allfield.—St. John C. Charlton, esq. of Apsley-castle, to Miss J. S. Meyrick, of Bush, Pembrokeshire.—Richard Wright, esq. of the Lys, to Miss Howell, of Oswestry.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Brown, deservedly lamented.—Mrs. Hewlet, generally respected.—Mrs. Stayner.—In Belmont, Mrs. Josina Pemberton, highly and deservedly esteemed.—On College-hill, 90, Mrs. Gronna.

At Oswestry, Mrs. Wells.—Mr. T. Jones. —Mr. J. Green.—Mr. J. Brian.

At Upton Magna, 93, Mr. Haycock.—85, Mr. R. Pickin.—At Hordiey-grove, 87, Mrs. D. Lockley.—At Roddington-heath, Mr. T. Fisher.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] John Phillips, esq. of Hanbury-hall, to Miss Weir, of Broughton House.—Mr. J. Cowburn, of Tenbury, to Miss E. Raven, of Litcham.

Died.] At Coalburn Brook, 25, Miss H. Moody, deservedly lamented.—At Beoley, 52, Harriet, wife of Mathew Mills, esq. generally regretted.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The young men of Hereford lately forwarded an address to her Majesty.

Married.] Mr. Laurie, of Hereford, to Miss Allen, of Corse.—Spencer Compton, esq. of Brampton Abbotts, to Mrs. Llewellin, widow of Rev. William L. rector of Llansannor.

Died.] At Hereford, 46, Mr. G. Bryder, deservedly regretted.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

At a late meeting of the inhabitants of Stroud, and its vicinity, legally convened, and held pursuant to public advertisement. Mr. Thomas Mills, High Constable, in the Chair: It was unanimously resolved, That we deem the present period peculiarly appropriate to express our opinion on the Queen's case; because, having attentively examined all the evidence adduced against her Majesty, we are convinced, from the character and inconsistency of the witnesses, that her Majesty is entirely innocent of the base and revolting charges brought against her.

That the charge of prejudging the Queen's conduct lies particularly against her Majesty's enemies, who advised the erasure of her Royal name from the Liturgy, and brought in a bill of Pains and Penalties against her Majesty, previous to the exhibition of any proof whatever.

That we fully agree with the sentiment expressed by the Honourable House of Commons, that the inquiry into the Queen's conduct, under all the circumstances of the case, must be "derogatory from the dignity of the Crown, and injurious to the best interests of the Empire.

Mr. Denman, one of the Queen's Counsel, lately visited Cheltenham, the populace drew him into the town. To prevent the church-bells from being rung, the Clergyman carried the key to his own house, which the people riotously assailed, and then broke into the church and effected their purpose.

Married.] Mr. Weaver, to Miss. M. A. Ingram, both of Bristol.—The Rev. T. Anderson, of Gloucester, to Miss E. Cross, of Cheshunt.—Charles Gurney, of Bristol, to Mary Hankins, of Whitney, both of the Society of Friends.

At Clifton, Richard Moresby, esq. R.N. to Miss Cove, of York-buildings.—At Cheltenham, Col. O'Neill, to Miss Prescod, of Alstone lawn.—Joseph Broughton, esq. of Tewkesbury, to Miss L. Barber, of Springfield Cottage, Walsall.—Mr. J. Smith, of Tewkesbury, to Miss E. Smith, of New Bond-street, Bath.—Mr. J. Williams, of Abergavenny, to Miss Smith, of Penrose.—Mr. J. Reyley, to Miss S. Bright, both of

Westbury upon Severn.—Alfred Smith, esq of Steanbridge-house, to Miss H. Stephens of Padworth.—John D. Pountney, esq. of Henbury, to Miss S. Fisher, of Westwood-house.—Benj. Wood, esq. to Miss H. Paul, of Tetbury.

Died.] At Gloucester, in Westgate-street, Miss Sankey.—Mr. J. Parry, deservedly regretted.—22, Miss M. A. Preedy.—N. H. Neal, esq. — In Northgate-street, Mr. T. Jordan.

At Bristol, in College-green, Mrs. Moor, widow of Thomas M. esq. of Busvathick-house, Cornwall.—In King-square, Mr. Tozer.—In Narrow Wine-street, Mr J. Wills. —24, Mr. O. R. Fowler.—Mr. West.

At Clifton, T. Baynton, esq.

At Cheltenham, Mrs. Frances Talbot, sister to the Earl of Shrewsbury.—39, T. B. Fitzgerald, esq.—Joseph Edye, esq. of Bristol.

At Horton, Mr. J. Prout, deservedly esteemed.—At Hartbury, Mr. Palmer.—At Charlton Kings, Charles Broughton, esq.—At Norton-court, 68, Jon. Thos. Evans, esq.—At Piercefield, Harriet, wife of N. Wells, esq. —At Petty France, Mrs. Lemon, deservedly lamented.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Owing to the incautious insertion of an anonymous letter in the Oxford Herald of the 16th, containing a defence of the witnesses against the Queen, and some cowardly slanders on Sir Charles Wolseley, now a prisoner in Abingdon gaol, an infuriated mob assailed the printing-offices of Messrs. Munday and Slatter, on two successive days, and did them considerable damage.

Married.] Mr. J. Steane, to Miss E. Grubb, both of Oxford.—Mr. J. Parsons, of Oxford, to Miss Thompson, of Stratford.—Mr. Gillett of Oxford, to Miss Neyler, of Cheltenham.—Mr. Stone, to Miss C. Smith, of Oxford.—Mr. J. Penson of Oxford, to Miss E. Whiteman, of Daventry.—Mr. T. White, of Clanfield, to Miss J. Gerring, Northfield.

Died.] At Oxford, 67, Mr. Jas. Slatter, much respected.—At an advanced age, Mrs. M. Fisher.—48, Mr. T. Freeman, deservedly regretted.—69, Mary M. Wharton, justly lamented.—59. Mr. Seckham.—In St. Aldate's, 83, Mr. T. Whitehorn.

At Thame, 68, John Hollier, esq. suddenly.

At Long Handborough, 23, Mrs. A Humphries.

BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

At Abingdon, the people lately burnt with great parade and triumph, the effigy of a barber in the town who had used foul expressions against the Queen.

An Address was lately transmitted from Reading to the Queen; and the following excellent observations are taken from her Majesty's reply :—

"The patriotic Inhabitants of the ancient Borough of Reading have given me a strong proof of their attachment in this affectionate Address.

"All institutions which are made for such a mutable being as man, ought to vary with his character and habits, and should adapt themselves to his progressive improvements in political knowledge, and in knowledge of other kinds. Those truths which were formerly confined to a few, are now open to the perception of the many. Political knowledge is in a great measure generalised. Clear ideas are now substituted for the vague phrases of past times. The captive has burst his intellectual chains. The mind is relieved from its long thraldom to feudal prejudices, and a spirit has arisen which will not endure servitude under any of its imposing forms.

"As Government cannot stop the march of intellect any more than they can arrest the motion of the tides, or the course of the planets, it behoves them to yield in time to that force of opinion which must be finally irresistible; and to conduct it, ere it be too late, to those results, which, without endangering the public tranquillity, are in unison with the light of the age, and conducive to the best interests of civilized man."

Married.] Mr. W. Robinson, of Wallingford, to Miss E. Higgs, of Stoke.—Mr. W. Pither, of Early, to Miss Whitfield, of Wargrave.—Edmund Gardiner, esq. of Rememham Lodge, to Miss A. Mangles.

Died.] At High Wycombe, 77, Mr. J. Walduck, a much respected member of the Society of Friends.

At Cranhill farm, Mr. J. King, much regretted.—At Amersham, Mrs. Rumsey, wife of James R. M.D.

BEDFORDSHIRE AND HERTFORDSHIRE.

The late Mr. Jasper Leigh Goodwin, of Hoddesdon, has left by will the following sums to the undermentioned benevolent institutions :—

To the Clergy Orphan Society .	£500
To the Bristol Infirmary . .	500
To the Asylum for Deaf and Dumb, Kent-Road	300
To the Asylum for Indigent Blind, London	300
To the Asylum for Indigent Blind, Bristol	300
To the College for Clergymen's Widows, ...	500
To the Strangers' Friend Society, Bristol	200
To the Asylum for Poor Orphan Girls, Bristol	200
To the Marine Hospital, London .	500
Mendicity Society, London, .	100

Married.] Mr. J. H. Kimpton, of Hertford, to Miss Yate, of Hertingfordbury.—John Izard Pryor, esq. of Baldock, to Miss Louisa Bell, late of Windlesham.—Capt. Nares, R.N. to Miss E. Dodd, of Redbourn.

Died.] At Hertford, 76, Mrs. Bates.—Mr. R. T. Archer, of Birchin-lane.

At Bedford, Mrs. Whitehouse.

At Watford, 53, Mrs. A. Masters.—At Widdial, 21, Mr. G. Hicks, of Bond-street, London.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. J. Drake, of North Church, to Miss L. A. Fawcett, of Green Norton.

Died.] At Old, Mrs. Barclay Allardice, wife of Robert Barclay A. esq of Ury, Kincardineshire.—At Norton, the Rev. J. Hebden, vicar.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON.

The Tree Pink, (the *Dianthus fruticosus* of Linnæus) from the island of Ceriphas, in Greece, sent about two years ago to the Botanical Garden of the University of Cambridge, by Mr. Rawson of Halifax, is now in full flower. It has already attained the height of two feet.

Married.] The Rev. R. Simpson, B.A. of Queen's College, Cambridge, to Miss A. Brough, of Derby.—Mr. Delannoy, to Miss Marshall, both of Newmarket.—Mr. R. Cheesewright, to Miss Cutlack, both of Littleport.

Died.] At Cambridge, 45, Mr. R. Rawlings.

At Newmarket, Mrs. Seaden.

At Fen Ditton, Mrs. Collier.

NORFOLK.

Married.] Mr. Jas. Moore, to Mrs. Minner; Mr. W. Ingham, to Miss Caston; Mr. Brown, to Miss Storer: all of Norwich.—Mr. T. Freeman, to Miss L. Clifton, both of Yarmouth.—W. Taylor, esq. of Yarmouth, to Mrs. R. Neale.—Mr. J. Bateman, of Yarmouth, to Miss C. Stephenson, of New Ormond-street, London.—Mr. W. Baines, to Miss A. Stockdale; Mr. Burton, to Miss Spencer: all of Lynn.—Mr. E. Wabe, of Downham-market, to Miss S. Smith, of Brandon.—Mr. J. Miller, to Miss E. Callow, both of Wymondham.

Died.] At Norwich, in St. Mary's, 58, Mr. J. H. Brooke.—94, Mr. Luckett.—In St. Paul's, 88, Mr. H. Buckle.—In St. Benedict's, 53, Mr. J. Wilkins, deservedly esteemed and lamented. Mrs. J. Keymer.—Mrs. J. Lemon.—22, Mr. T. Jeckell.

At Yarmouth, 82, Mr. J. Gunton.—52, Mr. J. Thomas.—25, Mrs. M. Tratt—72, Mrs. M. Smith.—26, Mr. M. Crickmay.—64, Mrs. M. Burton.

At Thetford, 59, Richard Fowell, esq.

At Swaffham, Mrs. G. Lane.

At Bunwell, 50, Mrs. H. Savage.—At Coltishall, 83, Mrs. Bendy.—At Banham, 65, Mrs. R. Murrell.—At Sidestrand, 67, Mrs. M. Blythe.—At Wereham, 67, Mr. T. Nurse.—At North Walsham, 84, Mr. J. Richardson.—At Aylsham, Mr. Blunderfield, of Hickingham.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr. J. Newson, to Miss Cowey, both of Ipswich.—Mr. H. Reynolds, of Bungay, to Miss Osborne, of Earsham.—Mr. R. Scarlett, to Miss E. Mulley, both of Saxmundham, Barrington Purvis.

Mr. A. Southgate, of Needham, to Miss Mayhew, of Long Melford.—Thomas French, esq. of Eye, to Miss S. Lee, of Dickleburgh.

Died.] At Bury, 68, Mr. W. Garwood, deservedly lamented.—78, Mr. T. Manning.—90, William Johnson, esq.—39, Mrs. E. Paul, justly esteemed and regretted.—43, Mr. R. Pawsey.

At Ipswich, 54, Mrs. E. Crabb.

At Woodbridge, 68, Mrs. Loder, highly respected.—Mrs. A. Carr.

At Beccles, 21, Miss H. Cartermole.

At Brandon, 64, Mr. J. Steward.

At Horningsheath, 76, Mrs. Burroughes.—At Cowlinge, 62, Mrs. M. Pond, generally respected.—At Metfield, 54, Mr. J. Woolneugh.—At Wyverstone, Mrs. J. Clark.—Mrs. D. Clark.

ESSEX.

The completion of the Essex and Colchester Infirmary was lately celebrated. This building, erected in a very airy situation on the road to Lexden, consists of several spacious and lofty wards, fitted for the reception of 100 patients.

Married.] Mr. Mason, to Miss E. Dobson; Mr. T. Fenton, to Miss M. A. Shove: all of Colchester.—M. J. Haddock, of Colchester, to Miss J. Sackett, late of Romford.—Mr. H. Wallis, to Miss M. A. Hayward, both of Brentwood.

William Philip Honywood, esq. M.P. of Mark's Hall, to Miss P. Hanbury, of Sloe-farm.—Mr. Clement, of Panfield Priory, to Miss E. Lambert, of Panfield Hall.

Died.] At Southend, 50, Sarah, wife of Mundeford Allen, esq.

At Maldon, 67, Mrs. Pond, deservedly lamented.

At Manningtree, 77, Mr. E. Alston.

At Harwich, Mrs. R. Whiting, jun.

At Bocking, 73, Mrs. E. Savill.

At Earl's Colne, 92, Mr. J. Wing.—At Woodford, 79, Catherine, widow of William Robinson, esq.—At Atbridge, 65, Charles Forster, esq. late of the Contract-office, Navy-office.—At Witham, 77, Mr. W. Sims, much respected.

KENT.

Dover and Maidstone are about to be lighted with gas.

Married.] Mr. D. Lane, to Miss M. Divers; Mr. G. Coleman, to Miss S. A. Young: all of Canterbury.—Mr. G. Buckley, of Canterbury, to Miss S. Reid, of Upper Grafton-street, Fitzroy-square.—At Deal, Capt. Thomas Oliver, R.N., to Miss S. Heard.—Mr. Birch, of Deal, to Mrs. Larne, of Dover.—Mr. H. Leonard, to Miss H. Carter, both of Folkestone.—Mr. J. Gurr, to Miss M. Missing, of Smarden.—Joseph Maynard, esq. of Queenborough, to Miss A. Griffiths, of Sheerness.—Mr. Jell, to Miss Tilley.

Died.] At Canterbury, 49, Mr. W. Baynes.—In King's-street, Mr. W. Luckhurst; Mrs. Luckhurst, his mother.—Miss Carter.

At Chatham, Mr. W. Day, regretted.—Mrs. Bishop.

At Maidstone, 36, Mr. Green.—Mr. Chalmer.

At Margate, in King-street, Mr. Cock.

At Ashford, 77, George Jemmett, esq. deservedly lamented.—59, Mrs. Firminger.

At Boughton-under-Blean, at an advanced age, Mr. F. Elridge.—At Whitstable, Mr. W. Moon. - At Stanford, 83, Mr. J. Hogben, much regretted.—At Westgate Court, Miss S. A. Balderston.—At Wingham, 85, Mr. Elgar.

SUSSEX.

A fire lately broke out at Mr. Taplin's Brewery, at Southwick, in this County, and in the course of a few hours, those extensive premises, with nearly the whole of their valuable contents, were totally destroyed.— The loss is estimated at about 10,000l. and uninsured.

Married.] Mr. Pitt, to Miss Heath, both of Chichester.—Edward Bligh, esq. to Miss S. Eversfields; Mr. T. Martin, to Miss Showbridge: all of Horsham.

Le Chevalier F. M. Le Fer, de la Sandre, to Miss H. Tyner, of Compton.

Died.] At Chichester, James Lorymer, esq. late of the Monmouth and Breem Militia. —In South-street, 80, John Quantock, esq. an alderman, Dep. Lieut. and Magistrate of the county.

At Arundel, 82, Mr. H. Hall.—81, Mrs. Catharine Griffiths, late of Kingston on Thames. —In South-street, 61, Mrs. D. Mack.

At Singleton, 72, Mrs. A. Pratt.—At Littlehampton, Miss F. A. Baker, of Midhurst. —At Itchenor-Park, 67, Mr. T. Gibbs.

HAMPSHIRE.

An Address from a large body of Dissenters, at Portsea, was lately presented to her Majesty, by the Minister, the Rev. Mr. Carter, and a select deputation.

Married.] The Rev. T. L. Shapcott, of Southampton, to Miss Long, of Sutton Veny. —Mr. G. Gale, of Alton, to Miss M. M. Shergold, of Winchester.—Mr. H. Diaper, of Portsmouth, to Miss Hellier, of Landport-terrace.—Lieut. Trisket, R.N, to Miss E. Browning, of Elliott's-place, Gosport. — Mr. J. Hyde, of King's-terrace, Southsea, to Miss R. Triggs, of Portsea.— Henry Rush, esq. of Heckfield, to Dame Elizabeth Dorothea Cope, of Bramshill.— William Webster, esq. of Ashbourn, to Miss L. Port, of Lyndhurst.

Died.] At Southampton, Mr. Fox.—Mrs. R. Coombs.—47, Mrs. S. Clarke. — 29, Mr. H. Tickell.

At Portsmouth, Mr. Keet, sen.—63, Capt. J. Rose. R.N.—Mr. Lester, of the Dock-yard.

At Portsea, in Prince George's-street, 97, Mr. T. Lane.

At Lymington, Mrs. S. Sheppard.

At Ramsey, Stephen Warner, esq. many years town clerk.

At Owlsbury, 70, Mr. J. Bunney.—At Wick, Mr. A. Daw.—At Penton, 77, A. G. Bourdillon, esq.—At Twyford, 23, Miss M. Lavington.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. G. Lowe, of London, to Miss E. M. Coombs, of Chippenham. -Mr. S. Bethell, to Miss Joyce, both of Beckington.

Died.] At Bradford, 82, Mr. J. Primrose.

At Trowbridge, 85, Mr. Moody.

At Cricklade, Mr. S. Bowley.

At Westcott, Mrs. Clark, wife of J. C. esq.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

According to his own account, which appears in the 4th number of his Memoirs, Mr. Hunt has not been well used in Ilchester gaol. He was, it seems, put into a damp dungeon, which, as the weather is hot or cold, had "alternately the atmosphere of an oven and a well." He had for a bed a bag of musty oat-straw on a gaol truck, not fitting to be, he says "the resting-place of a hog." Sir John Ackland, chairman of the quarter-sessions, removed these causes of complaint, and allowed Mr. H.'s friends to see him at all reasonable hours; but since Sir John resigned, Mr. H. has been denied the sight of his friends but at the double grating, where the worst of criminals are allowed to meet their visitors and associates, and all the material parts of the former arrangement were rescinded.

DOCTOR COPPLESTON, Provost of Oriel College, Oxford, has lately presented Mr. Lee (author of *Caleb Quotem, &c.*) with a bust of Gay; modelled from one on the poet's monument in Westminster Abbey, by permission of the Dean and Chapter, and esteemed an admirable likeness. It has been presented as a liberal compliment to Mr. Lee for the zeal he has displayed in editing the recently discovered posthumous MSS. from the pen of that highly celebrated national Fabulist; and which are now published under the title of "Gay's Chair." The Doctor is himself a descendant of the poet's family; his mother's maiden name was Gay.

Married.] Mr. J. Tarry, to Miss Spragg, both of Bath.—Mr. Stone, of Broad-street, Bath, to Miss A. B. Hopkins, of Wayford.— Mr. J. Edwards, of Bath, to Mrs. M. Humphries, of Chippenham.

Mr. Wason, to Miss Foxwell, both of Shepton Mallet.—Benjamin Milward, esq. of Keynsham, to Miss P. Rogers, of Bristol.—Mr. T. Mullings, of Goathurst, to Miss M. Ruscombe, of Lyng. — The Rev. R. Keats, of Wiveliscombe, to Miss M. E. M'Geachy, of Tiverton.

Died.] At Bath, Frances Mary, wife of George James Hamilton, esq.—71, Mr. G. Savage.—In Burlington-street, Mr. B. Meggs.— In Walcot-street, 65, Mr. T. Parfit, much respected. — In Montford-street, Mr. T. Thatcher. — In Grosvenor-place, 93, Mrs. Isabella Henryson, widow of John H. esq. M.D. of Totness.

At Frome, Mr. C. Tibbutt, respected.— 54, Mr. J. Trotman, suddenly.—In Walcot-street, Mrs. Harris.

At Shepton Mallet, Miss M. Dean-street.

At Stapleton, Mr. J. Lane, of Bristol.— At Ansford, 63, Mr. J. Davidge.—At Walcot, Mr. Lewis, respected.—At Widcomb, Mr. W. White.—At Coker Court, William Helyar, esq.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] William Small, esq. of Weymouth, to Miss C. F. Coxwell, of Ablington-house.—Mr. Charles Wyatt, late of Blandford, to Miss Deb. Blanchard, of Bishopstone. J. Toogood Coward, esq. to Miss L. Bulley, of Shaldon.

Died.] At Corfe Castle, 82, Mrs. Dampier.

At Osmington, Mrs. W. Talbot, of Broad Mayne, Bristol.

DEVONSHIRE.

A meeting, very numerous and respectable, was lately held in Plymouth, to consider and determine on the propriety of presenting a petition to the House of Commons, praying "that the Bill of Pains and Penalties, if ever brought down from the House of Lords, might be thrown out, as being highly dangerous to the Constitution." A series of resolutions were passed; and it was determined that a petition, founded on them, should be drawn up and presented.

Married.] Mr. T. Forse, to Miss M. Sparke, both of Exeter.—J. H. White, esq. of Exeter, to Miss S. L. Bragge, of Race Down Lodge.—Mr. J. Voisey, to Miss B. Davy, both of Collumpton.—At Stonehouse, Mr. H. Smith, to Miss C. Nichols.—Mr. J. Burdge, to Miss Saunders, both of Crediton.—At Sidmouth, Lieut. Col. Sloper, to Miss C. A. Barnard, of Combeflory.—Major Algernon Langton, to Miss M. E. Drewe, of Broadhambury.—Mr. T. Arnold, of Millbay, to Miss Westcott of Dock.

Died.] At Exeter, Mr. W. Hern, deservedly respected.

At Plymouth, Vice Admiral Linzee.—Mr. P. Maysey.—In Pond-lane, 75, Mrs. E. Westlake.—In Windmill-street, 69, Mr. R. Hayman.—In William-street, 85, Mrs. A Kempton.—At Barnstaple, 60, William Law, esq.

At Crediton, 44, Mr. J. Melhuish, generally respected.

At Chawley Parsonage, 69, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. James May.—At Plymstock, 67, Rowley Culteel, esq. Vice Admiral of the White.—At Heavitree, Mrs. M. Manley, much esteemed and regretted.

CORNWALL.

An Address was lately forwarded to the Queen from St. Stephen, by Launceston; the following is an extract of her Majesty's answer:—

"In the depths of adversity God has raised me up a host of strength in the affections of the generous people of these realms. I am glad to find, that this noble spirit of generous loyalty is kindling in the remote parts of Cornwall; and that, even in the mines of that county, the name of the much-injured Queen Caroline is repeated with enthusiastic sympathy. I am happy in being the object to which so much of the national affection is directed; not because it ministers any gratification to my pride, but because it seems likely to furnish me with increased opportunities of beneficence."

Married.] At Madron, Mr. Jennings, of Birmingham, to Mrs. Freeman, of Penzance.—Mr. R. Cade, of Helston, to Miss M. May, of St. Ives.

Died.] At Penzance, 66, Mr. P. Symons.

At Liskeard, Mr. J. Sargent.—Mr. J Butler, much respected.

At Padstow, 60, Mr. J. Lodder.

At East Looe, 78, Mrs. Edey, deservedly lamented.

At Trehavern, Mr. J. Mitchell.—At Collon House, Miss M. Lawrence.

At Camelford, 66, William Dinham, esq. senior Alderman.

WALES.

Married.] Mr. Sam. Harmsworth, to Miss. C. Richards, both of Swansea.—Lieut. Col. Sealey, of the E. I. Co.'s Native service, to Miss Byers, of Milford.—John Lewis, esq. to Miss Bowen, both of Narbert.—The Rev. E. Williams, rector of Llangofni, to Miss M. D. Jones, of Llynn, Anglesea.

Died.] At Swansea, 79, Mrs. M. Rowland, of the Island-house, deservedly regretted.—Mrs. S. Bridges, of the Hotwells, much respected.

At Neath, Mr. Morgan, justly esteemed and lamented.

At Cardigan, Mrs. T. Morse.

At Aberystwith, Mrs. John Evans, much repected.

At Milford, 83, Mrs. A. Thomas.

At Beaumaris, 52, Mr. Bedding.

At Wrexham, 60, Mr. E. Randles, organist. He was one of the first performers on the harp in the kingdom. Mr. R. was the lyrist mentioned by Miss Seward, in her poem entitled *Llangollen Vale.* He was pupil of the celebrated Parry, harper to the late Sir W. W. Wynne, who, with his son, performed Handel's choruses in a most masterly style, on two Welsh harps before his late Majesty.

At Mold, Flintshire, Mr. W. Wynne.

At Llwynbedw, Pembrokeshire, Mrs. Jones, widow of Jacob J. esq.

SCOTLAND.

The annual head court of borough at Montrose lately sent a petition to Mr. Hume to be presented to the House of Commons, declaring that they will consider the Bill of Pains and Penalties, if passed into a law, "as forming a precedent subversive of the liberties of every subject of the kingdom, and at variance with the best principles of the British constitution, which recognises no *ex post facto* law."

At a meeting of the Presbytery, held lately at Kirkcudbright, the case of Mr. Gillespie's arrest by Col. Gordon, for praying for the Queen, came on before them, when they agreed, to a man, that the chaplain of the corps had done nothing to merit such treatment; and resolved to lay the case before the next general assembly. Her Majesty has been since regularly prayed for in that quarter.

Married.] James Ritchie, esq. of the 67th regt. to Miss M. Mints, of Edinburgh. Thomas Flower Ellis, B.A. to Miss Susan M'Taggart, of Ardwall.—Capt. James Oman, of Liverpool, to Miss C. Simpson, of Greenock.

Died.] At Glasgow, Lady Crawford Pollock, of Upper Pollock, widow of Sir Hern Crawford, bart. of Jordin Hill.

At Kirkcudbright, 77, Mr. S. M'Knight.

At Killin, Perthshire, the very Rev. William Beaumont Busby, D.D. Dean of Rochester.

At Balgonie Cottage, Fifeshire, Major Douglas, late of the 7th Veteran Battalion.

IRELAND.

If, as is reported, the original MSS. of the Poems of Ossian, were lately discovered in a tomb, we shall be glad to receive details from any respectable correspondent.

Married.] Mr. Bevan, of York-street, to Miss Charlotte Medlicott; Mr. J. Roche, of Nassau-street, to Miss E. M. Crump, of Jervis-street: all of Dublin.

Died.] At Dublin, 77, Lady O'Donel, widow of Sir Neal O'D. bart. - 62, Mr. J. Roberts, of Liverpool.

At Dunleary, Mrs. Goodlad, of Wimpole-street, London.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Paris, 65, Marshal Lefebre, Duke of Dantzic, one of the twelve Marshals, who, under Napoleon, gloriously defended France against the machinations of the European despots, and the adherents of the feudal system.

And on the following day, 86, Marshal Kellermann, Duke of Valmi, one of the earliest heroes of the French revolution, whose name occurs in the Marsellois Hymn of Liberty, and who assisted in foiling the invading army of Prussians, in 1792. Thus, in five years France, besides these two great men, has lost Massena, Junot, and Augereau, who died of age and sickness; and Berthier, whose death is still a mystery, and Ney and Brune, on whose fates the lovers of heroic virtue will ever shed a tear. Soult, Davoust, Bertrand, Mortier, Vandamme, Marmont, Victor, Beauharnois, Bernadotte, Carnot, Grouchy, Dumourier, and Fayette, still survive. Lasnes, Duroc, and Bessieres were killed in battle during the last campaign in Saxony. It will be curious to follow the fate of these men, who have played so conspicuous a part in the events of the times, and who will *hereafter* figure in the Pantheon of History.

The lovers of the sciences have to regret the death of the Baron de Beauvois, member of the Royal Institute. He died at Paris, on the 21st of January, 1820, after a most severe fit of the gout. He was in the 68th year of his age, and the strength of his constitution was generally such as to hold out to his friends the promise of a very lengthened term of years. M. Palissot was one of those useful men, whose memory will alway be united with the recollection of the astonishing progress which Natural History has made during the last century. Conducted by a stormy destiny to St. Domingo, to the United States, and to the Western shores of Africa, M. de Beauvois was not distracted from the study of natural productions of those interesting countries, neither by the political and military events, of which he was an actor or a witness, nor by the dangerous maladies by which he was surrounded. He is the only traveller who has traversed the country of *Oware*, one of the numerous parts of Africa, whose frightful climate has been a barrier against curiosity and examination. Notwithstanding the dangers which multiply round the enquirer, and the labour and exertion which botanical excursions demand, he survived the companions of his researches, and returned from that almost unexplored country, enriched with the fruits of his painful toils. He published the results of his labours in part, under the title of *the Flora of Oware*. Elected many years since a member of the Academy of Sciences, and of the central and royal Society of Agriculture, the learned person whose loss we deplore, had dedicated himself especially to the study of those branches of botany which oppose the greatest difficulties to the enquirer, and whose progress is the least rapid. His *Agrostology* has greatly contributed to turn the studious efforts of our young botanists to the knowledge of grasses; and he was preparing to render a like service to other parts of the vegetable kingdom hitherto little known.

Tammeamea, King of the Sandwich Islands.—Accounts from Petropawlowsk, in Kamtschatka, of the 10th Nov. 1819, received by way of Petersburgh, give the following particulars of the death of Tammeamea, king of the Sandwich Islands, which event took place in the month of March of the same year.

"Before the death of the King, an extraordinary phenomenon took place: within the space of three hours, the water of the ocean rose and fell on the coasts of the Sandwich islands for a space of six feet, with such a regularity and calmness that the ships in the harbour, and the villages situated near the coast, suffered not the least injury. The inhabitants of Owaihi looked upon this as an omen of their Sovereign's approaching death. In the mean time, his Majesty had collected round his death-bed all the chiefs of the islands submitted to his power; and he made them promise religiously to maintain all the useful establishments founded by him, "which we," he said, "owe to the white people that have come to live among us." These he requested to be respected before all others: that their property should be held sacred, and those rights and privileges be preserved to the white visitors, which they had enjoyed during his reign. Hereupon he appointed one of his sons, named Rio-Rio, to be his successor. This youth, of about twenty years old has been brought up in the European manner, and is said to speak English tolerably well. According to the custom of the country, Tammeamea made all the present chiefs take the oath of allegiance to this newly-appointed sovereign, and recommended him, on account of his youth, to the care of his consort, by which act he made her the temporary and virtual regent of all his possessions. A few hours after this remarkable prince expired. By the law of these islanders, the acknowledged successor is obliged to leave the spot, and even the island, where the sovereign died. But the bold and ambitious young Rio-Rio said to his friends on his departure from Owaihi, "Since my father has thought me worthy to reign, in preference to my brothers, I shall suffer no other power over me: and after the expiration of the time, I declare to you, I shall either return as actual king, or never return alive." The chiefs, who had remained at Owaihi, were engaged in military exercise, and the whole island was filled with warriors, mostly armed in the European style. Even foreign ships in the harbour were obliged to arm themselves. This was the critical situation of these remote islands, when the American ship left them. They are, however, of opinion, that young Rio-Rio, supported by a numerous party, and even by the American ships that are there, will, although not without bloodshed, succeed to the throne. The property found after the death of the King, and which he had acquired in trading with the Europeans, amounted to half a million of Spanish piasters in cash, and the same value in goods, besides several well-fitted merchantmen; an immense fortune for a chief, who, in 1795, during Vancouver's residence near these islands, exchanged, in common with his subjects, bananas and figs, for the English old nails. He then assisted the sailors in filling the water-casks, and fitting the iron hoops to the casks, in which he showed much skill; and this interesting chief died twenty-four years after, a well-informed and powerful prince, master of the whole Sandwich Archipelago.

THE EDITOR TO HIS READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

The Booksellers at Launceston, and at Boston, who enquire for Rules of a MAGAZINE SOCIETY, *are informed, that the only rules, are to limit the reading within the month to three days, and get the members to forward the several numbers from one to another, as they agree among themselves.*

The Plate representing the interior of the HOUSE OF LORDS, *explains itself. It represents the new throne, and also the galleries, recently erected to accommodate the extraordinary attendance of Peers. The space behind the counsel is usually crowded with spectators, but these have been omitted to prevent confusion. The drawing was made during the examination, at the instance of the Editor, to gratify his distant readers; but the artist incautiously sold a sketch to a popular Newspaper, by which the novelty of the design has been in some degree anticipated: though a finished and detailed copper-plate will be more valued than a slight engraving on wood. Some impressions have been highly coloured, and may be had separately, of all booksellers, at Half a Crown; and some extra Numbers of the Magazine have been prepared to meet an extra demand. As a subject of such intense national interest, it deserved to be exhibited in its living forms to posterity, in a periodical miscellany of the time.*

In reference to a statement copied from the newspapers, at page 162 *of our last number, it appears by the recent number of the Edinburgh Review, that the statement referred to the United Kingdom, rather than to England and Wales; for there are* 23611 *schools in England and Wales, and* 4243 *in Scotland, leaving* 9528 *for Ireland; in all* 37,382. *And on the authority of the same Review, it appears that there are* 1,097,119 *children educated in England and Wales,* 225,588 *in Scotland, and, therefore,* 250,000 *in Ireland, making a total of* 1,571,372. *The number of Schools described as using the Interrogative System, is underrated at* 3682, *for we have reason to know that it is used in at least, half as many more; while that of the Church Catechism, seems evidently overrated, at* 22,583. *Correct knowledge on these subjects, would be worth attaining. The labours of Mr. Brougham and Mr. Allen, cannot be too much extolled; but they are not the only labourers in the same vineyard.*

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If any one enquire in regard to the public feelings which guide the Conductor of this Miscellany, he replies, that in *Politics*, he is an immovable friend to the principles of civil liberty, and of a benevolent administration of government; and is of the party of the Tories, the Whigs, and the Radical Reformers, as far as they are friends to the same principles and practices;—that in matters of *Religion*, acting in the spirit of Christianity, he maintains perfect liberty of conscience, and is desirous of living in mutual charity with every sect of Christians;—and that, in *Philosophy*, he prefers the useful to the speculative, constantly rejecting doctrines which have no better foundation than the authority of respected names, and admitting the assumption of no causes which are not equal and analogous to the effects.

.ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of the* ISLANDS *of* TRISTAN DA CUNHA, *in the Southern Atlantic Ocean, lately settled by an Adventurer from America.*

THESE islands, situated about three degrees farther south than the Cape of Good Hope, but thirty degrees farther west, are two in number, and were discovered during the early voyages of the Portuguese to India, who named them after Da Cunha, then Viceroy of that country.—Since that time they have been totally neglected, except in the occasional calls of *sealing-vessels*, in pursuit of the animal from which their name is derived, or when in want of wood and water. Of the smaller island little is known; scarcely any one, it is believed, having ever touched there on account of the difficulties of landing, and there being no harbour. The larger is distinguished by a high hill, somewhat difficult of access, and, therefore, not ascended by any casual voyagers hitherto. It contains, however, abundance of wood and fine water; the soil is, in general, apparently fit for cultivation; the climate moderate considering its southernly situation, the cold being diminished by the sea air; and the shores are frequented by vast numbers of seals, of whose oil and skins a very profitable commerce might be carried on. In the present general wish for emigration, this might present a good opening to adventurers of the maritime class; worse places have been already chosen. The only disadvantage is in its being insular; but this would be in a great measure remedied whenever it was understood that vessels could be well supplied with refreshments; while the produce of the seals would be sure of a certain and increasing market.

A few years ago, however, the island received a settler for the first time, in Mr. Jonathan Lambert, an American, with two or three followers. This person had always been remarked for an eccentric turn; he had been at sea for several years, was fond of solitude, and having, during a whaling voyage, touched here, determined to make it his future residence. For this purpose, immediately on his return to America, he disposed of his little property, took farewell of his friends, and, embarking in a whaling-vessel bound to the southward, was landed here in the beginning of January, 1811. Part of his plan was the breeding of live stock, such as cattle, pigs, goats, and poultry, for the shipping which might call at his settlement. This, however, was in a great measure frustrated by the state of his finances, which would not admit of a large supply of these animals, added to their expences in so long a voyage; and those which he did purchase nearly all died, so that King Jonathan's scheme (for he has been always called by this name at the Cape of Good Hope, and by the seamen who have touched there) in this respect, for the present, failed.

About a month after he had landed, a friend of the writer's being in sight of the islands, and having heard of Lambert's design in Brazil, stood towards the north side of the island, and dispatching a boat on shore, found the chief and two other men hard at work. Their diligence, indeed, though so lately landed, had been remarkable.—About two acres of ground had been cleared, laid out in beds, and sown with various of the vegetable tribe.—Cabbage plants, radishes, Indian corn, potatoes, pumpkins, water and musk-melons, were all above ground, and some in great luxuriance. The soil was deemed remarkably good, being, to the depth of two feet, a fine black mould, over a stratum of red clay, which, of itself appeared unusually rich; and the rapid progress of the seed left no doubt but that, with a little attention, the greatest returns might be expected.

Not more than a dozen yards from this garden, runs a considerable stream of water, which, having its origin in the mountain, takes a serpentine course to the sea, and falling over a precipice about forty feet high, descends upon a bed of shingles or pebbles on the beach. Here, by means of a long hose, to lead the water to a boat in three or four fathoms water, the largest ships might be watered in a day from this natural cascade, which, at a distance, has a very pretty appearance. Fire-wood can also be procured at the same time, in the immediate vicinity, and in almost any quantity.

There are two or three coves or inlets which may be useful to vessels of the smaller class. On the north side, the anchoring ground, according to the latest accounts, is in about 37 deg. 7 min. south, and in longitude 11 deg. 43 min. west of Greenwich. For dropping the anchor without the prominence called the kelp, the best depth is in about twenty fathoms, black sand and oozy bottom, the cascade bearing by compass S. ¾ E. distant nearly three miles. For the purposes of a harbour, this, perhaps, is not so convenient as might be wished; yet it is better than many places more frequented; as for instance, Funchal Road in the island of Madeira, on account of the shore being nearly straight. At Tristan da Cunha, should a storm come on unexpectedly, it will be easily practicable to clear the land on either tack, and thus get out to sea; whereas at Madeira, if the ground or the cables do not hold during a gale of wind, inevitable wreck is the consequence, from the difficulty of beating out.

The cove within the kelp is calculated to receive nearly forty sail of vessels of any size, where they may moor, being open only about five points of the compass, from NE. by N. to NNW. A reef of rocks, however, defends the entrance from any violent swell of the sea; but perhaps it will not be much frequented, as the ground is understood to be in part rocky from having chafed the cables of more than one vessel which put in here. The general depth is from eight to twelve fathoms; the ground in the best places nearly the same as the anchorage without, that is, black sand and oozy matter, which commonly is good holding ground.

The circumference of the larger island is about eighteen miles. The mountain rising in the centre is of a conical form, very remarkable, and in elevation cannot be much less than the peak of Teneriffe, as it has been often seen twenty-five or thirty leagues distant in clear weather, and as yet no one has succeeded in reaching the summit. In general the shores are what seamen term iron-bound, steep, and surrounded with rocks, on which the sea is continually lashing with a violence dangerous to boats, except in the more sheltered spots.

It is on shores of this description that the phoca or seal, so well known for its partiality to rocky and stormy regions, delights to bask. In the months of June, July, and August, they come on shore here in vast numbers, along with what are called sea-lions, sea-horses, and sea-elephants, which are all different species of the same animal, when, if any ship be here, they may be taken in great numbers. From the sea-elephant is obtained a more valuable oil than from the others. The fishing might be pursued, and indeed must be, at that season when the labours of tillage are not requisite; and for the oil it has been proposed, in the place of casks, which are too expensive, to build tanks, in which it may remain till ships arrive to load. Stone for this purpose abounds in the island, and traces of lime-stone, one of its principal wants, have been discovered; or perhaps wood might be advantageously employed for the same purpose, though this would require the labour of a greater number of mechanics than the other.

The extent of land, fit for tillage is, from a pretty accurate examination, about 4000 acres. A considerable part, will, however, cost some little labour to clear, though there are many portions of a different character. Corn, maize, potatoes, and all the principal vegetable tribes of Europe, will flourish; to which may be added, for commercial purposes, cotton, tobacco, hemp, and many other products of temperate regions, besides the vine, and most of the European fruits. The natural herbage and tender shrubs seem sweet and perfectly fit for the support of black cattle, sheep, and goats; for the latter particularly, there is a fine opening; they delight in being unconfined, and having the whole island to themselves would doubtless multiply rapidly, as they have done in other similar places, affording either in the wild or domestic state, a supply of fresh and wholesome food.

Fish likewise abound in all the coves and near the rocks, and are easily taken with the hook and line. The principal species are the bream, mullet, rock-cod, bass, and mackarel tribes, sometimes being of the most beautifully vivid colours, as red, pink, green, yellow, and a mixture of all these. Crawfish are likewise numerous. Another species of food is often eaten by the seamen in a skinning voyage. This is the flesh of the seal, when carefully cleared of the fat, and the ribs being broiled, form no bad imitation of, and substitute for, mutton chops, of which the writer can speak from experience. The large bird, named Albatross, common in southern latitudes, is another resource to the mariner, whose appetite, whetted by living for months together on salt provisions, longs for the luxury of a fresh meal. Great numbers of these frequent Tristan da Cunha, and from a ship are easily caught by means of a hook and line baited and kept floating astern. Some are as large as overgrown turkeys, their wings extending 11 or 12 feet from tip to tip when stretched, and are remarkable for having an additional joint in the wing more than other birds.

Another opening for industry is in the making of kelp from a gigantic *fucus*, which exists among, and covers nearly all the rocks; and by proceeding a step or two further in the arts, might, with the sea-elephant oil already mentioned, be formed into a soap, useful at least, to themselves, if not capable of being exported.

The climate differs little from the temperature of Europe, except in being more stormy during the winter, and rather warmer in the summer; on the whole, however, it is fine, the cold being moderated by its insular situation and the rains not more than usually prevail in similar situations, and tending to the fertility of the ground.

It is with regret, the writer mentions the fate of the adventurous and singular character who formed this settlement. "King Jonathan," it seems, like other potentates of much greater power and territories, could not agree with his subjects, few as they were. It is a remarkable fact, and deserves notice in the history of the perversities of the human mind, that of these three or four men, shut out from all the world in a distant and nearly desolate island, their dissentions at one time had reached to such a pitch that no two exchanged words, but each, shut up in his hut in sullen solitude and silence, disdained to court the converse of his companions. This, however, did not long continue, for poor "King Jonathan" going out one day to fish round a point of land, at some distance from his habitation, is supposed to have been accidentally drowned, as he never returned, and no trace of his fate could be discovered. Shortly before this, he had sent a present of cabbages and other vegetables to Admiral Sir Robert Stopford, at the Cape of Good Hope, by a merchant vessel bound thither, which had called at his island, as a specimen of the produce, which the Admiral received very good humouredly; and the subsequent intelligence of his premature loss caused very general regret at that settlement.

His followers, notwithstanding the fate of their chief, kept their ground, and have since been reinforced by two or three others, who, from a gentleman who has been at the island within the last six months, the writer is informed, seem to live comfortably, by selling the fruits of their industry to shipping, which being now generally aware of the settlement, often call there expressly for the purpose. Their huts, it appears, show both neatness and comfort, being very tolerably furnished. Their boats likewise for fishing, are good, and in this occupation, as if nature had purposely sharpened their faculties according to their necessities, they are infinitely more expert than any of their visitors. The quantity of land under cultivation, is increased from two to about six acres. Every thing, particularly the grain and vegetables, seems luxuriant in the extreme; and the cabbages alone are a curiosity from their size and uncommon delicacy. From having no sufficient funds, however, and no connections to gain a supply of live stock from the Cape or elsewhere, they continue backward in this respect, notwithstanding the contributions of occasional visitors.

On the whole, this is a curious little colony, as well from the mode of its establishment as its situation, which is nearly as far south as any Europeans in Spanish America reside, or, perhaps, farther. And considering the assistance it may be of to our whalers, in whose direct track it lies, as well as in that of vessels bound from Brazil to the Cape, it would be an act of charity of the English government at the latter place, to forward a supply of cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry, by any vessel intending to call there. X.

For the Monthly Magazine.

The ELEMENTS *of* CIVIL LIBERTY, *exhibited in the Plan of a perfect Republic; being an Answer to the Question,* "WHAT IS THE BEST FORM OF GOVERNMENT?"

1. MEN in society surrender natural rights mutually; hence the restraints of law ought to be equal and common to all.

2. The design of all government is to promote the general and equal benefit of every member of the community.

3. The preponderating influence of particular interests being incompatible with the equal benefit of other interests, all governments ought to flow from, and be influenced by, the ascertained will of the whole community.

4. Determinations in regard to what is just and true, in regard to individuals and the nation, are the problems which governments ought to be incessantly employed in solving.

5. In the arrangements of every government, the primary care should be to adopt all such practical means as should secure its measures from error, and enable it to ascertain the truth on every question of policy and practice.

6. As the only test of truth is unanimity of opinion, arising from the same evidence, so all decisions should be unanimous, or be made by the nearest convenient approximations towards unanimity.

7. Votes on public questions should be independent of the fears of the parties, or of the machinations of undue influence, and therefore ought, in all cases, to be given by ballot.

8. Every member of the community should have an influence on the government proportioned to his intelligence, and be called upon to perform no duties but such as accord with his intelligence and habits of life.

9. The selection of the members of the government ought to flow from the universal will; but that will should be regulated by encreased intelligence, as the importance of office advances.

10. That the suffrages of the people may be universal, but, at the same time, regulated by their intelligence: every ten men, of mature age and sound mind, should elect annually, with re-eligibility for five years, one of their number as a local delegate, another as a militia-man, and a third as a constable.

11. Every hundred delegates should assemble in primary meetings within their locality, and elect a magistrate, with re-eligibility for three years, three guardians of the poor, three arbitrators of private disputes, and three representatives to a general district assembly.

12. Three hundred representatives of every hundred local assemblies should meet annually, and elect three of its members to the legislature, a sheriff of the district, and also seven magistrates with re-eligibility for three years, to preside at sessions on criminal trials, and hear appeals against decisions of local arbitrators.

13. The legislature should elect one member in every ten to a senate, with equal power in the enactment of laws and the assessment of taxes.

14. The senate should elect one of every ten to form an executive council, with re-eligibility for three years.

15. The EXECUTIVE COUNCIL would then pass through five elections, ascending from the people; the SENATE through four; the LOWER HOUSE through three; the DISTRICT ASSEMBLIES through two; and the PRIMARY MEETINGS through one; each election being made by a higher degree of intelligence, and its independence secured by the mode of ballot.

16. No practising lawyer, no beneficed or acting clergyman, no commissioned officer in the army or navy, and no permanent placeman should be eligible to a seat in the county assemblies, or to the office of magistrate, arbitrator, or juryman.

17. Juries should be summoned by the sheriff in rotation, in the order of their local residences, from among the tything-men, from at least three districts of the court's jurisdiction.

18. Grand and Special Juries should be taken in similar rotation and manner, from among the representatives of the county or district assemblies.

19. No discretionary punishments should be assigned by the presiding magistrates in courts of criminal judicature, but when the punishment is undefined by the law the jury should assign a maximum and minimum for the guide of the magistrates.

20. The use of the press and the right of publication should be unrestrained; but its abuse may be checked by a Grand Jury, convened for the purpose, and punished by the verdict of a jury composed half from primary assemblies and half from county assemblies.

21. All debtors should be allowed to adjust and conclude their obligations with a majority of two in three, or three in four of their *boná fide* creditors.

22. Every primary district should be provided with an asylum for the sick, and the aged, and incurably diseased poor.

23. Every man whose services are required by the public, should be a volunteer, and be remunerated, at least, in the same degree that he would be in any private employment.

24. In the army, double the required number of corporals and serjeants should be elected by the privates, subject to the selection of the superior officers; the ensigns and lieutenants should be nominated for each company by the primary assemblies; double the number of the captains should be elected from among the lieutenants, and the major by the captains, subject in each case to the selection of the lieut.-colonel and colonel, nominated by the executive council, and the two latter from among double the number of superior officers elected by themselves.

25. The greatest proprietor of land in every district should be obliged, on due application, to build convenient residences for all married men, who give assurance of good conduct; and allot to the same, on average terms of rental, at least as many acres of land as constitute an equal share of all the land in the community.

26. To enable small farmers to cultivate on equal advantages with large ones, every district should be provided with a public stable, and with a repository of machinery calculated to facilitate labour, for general use, at an expence to be equally borne.

27. All children from six to twelve, should receive elementary instruction at public schools free of expence.

28. Every primary district should be provided with a public library, consisting of books voted at the primary meetings; also with an assembly room for winter balls, and with a walk and music, for summer promenades.

29. Every county town should be provided with a theatre, to be held by a qualified company, free of rent and taxes.

30. A Committee of Constitution, consisting of one from each district or county assembly, should be appointed every three years, to examine into the purity and perfectibility of the institutions, and draw up reports on the same, for the guidance of the legislature.

COMMON SENSE.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF COTEMPORARY CRITICISM.—No. X.

Edinburgh Review, No. 67.

THE present number of this popular Journal affords a decisive proof of the advantages of quarterly publications. The very first article bears the general title of "France," and embraces no less than nine different works, calculated, with what the Reviewer intersperses of his own, to exhibit a more full and satisfactory view of the state of that great kingdom, than any other book to which reference can be made.

It is truly consolatory to find, that, after the terrible ordeal through which the French nation has passed, and amidst all the wreck and ruin occasioned by that moral earthquake which shook into pieces the whole ancient frame and system of the government, there can be no longer any question of the benefits which now begin to repay the people for their sufferings. The Reviewer is, we think, justly of opinion that the immediate effect of the revolution has been to induce a republican spirit. This could not be otherwise; society was fused into one common level, and there has not been time yet, since the recasting into the monarchical form, to attach and append to it those merely ornamental things which are like the other common productions of time and art. Besides, the spirit of the present age throughout the world is essentially republican. Institutions and orders are no longer venerated, either on account of their age or their founders, but estimated solely by their utility, and even to kings, priests, and nobles, this is an advantageous amelioration. It places upon them a stronger obligation to become better men than they were under the old system, and whatever it may detract from the vulgar admiration or wonderment which they have enjoyed, it adds, we are convinced, to their stock of individual happiness, by placing them more within the circle of the domestic ties and the natural affections.

Upon the subject of public opinion the reviewer thinks liberally, and we entirely agree with him respecting the influence of the orders of nobility. He remarks that the natural aristocracy of a country cannot be created by laws; for confidence is not a legal privilege, but must be won fairly from the good will of those who have it to grant. "Individuals in affluent circumstances, residing habitually on their estates in the country, and devoting their time without remuneration, to their fellow-citizens, in the municipal and provincial administration on juries, as justices of the peace, supplying the poor with work and the rich with amusement, affording advice and protection to all in inferior condition, liberal in their private transactions with their neighbours, able and willing to defend the rights of the people on all occasions,—those, and those only, are the natural aristocracy of a free country. Such an aristocracy, far from alarming the pride of the people, affords it a continual gratification.

"It is not obnoxious, for it does not govern, continually recruited from the people, by the accession of the great and good, or at least by the skilful and fortunate. This popular aristocracy is indebted for its weight with the crown to its influence with the people, and for that influence to a friendly intercourse with them." These sentiments, we think, are equally wise and well put, and they are the more deserving of attention at home among ourselves, when it is considered how much of late, not only in public transactions, but in the recreation of private society, the aristocracy of this country have been studiously withdrawing themselves from that old and free popularity which was the grace and strength of their ancestors. But to return to the article France: we have perused it with unmingled satisfaction. The sentiments are excellent, the views liberal, and the spirit in which the whole is framed has that temper and moderation which is always desirable in discussions of this nature. The style, also, for the most part, is good; it here and there labours under the defect of a recondite importance, which the author sometimes attaches to particular distinctions; but, upon the whole, it is well entitled to the epithet of a masterly paper.

The second article relates to an important branch of geology, *the Classification of Rocks*, and the subject is treated with that general ability which the Edinburgh Review has always displayed in this science. We need say no more, for in geology this Review, we believe, has always been considered as holding the best principles, and showing a degree of information that has fairly entitled its opinions to respect.

A Plan for a Commutation of Tithes has given occasion for the third article. We perfectly agree with the Reviewer, that without entering on the *vexata questio* of the expediency or the inexpediency of making a public provision for the support of the church, we consider tithes as the very worst means that could have been devised for that purpose. The subject of commutation is confessedly one of no common importance, both as it affects the interests of the establishment and the country; but we despair of ever seeing it accomplished by any deliberate act of the legislature. It seems to us that the system will continue until the establishment is superseded by the dissenters, and then, and not till then, something equivalent to a commutation may take place. The reviewer, however, handles the subject with ability and candour, and when he states, that "to the credit of the church of England, it ought to be mentioned, that the clergy seldom carry their claim for tithes to its full extent;" we think he states what is perfectly correct, for we do not believe that the English people would *now* submit to such an extortionate tithe system, as that which prevails among the other abuses to which the people of Ireland are subjected. "I have seen the cow," says Mr. Wakefield, speaking of that system, "the favourite cow driven away, accompanied by the sighs, the tears, and the imprecations of a whole family, who were paddling after, through wet and dry, to take their last affectionate farewell of this, their only friend and benefactor, at the pound gate. I have heard, with emotion, that I can scarcely describe, deep curses repeated from village to village, as the cavalcade proceeded. I have witnessed the group pass the domain walls of the opulent grazier, whose numerous herds were cropping the most luxuriant pastures, whilst he was secure from any demand for the tithe of their produce, looking with the most unfeeling indifference." The only service that a public writer can do towards the abrogation of this consecrated system of iniquity, is thus to describe its effects in detail.

The Edinburgh Review is certainly renewing its youth: we have here a clever article respecting *Farington's Memoirs of Sir Joshua Reynolds*, not inferior in general ability to the three preceding papers. The critic touches with power and pungency on the different flagrant metaphysical errors of the author, and shows that what is reasonable must be necessarily true or just. His animadversions, leaning towards the Royal Academy, have been long merited. Colleges and courts of all sorts we have ever regarded as the grand asylums of pretension and affectation. But we do think that there never was a congregation of more conceited personages assembled, than at a session of the Royal Academy of London. Hitherto the arts, as ornamental, have made but little progress in this country; they are, as yet, but in their childhood, painting has not got beyond outline, sculpture out of allegory, or architecture above attempts at combination. We want colouring in the first, life in the second, and utility in the third; and, until the attention of our artists in the several branches is directed to the attainment of these essentials, the English school, as it is called, must be considered as inferior to every other that has merited the name of a school. We do not think, however, that the author of the article in the Review, is much acquainted with pictures, and he is certainly not very well versed in the best English, mediocre as they are in respect to the effect of colouring, and that expression which colouring alone can give.

Burckhardt's Travels in Nubia, constitute the text of the fifth article. The author was a young Swiss, employed by the African Association, to make discoveries in Africa, and died in the prosecution of his undertaking. "He was better qualified than any other traveller," says the reviewer, "hitherto employed by the association:" yet he does not appear to have been very well acquainted with human nature, for he accompanied the caravans in a condition little better than that of mendicity, and seems to have been surprized that he was treated with no greater respect than his meanness was calculated to excite. He has not added any thing of consequence to our previous knowledge of Africa. The reviewer does not seem to have heard that the mouth of the Niger has been discovered. We understand, in addition to the information obtained from the spot, a gentleman in Jamaica, fond of geographical studies, by his own researches, and by the examination of negroes, arrived theoretically at the same conclusion. It would seem, that a little antiquarian lore in matters of this sort, is not unprofitable. We have, ourselves, an atlas, published in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in which the Niger is represented discharging itself by several mouths at the bottom of the great south-west bay of Africa.

Like the Edinburgh Reviewer, we have a great veneration for the literary name of Edgeworth. There is more of a certain genteel good sense about the productions of the celebrated Maria, than about the writings of any other female of which we have any knowledge; but the old gentleman was on rather too good terms with himself, and his daughter, in continuing his memoirs, has amiably forgotten that the public were only interested in the work as the biography of a man, and not at all actuated towards him by that filial affection and reverence which is so graceful in a daughter. The book is too long, and, altogether, not so creditable to the general sound sense and taste for propriety which have hitherto characterized the works of this estimable and patriotic family. The reviewer has evidently treated it with more deference on account of the names it bears, than he would have done had it come equally well written from any other pens.

The Ettrick Shepherd's Collection of The Jacobite Relics of Scotland, affords matter for *the seventh article;* the collection itself consists of the songs and legends of the adherents of the House of Stuart, and was formed under the patronage of the Highland Society of London. Mr. Hogg was not perhaps the best editor that might have been found for this purpose, but the publication is very creditable to his talents. It may lack something on the score of taste, but altogether considering it as a leisure compilation, it will rather tend to spread than diminish his general celebrity. It was not to be expected that a work of this nature would be favourably received by the Edinburgh Review, which has almost as violent an antipathy against Jacobite principles as the Quarterly has against Jacobin, and accordingly we find greater stress laid on the defects of Mr. Hogg's work than on its merits. Sir Walter Scott, we have understood, lent his indefatigable hand to the compilation: it will, perhaps, be regretted that he did not undertake the entire business himself. We should add, and we do it with a sentiment of indignation, it appears that the reviewer has a personal dislike to Mr. Hogg, and he employs expressions respecting him which we think, he would not venture to do in conversation. Humour, wit, and satire are fair weapons; but contemptuous language, where it is uncalled for by any moral dereliction, is not only a mark of ill-breeding, but also of a malicious spirit. We would tell this reviewer, with all his airs of wisdom and superiority, that Mr. Hogg has more talent and genius in his little finger than he has in his whole body. In a word the temper of the article is a disgrace to the Edinburgh Review: it would scarcely have done for the Quarterly, had the subject of the work in question been a collection of songs in honour of her persecuted Majesty, and the progress of the French revolution.

The agreeable *Sketch Book, by Geoffrey Crayon, Gent. (alias Washington Irving)* has furnished materials for the eighth article. Undoubtedly it is the most gentlemanly work that has yet reached us from the other side of the Atlantic; but there is another, "a Life in Pensylvania," which we think the production of a superior mind: indeed few works in the English language have of late years appeared written with more terseness and elegance, than the historical memoir alluded to, independent of the general information which it contains. The appearance of the book is, however, ludicrously at variance with its contents. But to return to "the Sketch Book," it is chiefly valuable to the Americans as a work of taste; it must flatter them to see a native production so generally esteemed for the minor intellectual qualities of composition, phraseology and style. In point of merit, Mr. Geoffrey Crayon does not rank above the common scale of ordinary gentlemen, but he has all the good manners, urbanity, and self-possession which the character requires, and more good humour than many gentlemen have the happiness to possess.

We must refer our readers to the Review itself for the ninth article respecting *the Ancient Laws of the Scandinavians.* The critic is of opinion that among that people the pristine simplicity of the jurisprudence of their forefathers long continued pure and unsullied; for although the land was frequently spoiled, yet still it remained free from extraneous dominion, and the laws were transmitted from age to age equally unimpaired by power, and uncontaminated by learning." Feudality never expanded beyond the germ, neither did the imperial law, nor the canon law acquire any preponderating authority among the Scandinavians. Whilst the judges of Upsala pronounced the doom which had been taught by Odin and the Asi, they disregarded the Decretals and the Pandects. The reviewer proceeds to explain how this happened, to describe its effects, and to supply an historical view of the subject. The paper is interesting to the legal student and the general philosopher; even the antiquary may find in it something both amusing and instructive.

The last article is on *the New Plan of Education for England.* We entirely agree with the reviewer as to the importance of this subject and its objects. Considering the progress which knowledge has made throughout the whole extent of the British empire, it appears to us that some such great and beneficent scheme as that of the new plan of education for England, could not fail to be brought into action. This, however, does not detract from the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Brougham, the merit of which none can more sincerely respect than we do, and when we reflect on some of the dogmas occasionally maintained by that eminent character, we want terms sufficiently strong to express our approbation of the wisdom of his concession to the Church of England, in order that he might be able to carry into effect the plan which is now before the country.

Upon the whole we are better pleased with the contents of the present number of the Edinburgh Review, than we have been with many of the preceding numbers. The selection of subjects is more judicious, and the articles are, if not better written, drawn up with more attention to immediate effect.

For the Monthly Magazine.

New and interesting Particulars relative to the RIMA, *or* BREAD FRUIT TREE *(Artocarpus Incisa.) By* M. LEESON, *Officer of Health in the Marine of Rochfort.*

IN its botanical relations, the bread fruit tree is a species of the *Artocarpus* genus of Forster. In the sexual system of Linnæus, it is of the *Monœcia Monandria* tribe, and must not be confounded with a dwarf palm tree, a native of Africa,—which equally bears the name of bread fruit tree. It affords an agreeable sustenance to some tribes north of the Cape. The genus at large comprehends the following species:—1. The bread fruit tree, or jaquier, that forms the object of this notice.—2. The Jaca, or Jaquier of the Indies.—3. The Heterophyllous Jaquier.—4. The shaggy or hairy Jaquier, *(hirsuta)* of Rheede; and, 5. the Jaquier of the Phillippines. The flowers are monoïe, or male and female, on the same tree. To the *Artocarpus incisa*, other names have been given: *Soccus granosus et linosus*, by Rumph; *Radamochia incisa*, by Thunberg; and *Lidiraps Rimma*, by Commerson. Its title of *Arbor panifera*, indicates its nutritive properties. It has also retained the name of Rima, which it bears in the Malay language. The inhabitants of Amboyna call it kullusutan; those of Java and Madura have named it Soccumbidji kaler, and the natives of Otaheite designate it by the word Ooroo. The stock or trunk, which contains a milky juice, rises to the height of more than forty feet. The wood is soft, yellowish, and light. The trunk is upright, the bark greyish, and in cracks or crevices; its cimex, or top part, ample and round, branches numerous and wide-spreading; the lower ones reach out horizontally. The leaves are pointed, petiolated, very large, and deeply tinged, on each side, with a beautiful green. Each leaf about 18 inches long, and from eight to ten broad. The flowers are succeeded by a savoury fruit, the size of a Cantaloup melon, with a rough surface or coating, and a thick skin; the kernel or food is at first white, but yellowish in its advance to maturity. The fruit grows either adhering to the trunk, or on the large branches, seldom on the smaller ones.

As for the country of the Rima, it has been long known in the Moluccas, in the Marian Isles, and in Celebes; but it seems to have been little appreciated in those climates. It is only since the discovery of the Eastern Islands, in the South Sea, that this tree, or rather a variety of it, has risen to celebrity. The bread fruit tree grows abundantly in those islands, and constitutes a principal resource of the people that inhabit them. It has been transplanted by the Europeans into some of their West India possessions, and it appears to thrive as well as on its natal soil.

The fruit is not the only part of this vegetable which is useful. With the *liber*, or second bark, the Otaheitean composes the *pagnon*, or cloth, that envelopes his body; with the trunk he forms his habitation, as also the funeral morai that is to contain his remains. Some parts of it are used in the construction of his pirogue, or war canoe. The leaves serve for table linen and utensils; over them, he lays his broiled pork and other food, prepared by the branches set on fire. Lastly, from a thick juice, which oozes from the bark when cut into, he makes a sort of glue, that helps certain substances to take very brilliant colours.

Captain Wallis has explained the manner in which the natives of Otaheite and Owarree dress the bread fruit for eating. First, they broil it, placing it in a hole in the earth, containing stones that have been well heated.—Over these, the fruit of the Rima is laid, and the orifice of the cavity is covered with another stone, to prevent the heat from escaping too rapidly. This operation of cooking does not take up much time; there is, generally, as a culinary adjunct to it, a sour fruit, not good in itself, but giving an agreeable flavour to the proper relish of the bread fruit.

The inhabitants, in their fisheries, or at low water, get a multitude of shell fish, which, with the broiled flesh of their hogs, that are common in those islands, make excellent meals, but always served up with the bread of the Rima.

This fruit can only be gathered fresh through eight months of the year; and it requires a certain economical process to keep it in the months of September, October, November, and December.—Each islander prepares a particular instrument of wood, worked with the valve of some mollusca shells, and all the fruit that he can gather, he transforms into a tartish paste, called there, mahie. The paste undergoes a kind of fermentation, which makes it fit to keep a long time, or till the next gathering. Another precaution consists in the cultivation of the tree, on their hills, where the fruit will hold out when the trees of the plains are exhausted. Such as have been improvident must content themselves with cocoas, which are but rare, or with any sour and disagreeable fruits that they can find.

In its wild state this fruit, covered with a thick pulp, contains oblong grains, somewhat pointed at the two ends, of the size of a common olive. By culture a thick pulp is produced, very white, mealy before ripe, gelatinous and yellowish at maturity; the taste like that of wheat bread, mixed with the artichoke.

Like some other fruits, this has passed from the table of the servants to that of the master; though, at first, intended for the negro slaves, it is occasionally boiled, and preferred to the decoctions of maize, or manioc. It also leaves a sediment well adapted to the making of very palatable pastry.

It would be a practicable measure to dry the bread fruit, cutting it into thin slices, at a slow fire, so as to extract the mucous sugar that it contains. It might then, with the help of hot water, become serviceable to seamen.

Some ancient travellers report that, in their times, the bread fruit tree was a source of subsistence to nations inhabiting the south of Asia. Encomiums have been lavished on it by Dampier, Anson, Wallis, Carteret, Cook, Solander, and others, and more especially within the last 50 years.

Captain Cook's account of it is as follows: "The bread fruit grows on a tree about the size of a small oak; its leaves, of an oval figure, are frequently a foot and a half in length; they are deeply indented, like those of the fig-tree, which they resemble in the consistence, colour, and white milky juice which they emit, when broken into. The fruit is nearly the size and shape of a child's head; the surface is composed of a sort of net-work, covered with a light skin, and there is a core, the size of the handle of a small knife.

"The eatable substance is between the skin and the core; it is as white as snow, and has a consistence somewhat firmer than new bread. Before eating, it is divided into three or four parts, and broiled. The taste, though insipid, gives a relish like that of a crum of wheat bread, mixed with Jerusalem artichoke."

From the voyage, &c. of Durand, to Senegal, there seems to be another species of this plant in Western Africa: the following are his words: "In the countries about Sierra Leone, there is a bread fruit tree which, at a distance, might be taken for an old apple tree. It grows abundantly in low and sandy districts. The fruit is about the size of a common apple; when fresh, the food is very nourishing, and tastes like gingerbread, but when too old it becomes insipid."

The French, as well as the English, have made voyages to fetch away the plant. Captain Bligh was twice dispatched, by the latter, on this mission. Though deserted by the greater part of his crew, he landed in the Bay of Coupang, after traversing seas of an immense extent, with a few faithful companions, in a slight canoe. There Nelson, the botanist, died, who had the care of the bread fruit plants, and soon after, Riedlé, the head gardener in an expedition to the Austral regions, was interred in a corner of the same land.

The voyager Sonnerat, who was a commissary in the French marine, brought away some plants of the Jaquier from the Isle of Luçon, to the Isle of France. The Intendant Poivre carefully superintended their culture, and the plantations prospered. Another variety was introduced by M. Labillardière, into the Isle of France, and it bore fruit, for the first time, in 1800. Transported thence into the West Indies, it was speedily naturalized; but the soil of Cayenne has been uncommonly favourable to its growth and multiplication. The tree thrives also, with due culture, in Jamaica.

If its diffusion were once become general, it is highly probable that the ripe fruit might afford a paste that would be an excellent anti-scorbutic, and prove a substitute for the krout used by seamen. The seeds of the plant may be parched or boiled, like chesnuts; and the taste, though not palatable to Europeans in general, is acceptable to the natives of the Molucca islands, and the Celebes.

The seaman will find the succulent food of the Rima to eat more delicious, if he drink with it the emulsive beverage contained in the ligneous coating of the cocoa. But some attentions are requisite in the use; the properties of the fruit are naturally laxative, and if it is eaten too ripe, the rima may occasion dysenteries, a malady that frequently proves fatal in hot countries.

In the islands of the Pacific, each individual plants about a dozen of these trees for posterity, and this number suffices to prevent a sensible decrease in their growth.

Like the sugar cane and banana tree, which, from culture, have lost the faculty of re-production in their seeds, the bread fruit tree may easily be multiplied by sprigs or slips taken from the root. In Europe, it will only grow in hot-houses; but hopes are indulged, that it may be naturalized in Italy, Sicily, and even in the south of France, and the more so as the buds of the young branches are fortified by a kind of scaley covering.

For the Monthly Magazine.

COTEMPORARY AUTHORS.—

No. 9.

WORDSWORTH, *and the* LAKE SCHOOL *of* POETS.

THESE are men of original, but misdirected minds, whose reputation for novelty and eccentricity of character is now upon the wane, and

> " Their May of life
> Fallen into the sear and yellow leaf,"

so that we feel ourselves under an obligation of freshening and furbishing up their names, and reminding the literary public, that these advocates for " legitimate power," and things as they are, were once young and idle enthusiasts like ourselves, and as *little* dreaming of becoming poet laureats, lecturers, and tax-gatherers to men in power. But we are in perfect good humour with them about this. So far from charging them with any deliberate act of apostacy, we merely impute it (as they themselves admit, in declining the honour, but not the emoluments, of being sold) to a lamentable want of judgment, and some deficiency in the intellectual vision, which deceived them, either in the formation, or abandonment of principles which they have repeatedly advocated and deserted. In this sense we have made use of the expression of " men of misdirected minds," whose errors we are inclined to deplore, rather than to tax them with any turpitude and fawning servility at the foot of power — sins of a deeper dye. We are further confirmed in this belief, by an individual knowledge of their moral and domestic feelings. As husbands, as fathers, and as friends—in the various duties and charities of private life, we believe them to be characters without a stain: but this will never, of itself, protect men from undergoing a public ordeal. We take an equal right, and we have equal pleasure, in eulogising their individual virtues, as authors, in a *reciprocal admiration* of one another's genius and talents. We are as happy to do this, as Mr. Coleridge himself, when he sums up the character of his friend Southey, in the following words: " I know few men who so well deserve the character which an ancient attributes to *Marcus Cato*, namely, that he was likest virtue, in as much as he seemed to act right, not in obedience to any law or outward motive, but by the necessity of a happy nature, which could not act otherwise."

Without insisting on this comparison of our *gifted* laureat with the incorruptible virtue of Marcus Cato, we must observe, that the preceding remarks are intended to remove a load of public infamy from the heads of the authors under discussion, and we think we are in no slight degree intitled to their approbation and to their gratitude, in thus holding them forth to their country, as well-meaning and honest creatures, though deficient in soundness of mind, and correct judgment. An upright, and good-hearted man, will always feel desirous to have his truth and honesty approved, though at the expence of his understanding; and it is only the wretch in soul, who dares to present an intellectual *front of brass*, and laughs behind the shield of tyranny and power, at his own apostate and malignant heart. No: faulty as we are taught to believe these men to be, we cannot lay our hand upon our bosom, and attribute such consummate baseness to the human mind—we cannot suppose that the high-souled and well-principled characters whom, *yesterday*, we admired, and conversed with in the fulness of heart and friendship, are, to-morrow, like the apostate angels, cast into their own proper hell of infamy and despair, for a dereliction of *principle* and duty, and for the sake of a little more *independence*, and selfish power. We know that

> " Aspiring to be Gods if Angels fell,
> Aspiring to be angels, men rebel;"

which, of course, means aspiring to become angels, or men *of power*, rather than of angelic goodness. Though we are well acquainted with the alluring nature of this many-headed monster, Power, we repeat, in favour of our authors,

thors, and of human decency and consistency, that we do not suppose them to have been wilfully capable of sacrificing their good name, to the shadow of a little brief authority, dirty love of lucre, and *smiles* of the great. It must be their understandings, and not their hearts, that are implicated in all this; though we are aware of the arguments of some, who are not so charitably inclined as ourselves, to put the best construction upon similar points. On supporting our exculpatory theory with a friend, who betrayed some doubts, but professed himself desirous of seeing them brought off with a verdict of *innocent*, "I grant you," he replied, "that the change of principles affords no proof of apostacy *in itself*, though it be an imputation upon their good sense, and the exercise of a sound discretion; but, when I reflect again, that this change goes hand-in-hand with power and riches, and that *here*, are the former opinions, with the right and freedom of advancing them, laid down for ever—and that *there* is the price of the purchase made—the money exhibited in one hand, and the slave's new directions (I profane not the name of principle) in the other—then, I say, can this man stand free; or, has he not, in the lawyer's phrase, been receiving a *quid pro quo?*" To this we replied, "that supposing a conscientious change of sentiments to have first taken place, would it not be probable, in the natural course of events, that the first-rate abilities and qualifications of such men, would occupy eminent stations in political, as well as literary, institutions—and that some of these might be offices of considerable emolument, though not for this reason preferred." Our friend only answered us with an incredulous smile, as much as to say that we knew better—while we concluded, as we set out, that there were not sufficient grounds to convict them of apostacy; and that the fairest way was to refer them to Heaven, and to their own consciences. Suspicions, he contended, were strong; and he proceeded to mention, as an instance, that he was on intimate terms with a friend and fellow-student of our author's, who exactly agreed with them in their *former* political and literary tenets, but who, having been born independent, and always placed above want, had adhered to his opinions, and could afford to keep a conscience. We merely returned, as suspicions were no proofs, we were bound to put the best construction on the case; and, with his leave, begged to refer this portion of our subject to some future biographer, or casuist, more skilful in the solution of motives than ourselves.

Having thus offered some observations to justify the characters under consideration, without which we should have considered them too foul and despicable to handle; and having proved our willingness to treat them with candour and impartiality, we shall enter upon a more particular examination and analysis of their respective genius and atchievements in the field of literature and poetic fame. We, of course, commence with the patriarch of his race, the father and founder of the New School—the singular, simple-minded, and philosophic Wordsworth. He is a revolutionist and innovator, in the true sense of the word—he is, in fact, the prophet who caught the mantle of the expiring spirit of jacobinism, of which he is now the deadly foe; and transfused a portion of its influence into the breasts of his scholars, who, at first, industriously promoted its growth, and then began to root it out of the hearts in which they had sown it, though at the expence of life itself. They became the advocates of war, and of bloody acts in the time of peace. But we check ourselves, and stand corrected! We were about to describe a revolution in song, rather than in the destiny of nations: but these gentlemen have so far identified themselves with the cause of politics and public events, that we really feel some difficulty in separating the heterogeneous materials of which they are composed. In point of literary acquirements, then, Mr. W. is a man of power, but possesses not the soul of harmony and greatness which constitute a true poet. His power is unwieldy withal—and when he rhymes, it is like that of an elephant, whom his keeper has taught to dance, in spite of nature and the reason of things. Why does he not entitle his excursions disquisitions, and his irregular poems philosophic treatises, and occasional thoughts or essays, upon a variety of subjects? If we only subtract the recurring rhymes, we shall find his poetry to consist of excellent prose—with many fine thoughts, good reflections, judicious reasoning, and pathetic descriptions of nature, and of man. But where is the enthusiasm and fire of a poetic spirit—the audacity of genius, and the beauty and glow of soul which await the command of the sons of song? There is an eternal monotony in his style and versification.—His poetic scale is confined to a few jarring notes. He has none of the variety of powers in Byron, nor the lyric strength and beauty of Campbell, nor the picturesque life of Scott, nor the elegance and sweetness of Moore—but he is a dull and prosing philosopher, who tags together precepts and reflections, like the Golden Rules of Pythagoras, in verse; and we read them because they are strange and new, and like nothing else in nature or in books. He composes, in this simple and prosaic method, for the best reason in the world—in truth, he cannot write in any other. Whenever he incroaches upon the real language of poetry, he produces sad stuff. His wings are no sooner spread than, like a tame goose, he comes bump to the ground. Yet, like all other young authors, he *began* to write in the language of nature and common sense, though in this he did not succeed. "It may be exemplified," as his friend Coleridge observes, "together with the harsh and obscure construction, in which he more often offended," in the following lines, taken from his earliest productions, "The Evening Walk, and the Descriptive Sketches," in which pathos and simplicity strongly vie with each other for the victory—to wit,

"Mid stormy vapours ever driving by,
Where ospreys, cormorants, and herons cry,
Where hardly given the hopeless waste to cheer,
Denied the bread of life, the foodful ear,
Dwindles the pear on Autumn's latest spray,
And apple sickens pale in Summer's ray;
Ev'n here Content has fix'd her smiling reign
With Independence, child of high disdain."

We should be at a loss to recognize this for the poetry of Mr. W. in his maturer days—there is nothing of the character nor the manner. It bears the common stamp of poetic expression, and it is not of the best; but it is curious, inasmuch as it is the natural style of Mr. W. before he discovered that he should not stand high among his contemporaries, if he measured himself by the same standard and rules of writing as they. What must he, therefore, do, to render himself notorious and disrespected; as a gentleman, in pursuit of fame once declared it his intention to become as soon as possible? He *simply* contended, that as real poetry, and a poetic language were not consonant to *his* genius, they must be radically wrong; and he immediately cried out for a reformation in our poetic diction, declaring, that though truth of passion, and dramatic propriety, might excuse the use of figures and metaphors in our elder poets, when stript of their justifying reasons, and converted into mere artifices of connection or ornament, they constituted the characteristic falsity in the style of the moderns. Full of this ingenious theory, he applied himself, like Swift, to the study of polite conversation, in the vulgar; and soon informed us, in his preface to the "Lyrical Ballads," that rustic life (particularly low and rustic life) was especially favourable to the formation of a more natural and human diction. On the strength of this, and on this foundation only, he forthwith proceeded "to build the lofty rhyme"—and, for a period of twenty years, has systematically persevered, in spite of admonition and criticism, to employ clowns, waggoners, and shepherds, in the erection of his rustic monument:

Exegi monumentum ære perennius—

and we wish that he would now sit down and enjoy his fame, without running any further risk of destroying its foundation, by adding to the weight of the superstructure. As a specimen of Mr. Coleridge's criticism upon his friend, and of his own elaborate style, we shall quote a passage ftom his "Biographia."

"During the last year of my residence at Cambridge, I became acquainted with Mr. Wordsworth's first publication, entitled, "Descriptive Sketches," and seldom, if ever, was the emergence of an original poetic genius, above the literary horizon, more evidently announced. In the form, style, and manner of the whole poem, and in the structure of the particular lines and periods, there is *an harshness* and *acerbity*, connected and combined with words aud images *all a-glow*, which might recall those products of the vegetable world, where gorgeous blossoms rise out of the hard and thorny rind and shell, within which the rich fruit was *elaborating*. The language was not only peculiar and strong, but, at times, *knotty* and *contorted*, as by its own impatient strength; while the novelty and struggling crowd of images, acting in conjunction with the *difficulties* of the style, demanded always a greater closeness of attention than poetry, (at all events descriptive poetry) has a right to claim. It not *seldom*, therefore, justified the complaint of obscurity." These harsh and knotty opinions of Mr. C. on his friend, are pretty conclusive of the justness of our preceding observations.

If such are the sentiments of his admirers, he must not be surprised, that those who cannot enter into the meaning and spirit of his new poetic faith, are still harder of belief. If any thing further were required to set the matter at rest, as to the absurdity and childishness of the scheme, we have only to apply once more to Mr. C., who expressly states—" A friend, whose *talents* I hold in the highest respect, but whose *judgment* and strong sound sense I have had almost continued occasion to *revere*, making the *usual* complaints to me concerning both the style and subjects of Mr. Wordsworth's minor poems, I admitted, that there were some few of the tales and incidents, in which I could not *myself find a sufficient cause for their having been recorded in metre*." Now, if any thing more bitter and insulting to the character and genius of a poet, could possibly be advanced, we should be glad to know what it is? To inform a man that he writes such sad stuff, that it is not fit to be put even into rhyme, is, to say the least of it, a little hard and unfeeling—and what the partiality of friendship might well conceal. Though we certainly do not entertain so high an opinion of Mr. W.'s poetry as some, we cannot go so far as Mr. C. in his last accusation of him. His poetry is, undoubtedly, prosaic, but it is not quite prose, as Mr. C. would have us to believe. In this sweeping severity of criticism, and its effects upon his poor friend, we might apply to Mr. C. his translation of the epithet of Mendelsohn upon Kant, viz. " the all-be-crushing, or, rather, the all-to-nothing-be-crushing Coleridge"—for we should have thought Mr. W. could hardly have survived such a knock-down argument on his reputation, from the friend who had taken up the critical cudgels in his defence. *We* have never denied that Mr. W. is a man of superior powers of mind, and something of a poet, and that many of his pieces *are* worthy of being recorded in metre, whatever his friends may think to the contrary—and we shall quote in support of this opinion, a portion of the poem, called the " Thorn," on which Mr. C. makes an elaborate critique. It will be found to run thus:

" Why, rack your brain—tis all in vain,
  I'll tell you every thing I know;
But to the thorn and to the pond,
Which is a little way beyond,
  I wish that you would go:
Perhaps when you are at the place,
You something of her tale may trace.

I'll give you the best help I can,
  Before you up the mountain go;
Up to the dreary mountain top,
  I'll tell you all I know.

'Tis now some two and twenty years,
  Since she (her name is Martha Ray)
Gave, with a maiden's true good-will,
Her company to Stephen Hill;
  And she was blithe and gay,
And she was happy, happy still,
Whene'er she thought of Stephen Hill.

And they had fixed the wedding day,
  The morning that must wed *them both*;
But Stephen, to another maid,
  Had sworn another oath;
And with this other maid to church,
  Unthinking Stephen went—
Poor Martha, on that woeful day
A pang of pitiless dismay
  Into her soul was sent:
A fire was kindled in her breast,
Which might not burn itself to rest."

* * * * * *

But we think this will be sufficient to disprove Mr. C.'s assertion, that he cannot see why Mr. W. should put some of his poems into metre.—And in a future paper we will consider the causes which gave birth to the " New School," and the share which our authors took in its establishment.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine

SIR,

I FIND myself called upon to explain my last address to you, on punctuation, although my intention was to avoid saying any more on that subject, as being one of too great an extent, and requiring the establishment of too many preliminaries, amid the universal prevalence of the errors, absurdities, and false principles of prosody, disseminated by Murray's, and nearly all other grammars and writings, on that subject, that have preceded and followed it, to be satisfactorily treated within the limits of a communication to a Monthly Miscellany.

In the first place I submit, that my remarks will not bear the interpretation put upon them by Mr. Wright, in his reply, inserted in your Number for August, page 33, and that it was the rules only, and those who follow them, if any such there be, and by no means your correspondent, that I intended to hold up to ridicule.

Mr. Wright says, "if Mr. G. asserts that *points* are not necessary in composition and reading, this I deny."—Why should he make such a supposition as this? What I said was, that the just expression of the points, in reading written language, did "not depend upon the observance of *rests* at all;" giving to the word *rest* the same signification that it has in music; and meaning that it is not always necessary, where a point occurs, to express that point by a pause in speech, or *cessation of vocal utterance*, which is implied in the direction to "stop whilst we count one, two, three, &c." This assertion I was justified in making, by the fact which I had in view when I made it, that we frequently, and with a marked increase of force and impressiveness, make *no rest* at all where a point is written, and properly written, whether comma, semicolon, colon, or period; but, in lieu thereof, dwell upon the last word of the clause, preceding the point, till the instant arrives when the vocal organs must turn to the first word of the next clause. I shall illustrate this presently. But suppose that, instead of thus dwelling on the last word preceding the point, we make a rest or stop; then the length of that rest will depend, not only on the nature of the words preceding the stop, but also upon the nature and arrangement of those that follow it. This is an assertion that will probably startle your correspondent; I shall, therefore, endeavour to illustrate it, by an experiment or example.

Let the following sentences be recited in any smooth and flowing style of delivery, either slow or rapid, such as would be given to them in natural discourse. Then the times occupied by the recital of the whole of each example respectively will be found to be precisely equal; and so will those taken up by the delivery of the middle of each example, from the commencement of the last emphatic syllable of the first clause to that of the first emphatic syllable after the point; although in the second example, there be an additional word introduced into that space; and although, in the third, there be three additional syllables, in the same space; and, in the fourth, there is an extra word besides three extra syllables; whilst, in the fifth, the whole space is occupied by a single word of one syllable.

1. Helen is grave and | dull. E|liza is sprightly and gay.
2. Helen is grave & | dull. Miss E|liza is sprightly and gay.
3. Helen is grave & | melancholy. E|liza is sprightly and gay.
4. Helen is grave & | melancholy. Miss E|liza is sprightly & gay.
5. Helen is grave and | dull. | Phebe is sprightly and gay.

If the first, second, and fifth of these examples be read, in the manner alluded to in the former part of the present communication, the voice will dwell on the l, of the word dull, till the commencement of the following word, and no *rest* will be made; but, if they are read in a less impressive manner, a rest or pause takes place between the words dull and Eliza, in the first example; which rest is abridged, in the second, by the time necessary for pronouncing the word Miss, and is extended, in the fifth, by changiug Eliza for Phœbe, and thereby getting rid of all intervening unemphatic words and syllables. In the third and fourth examples, the word melancholy does not admit of being read by dwelling upon any part of it to fill up a rest.

Whether the point used in the middle of each of the above examples be a period, as I have written it, or whether it be a colon or a semicolon, is, in most cases, a matter of indifference; the foregoing remarks are equally applicable: and no one will make any difference in the recital whether it be one or another of those points.

A great deal more might be here said, and other examples might be easily given, to shew that the mere changing the place of a word will contract or extend the duration of a pause; but I trust that the above will be found sufficient; and am afraid of trespassing on the patience of your readers, and of excluding more valuable matter.

What now becomes of stopping to count one, two, three; and of the position that "the proportion between the pauses should be ever invariable?"* How can that proportion remain unchanged when one of the points may, frequently, be used for the other, without any change in the sense or in the manner of reading the sentence? How can that proportion, whether of one, two, three, four, or of one, two, four, eight, be invariable, when any one of the four points is liable to be increased or diminished, in one and the same style of delivery, by the introduction or substitution of other words, or by a mere change in their position? To pronounce the word "miss," in the second example, must take as much time as to "count one;"—and three "melancholy" syllables, with a "miss," in the fourth, must considerably diminish the time allotted to a semicolon or period; and yet, we are told, that there is the "same proportion between all the stops!" This is told, too, with as much authority and confidence as if it were really true, and capable of experimental proof, or of mathematical demonstration, instead of being a mere fanciful theory unsupported by any reality whatever.

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* Murray's Grammar.

Your correspondent will still say that I do not "come to the point," that I give no rules for the observance of pauses in reading, I am not at present building up; I am pulling down. I hope on some future occasion to enter more fully into the subject. But to return to the remainder of Mr. W.'s reply.

Mr. Wright says, that I "ought not to have assumed that he was a novice that would stop mechanically and tell one, two, three, &c. as regularly as the clock moves." I did not make that assumption, for I would not do him the injustice to suppose that he observed either his own rule or Mr. Murray's; but I certainly had a right to make it; for what is a rule worth if it is not to be observed?

I said in my last, speaking of my definition of rhyme, that a different one might perhaps have been given, "if the true principles of prosody were *generally* known." Mr. Wright thinks I meant to say *fully* instead of *generally* known, and asks "what had the general knowledge of the subject to do with his definition?" To this I answer that the true principles of prosody not being "generally known," too many previous definitions would have been required, if I had given the other definition of rhyme which was then passing in my mind; and that, therefore, I did *not* mean to say *fully* known.

With respect to using *versum* for *versus*, it was, like Mr. Wright's your's for yours, in his reply, a slip of the pen or an error of the press; I know not which. But why should it be singular in me to use the word line, in my definition, instead of verse, when my object was to be as clear as possible? I have now here said that verse was the preferable word. I merely observed that it was a trifling objection to Murray's grammar that it was there used for line, as its original signification was probably the same.

I am happy to find that I have no objection to answer against my definition of rhyme; and shall be glad to see Mr. Wright's promised observations on that subject. W. GREEN.

Hans Town, 14 *Sept*. 1820.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN addition to the endeavours of the *Academy at Dijon*, to abolish duelling, mentioned in your Miscellany, 1st April, I am happy to find exertions are making elsewhere for the same laudable purpose, It will appear by the following extract from the *London Chronicle*, (Wednesday, March 29, 1820,) that *legislative* measures are taking, which if carried into execution will probably stop this mode of committing murder in places subject to the law. "A bill has passed its third reading in the legislature of Alabama, to take effect from the 1st day of March next, which subjects the party engaged in a duel, to three months imprisonment and a fine of 2000 dollars, one half to go to the public treasury, the other half to the informer. The offender to give security for his good behaviour for two years, and to be disqualified from holding any office in the state, and for being a member of either house of the general assembly. The bill requires every officer of state to take an oath that he has not since the passing of this act, violated its provisions, and that he will not during his continuance therein."

The requiring an oath from the officers of state, will perhaps, be of no use: if the other clauses are strictly attended to they appear sufficient.

April, 1820. A. O. O.

ERRATUM.—In page 300, for "I agree as to the modes, &c." read, "I mean, as to the modes, &c."

For the Monthly Magazine.

Interesting ACCOUNTS *respecting* PITCAIRN'S ISLAND.

THE first of the subjoined accounts is a letter from Captain Henderson, of the ship Hercules, addressed to the editor of the Calcutta Journal, dated 15th July, 1819.

The second is the narrative of a Taheitan woman, transmitted to a gentleman

man of Sydney (New South Wales) from the Society Islands, and published in the Sydney Gazette of 17th July, 1819.

I. CAPT. HENDERSON'S NARRATIVE.

In looking over Capt. Bligh's narrative of his voyage in the boat, I observe he says: "The secrecy of this mutiny is beyond all conception. Thirteen of the party who were with me had always lived among the people; yet neither they, nor the messmates of Christian, Steward, Haywood, and Young, had ever observed any circumstance to give them suspicion of what was going on."

The conversation that I had with old Adams, while on shore at Pitcairn's Island, will set this at rest: but I shall give you the history of my intercourse with these islanders as it occurred.

We made Pitcairn's Island on the morning of the 18th of January, 1819, and I make it to lie in lat. 25° 58′ south, long. 130° 23′ west, nearly the same as Sir Thomas Staines. On getting within two or three miles of the shore, we observed a boat coming off, which was very small, being one given to them by an American that had touched at the island about eighteen months before. On approaching us the first thing they asked was whether the ship was a man of war or a merchantman, American or English? On being answered that she was a trading ship under British colours from India, they came on board, nine in number, all young men.

After breakfast I went on shore, at 7 A.M., and was received on the rocks by old Mr. Adams, and all the other inhabitants of the island; but not before the islanders that were in the boat with me had given a shout or cry peculiar to themselves, to signify my being a friend. I delivered to Adams the box of books from the Missionary Society in London, and a letter from Adams's brother, who is still living at Wapping in London. I read this letter to him, giving him a description of his family, mentioning the death of one sister, and prosperity of another. This affected him much, and he often repeated that he never expected to see this day, or indeed one of his countrymen more.

I then ascended the rocks, and was led through groves of bread-fruit, cocoa-nut, plantain, and what they called the *tea-tree*, till we reached their village, forming an oblong square. Their dwellings are all of wood, and very ingeniously contrived, so as to be shifted at pleasure, and were uncommonly clean. They had also built one or two houses with second stories since the frigates were there.

The following particulars were related to me by Adams, respecting the mutiny of the Bounty; and I believe it to be correct, as old Adams said several times to me, "You shall hear nothing from me but the truth."

A few days after leaving Otaheite, while still to windward of the Friendly Islands, Christian and Capt. Bligh had a quarrel before Capt. B. went to bed. When Christian came on deck in the middle watch, he called one of the quarter-masters named Quintal, aft, and said he wanted to leave the ship, as the conduct of the captain was insupportable, and wished Quintal to assist in making a raft of the spare spars, as he was determined to leave the ship, and did not wish to distress the crew or thwart the voyage by taking any body away with him. Quintal remonstrated, and said if he went all would go, and proposed to seize the captain and turn him off in the long boat; which was agreed to by the whole watch then on deck, and put into execution immediately.

Adams was in his hammock at this time, and he belonged to the watch below, which was called up one by one, told what had taken place, and asked whether they would go or stay, leaving it entirely to themselves, no force being used to any one but Capt. Bligh.

They went to one of the islands, Tubi, to make a settlement, but could not agree with the natives. The majority were then disposed to steer for Otaheite, and there they went, taking with them two of the natives who would not leave them.

When they arrived at Otaheite, the stores, sails, and all other moveable articles, were shared out among the crew. The Bounty fell to the lot of Christian and eight others, who after taking on board live stock, women, the two natives of Tubi, and two of Otaheite, left the island in the night, Christian not acquainting any person where he was going, until out of sight of the island. He then communicated his intention to his ship-mates, who approved of his determination, and then steered for Pitcairn's Island, where they landed all the useful articles from the Bounty, and set her on fire off the north-east end of the island, to prevent being discovered; but she drove on shore before she was entirely consumed, though there is not a vestige of her now to be seen. They carried their precautions so far, as even to destroy all the dogs, for fear the barking of these animals might at any future time betray them.

About four years after they landed on the island, one of their wives died, which was Williams's. The rest agreed to give him one of the black females, or natives of Otaheite, as a wife, to supply the place of his former one; and this caused the first disturbance on the island, and the consequent death of Christian and four others, viz. Brown, Martin, John Mills, and John Williams, as also two of the Otaheitans. Christian was the first, who was shot while at work in his yam plantation.

The next disturbance took place about three years afterwards, and arose from one of the remaining Otaheitans refusing to work: but he was killed before he could do much mischief, except his wounding old Adams in the right shoulder. He attempted indeed after this to knock his brains out: but Adams being a strong man, parried off the blow, having his left hand much shattered, and losing his fore-finger. Before he could repeat this blow Quintal dispatched the first Otaheitan, and the other, his companion, ran off to the woods: but coming back a few days afterwards, the women killed him in the night, while asleep, as they were afraid he might treacherously kill some of the Englishmen, to whom they were more attached than to their countrymen. Thus only four Englishmen were left, of whom one went mad and drowned himself, and two died natural deaths; "the last, about eighteen years ago, leaving me," says Adams, "to bring up their children, which I have done in the most Christian-like manner my means would allow."—They say a prayer in the morning, one at noon, and another at night, and never omit asking a blessing, or returning thanks at meals.

Adams is now fifty-seven years of age; has three daughters and one son; the last is about fourteen years old. The whole of this little community are in number forty-five, including men, women and children. Christian left three sons, who are now all alive on the island. They have had two births since the frigates were there; they were then forty-three, and now forty-eight, as stated by Sir Thomas Staines. Adams said this must have been a mistake, as no deaths had occurred since the ships left them. They have plenty of fowls, goats, and hogs, on the island, and I left them a ram, two ewes, and a lamb of the South American breed; as well as some potatoes, wheat, and paddy, for cultivation; with such other useful articles as the ship afforded.

Adams reads the Bible to the islanders every Sunday evening; but he has not been able to get any of them to learn to read, for want of a spelling-book, of which he had only a few leaves. Their greatest want was implements for agriculture, mechanic tools, and cooking utensils, of which we could only supply them with our pitch-pot, one or two spades, and a saw, with a few knives and forks, some plates, a few pair of shoes, and the reading-glass of my sextant for old Adams, whose sight was failing.

There are five Otaheitan women, and old Adams, that alone remain of the original settlers. Two ships had been seen from the island before the frigates appeared; but although they were near enough to see the people on board them, and made signs to them from the shore, they did not land. There were no canoes built on the island at that time, so that they could not go off.

These are the principal facts with which my memory furnishes me at present; but I hope I shall be able to give you a better description of the island and its inhabitants when I return again to Calcutta.

NARRATIVE *of a* TAHEITAN WOMAN.

The following account I have just received from a Taheitan woman, who was the wife of Isaac Madden, one of the mutineers. She has been apparently a good-looking women in her time, but now begins to bear the marks of age. She is marked on the left arm A. S. 1789, which was done by Adam Smith, to whom she attached herself at first, and sailed with him both before and after the ship was taken. She has lately arrived hither in the King George from Nugahiva, at which place she was left by an American ship, the captain of which took her from Pitcairn's Island to the Spanish main, and afterwards left her at Nugahiva. She has resided at Nugahiva about three months, and it is more than double that time since she left Pitcairn's Island.

When Fletcher Christian cut his cable and left Taheite, the following persons were on board the Bounty: Fletcher Christian, John Main, Bill M'Koy, Billy Brown, Jack Williams, Neddy Young, Isaac Madden, Matt or Matthew,

thew, and Adam Smith—*nine Europeans.* Tiernua Nain (a boy,) and Manarii—*Taheitans.* Tarara, a *Raiatean,* and Oher and Titahita, *Tubuans.* —The *Taheitan women* were Manatua, Christian's wife; Vahineatua, Main's wife; Teio, the wife of M'Koy, who was accompanied by her little daughter; Sarah Teatuanirea, Brown's wife; Faahota, Williams's wife; Terrura, Young's wife; Teehuleatuaonoa or Jenny, Madden's wife, before-mentioned; Obuarei, Adam Smith's wife; Tevarua, Matt's wife; Toofaiti, Tararo's wife; Mareva, common to the two Taheitans; and Tinafarnea, common to the two Tubuans.

In their passage to Pitcairn's Island they fell in with a low Lagoon island, which they call Vivini, where they got birds, eggs, and cocoa-nuts. They also passed between two mountainous islands, but the wind was so strong they could not land.

When they arrived at Pitcairn's Island they ran the ship ashore. Fletcher Christian wanted to preserve the ship, but Matt said, "No, we shall be discovered;" so they burnt her. The island is small; has but one mountain, which is not high, but flat and fit for cultivation. They put up temporary houses of the leaves of tea, and afterwards more durable ones thatched with the palm, as at Taheite. They found the bread-fruit there, and all were busily engaged in planting yams, taro, plantains, and aute, of which they made cloth. The account this woman gives of their proceedings in this new country is very amusing to the Taheitans. Neddy Young taught them to distil spirits from the tea root. They made small canoes, and caught many fish. They climbed the precipices of the mountain, and got birds and eggs in abundance.

In the mean time many children were born. Christian had a daughter, Mary, and two sons, Charles and Friday. John Main had two children, Betsy and John. Bill M'Koy had Sam and Kate. Neddy Young had no children by his own wife; but by Tararo, the wife of the Raiotean, he had three sons, George, Robert, and William. Matt has had five children, Matt, Jenny, Arthur, Sarah, and a young one that died when seven days old. Adam Smith has Dinah, Eliza, Hannah, and George, by his wife. The Taheitans, &c. have left no children. Jack Williams's wife died of a scrophulous disease, which broke out in her neck. The Europeans took the three women belonging to the natives, Taofaiti, Mareva, and Tinafarnea, and cast lots for them, and the lot falling upon Toafaiti, she was taken from Tararo and given to Jack Williams. Tararo wept at parting with his wife, and was very angry. He studied revenge, but was discovered, and Oher and he were shot. Titahiti was put in irons for some time, and afterwards released; when he and his wife lived with Madden, and wrought for him.

Titahiti, Niau, Teimua, and Manarii still studied revenge: and having laid their plan, when the women were gone to the mountain for birds, and the Europeans were scattered, they shot Christian, Main, Brown, Williams, and Madden. Adam Smith was wounded in the hand and face, but escaped with his life. Ned Young's life was saved by his wife; and the other women, and M'Koy and Matt fled to the mountain.

Inflamed with drinking the raw new spirit they distilled, and fired with jealousy, Manarii killed Tiemua, by firing three shots through his body. The Europeans and women killed Manarii in return: Niau, getting a view of M'Koy, shot at him. Two of the women went, under pretence of seeing if he was killed, and made friends with him. They laid their plan, and at nigh Niau was killed by Young. Taheiti, the only remaining native man, was dreadfully afraid of being killed; but Young took a solemn oath that he would not kill him. The women, however, killed him in revenge for the death of their husbands. Old Matt, in a drunken fit, declaring that he would kill F. Christian, and all the English that remained, was put to death in his turn. Old M'Koy, mad with drink, plunged into the sea and drowned himself; and Ned Young died of a disease that broke out in his breast. Adam Smith, therefore, is the only survivor of the Europeans. Several of the women also are dead. Obuarei and Tavarua fell from the precipice when getting birds. Teatuabitea died of the dropsy, and Vahineatua was killed, being pierced by a goat in her bowels when she was with child. The others were still alive when the women left.

The descendants of the Europeans, for there are no descendants of the natives, are very numerous. Of Christian's family, Mary Christian remains unmarried. Charley Christian married Sarah, the daughter of Teio. She has borne him Fletcher, Charley, and Sarah, and was with child again. Friday Christian has got Teraura, formerly the wife of Ned Young. She has borne him Joe, Charley, Polly, Peggy, and Mary. All these descendants of Christian, together with Manatua, or old Mrs. Christian, yet survive. John Main was killed by falling from the rocks. Betsy Main is the wife of young Matt, and has borne him two sons, Matt and John. Sam M'Koy has taken Sarah Matt, and has by her Sam and M'Koy. Kate M'Koy is the wife of Arthur Matt, and they have children, Arthur, Billy, and Joe. Dinah Smith is the wife of Edward Matt by Teraura. She has a young son.

They have hogs and fowls, and are very diligent in cultivating the ground. They dress their food like the Taheitans, having no boilers. They make cloth, and clothe themselves like the Taheitans, the men with the maro and tibuta, the women with the paren and tibuta. They have sent away their still, the fruitful cause of so much mischief, in the American that called last; and they have obtained a boat from him, which greatly adds to their comfort. The women work hard in cultivating the ground, &c. This woman's hands are quite hard with work. They have a place of worship, and old Adam Smith officiates three times every Sabbath. He prays extempore, but does not read. Their ceremonies of marriage, baptism, and at funerals, are very simple. It does not appear that any of the people have learnt to read. The first settlers discouraged the Taheitan language, and promoted the speaking English. This woman, however, can speak neither English nor Taheitan, but a jumble of both. They speak of seeing two ships some years ago, which kept in the offing, and did not come near the island, except Master Folger, as they call him, and the two King's ships; they have seen no ship till the American that brought away Jenny. Jenny says they would all like to come to Taheiti or Eimao. We were thinking that they would be a great acquisition at Opunohu, alongside of the sugar works, as they have been accustomed to labour, for the Taheitans will not labour for any payment.

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me, in answer to your correspondent of April last, page 323, to inform him, that the passage in Walker's Gazzetteer, occurs also in Bourn's, but without any reference to authority, though the last mentioned compiler has added greatly to the utility of such, by almost constant reference to voluminous works, where additional information might be acquired. He, however, has added a passage from Logan, which every Briton should have engraved on his memory, and there probably your enquirer would receive a satisfactory answer.

I have not an opportunity of consulting Manning's History of Surry, edited by Mr. Bray, but I think he has mentioned an island in the Thames, called Charter Island. A. C. R.

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RECENT TOUR *from* SHREWSBURY *to* HOLYHEAD, *by* MR. J. E. BOWMAN, *of* WELSHPOOL.

(Continued from p. 116.*)*

AFTER leaving the valley, and passing the cottage and dairy of the late Lady Penrhyn, hid among ornamental plantations, the traveller enters upon beautifully undulated and fertile country, full of attractions to the enquiring mind. The views are very rich and extensive, and embrace, on the one hand, the whole range of the Carnarvonshire mountains with the opening into Nant Francon; and on the other, the country about Bangor, the Menai Straits, and the wooded shore of Anglesea, the grounds of Plas Newydd and Column erected in honour of the Marquis of Anglesea; Beaumaris, the Irish Sea, Puffin's Island, the promontories of Great Orme's Head, and Penmaen-mawr, &c. &c. Though several entire lines of new road are already completed, between Nant Francon and Bangor Ferry, much yet remains undone; and the extensive improvements now carrying on in various places, render it impossible, by a rapid glance, to give any detailed account of them. They meet the eye on every side; hills levelled or cut through, embankments raised, several fine bridges thrown across the high banks of the Ogwen, and other alterations, give a very lively idea of its future complete state. I shall therefore copy Mr. Telford's modest and brief account of them in his Report to the Select Committee of the House of Commons:

"From the present road at Lon-isa (about a mile south of Llandegai,) instead of proceeding as at present, between the rail-road and the gulf of the

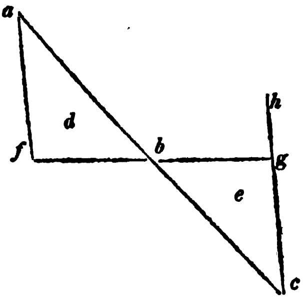
Ogwen, and afterwards by a circuitous hilly route, and again crossing the river; a new line crosses the river Ogwen, and passes along the northern side, in a more direct course, upon drier ground, more exposed to the sun and in the vicinity of better materials, until it meets the present road again near Ogwen bank. This is a distance of about three miles and 189 yards, and includes one arch of 60 feet span, one of 40, one of 20, and one of 10 feet.—Again, from opposite Port Penrhyn, across the deep dingle to the Llandegai improvement. This new line is a distance of about 1,249 yards, includes a bridge and high embankment. The Hill at the Penrhyn Arms, is to be cut down."

In addition to these extensive public improvements, Mr. Pennant, who inherits the public spirit and munificence of his noble predecessor, has just finished at his own expense, an entire new line of road, forming a new junction with the Chester road, which commences opposite the avenue gate leading to Penrhyn Castle, and, avoiding the village of Llandegai, re-enters the Conway road at Tal-y-Bont bridge; thus escaping the steep and dangerous hill leading from the village.

Before we leave this interesting district, we must take a hasty view of the extensive Slate Quarries which are seen on the south side the road soon after leaving Nant Francon; and whichhave proved a mine of wealth, and contributed to give a new face to the whole country. The late lord Penrhyn, in the true spirit of commercial enterprize, opened the Quarry to a much greater extent than formerly, gave employment to several hundred hands, erected sawing mills with contiguous offices and cottages, laid down a railway to Port Penrhyn, a line of six miles, in the course of which are four inclined planes, and formed or enlarged the commodious harbour there, where vessels of from 3 to 400 tons burden resort to convey the slates and slate-blocks to every part of the empire.

Strangers will be much gratified by a walk up to the Quarry, the perpendicular sides of which, shewing the strata of slate, extend to a great height and surround a novel and busy scene. A railway and water-trough are elevated on pillars of slate, along which the material is conveyed to the sheds and sawing mill, from the excavations in which it is blasted. During the explosions, a noise like distant thunder proceeds from these excavations. A number of sheds are placed round about, where the various operations of splitting, sizing, squaring, &c. &c. are performed with great dexterity and dispatch. These sheds, with the cottages, walls, fences, roads, &c. are all formed of the refuse slate, and present a singular appearance. The sawing mill is at a little distance from the quarry, where the blocks are squared into lengths for grave-stones, steps, chimney-pieces, &c. the saws are without teeth, and make their way through the blocks by friction, assisted by sharp sand and water, with which they are constantly supplied. A manufactory for writing-slates, inkstands, &c. is near the Port. The activity and bustle visible every where in this neighbourhood, the respectable houses and cottages of the persons connected with the works, the pretty village and church of Llandegai (lately improved and beautified,) Penrhyn Castle, Lime Grove, and the numerous vessels lying at Port Penrhyn, added to the many natural beauties of a highly cultivated country, abounding in rich land and sea views, all combine to leave a lasting impression on the mind of a stranger, which is not a little strengthened by the contrast it exhibits to the wild and awful solitudes from which he has just emerged.

Before entirely leaving the new road, I will briefly describe the usual method of making it, which a reference to the following figure may serve to illustrate:—



Suppose the diagonal line *a*, *b*, *c*, to be the sloping side of the hill along which the road is to be carried; the surveyor, having ascertained the level, cuts a line in the centre at *b*, and measures 15 feet upwards towards *a*, then cuts down the bank *d*, and with the rubbish fills up the hollow *e*, making thereby a level surface of 30 feet for the road, shown by the horizontal line *f*, *h*, *g*. A wall is then built up on the lower side, *c*, *h*, to secure the road from giving way, and on the upper also, if the hill is of earth, loose stones, or other crumbling material. The height of the stone-wall fences from *g* to *h* averages about 5 feet, but varies according to the local circumstances and situations. Where the stone is very rough and angular, the fences are built with lime mortar, but in general this has not been necessary, and the coping only is secured by this cement. They are every where firm and substantial, and built by a guage. I may here observe that the Welch rocks are generally more or less of a shistose or shaly nature, tolerably compact when first blasted, but soon separating into lamina, and finally crumbling by the action of the elements. Rocks of this character are called by zoologists secondary, because they are supposed to be of more recent formation than granite, and often contain the organic remains of animals and vegetables. In searching for the metallic of sulphuric cubes already mentioned, I saw several impressions of shells in the stone.

It would be unreasonable to expect the expensive improvements along the whole line could be effected, without imposing additional tolls upon travellers who are so essentially benefited by them; particularly when it is considered, that in addition to the vast sums laid out upon the road, the new Commissioners have to pay off a very heavy debt of £15,000, part of which must be discharged immediately. They have also, besides the interest of the debt, to pay annually to the Llanrwst and Oswestry Trusts, upwards of £225, to repair branch roads. They have, therefore, been compelled to avail themselves of the powers vested in them, to advance the tolls. It is to be observed, that very little additional toll is charged upon carts and waggon horses, being only an increase of 1s. 2d. for each horse from Llangollen to Bangor. The whole advance upon a pair of carriage horses from Shrewsbury to Bangor is 12s. and it should be observed that no double tolls are now charged on Sundays; nor is a ticket given at any of the gates beyond Oswestry. When the present state of the road is compared with what it was a few years ago, surely no gentleman can have reason to complain of paying an extra 12s. for travelling from Shrewsbury to Bangor; which he must more than save in wear and tear of his carriage, and an abridgment of other expences. On the contrary, it may be hoped that all who have witnessed the superior state of the road, and experienced the advantages and comforts of travelling along it, will rather be disposed to use their influence to see the improvements introduced into their own neighbourhood, that a spirit of emulation may be excited, which in a few years may change the appearance of our turnpike roads; and that Magistrates and Commissioners may be convinced that a liberal and judicious application of the monies at their disposal, under a due attention to circumstances, is preferable to that parsimonious and negligent system which too generally prevails. Why should not a company of individuals engage to make a public highway to afford every facility of communication, as well as they do navigable canals and rail-roads. The one we have now been traveling will probably, in a few years, instead of being an expence to Government, produce a handsome revenue.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DESCRIPTION *of new* QUADRUPEDS *on the* MISSOURI, *with anecdotes of* INDIAN HUNTING.

IN a topographical description of the western territories in the United States, appears a curious journal of M. Le Raye, which contains notices relative to some new quadrupeds of the region of Missouri.

M. Le Raye is a Canadian merchant, who went on a trading speculation to the nation of the Osages, but was taken prisoner by a party of the Sioux, then at war with the Osages. The work to which this journal is an appendage, has been but lately printed at Boston, though the time of M. Le Raye's remaining a prisoner was from October 23d, 1804, to April 26th, 1805.

It appears that in that time, M. Le Raye had an opportunity of seeing several nations on both sides of the Missouri, such as the Ricaras, the Mandans, the Flat Heads, &c. He was allowed once to accompany a party of hunters of the tribe of Menitures or Big Bellies, into the plain of the Yellow Stone River and into the upper meadows of the Missouri, near the Rock Mountains. Here he explored some new and unknown animals of those countries; his observations, with those of Captains Lewis and Clarke, appear to form all that has hitherto been published relative to that region. Among other facts and reflections, interesting for geography and natural history, the following passages may be selected.

"During our stay the natives killed a deer, of the species called long-tailed. It was longer than the red deer, of a browner colour, and had a white belly; the horns short, slender and rather flat; the tail nearly 18 inches in length. They were very numerous in those plains.

"In the plains called Dog's Meadows, was found a species of animal smaller than the grey fox, with erect and pointed ears, and a head almost exactly like that of a dog; tail small and slender, and of a brown colour. He digs his holes in a light clay soil, which also serve as a receptacle for a little spotted serpent, called by the Indians, the guardian of the dog. All their nations have this dog in great veneration, and the tribe of the Pierced Noses entertain a superstitious notion that the human race has sprung from this dog and the castor.

"On the river of the Sioux, they frequently kill a deer called the mule deer. It is smaller and of a deeper colour than the red deer, with large branching horns, ears very large, tail about five inches in length, covered with a very short black hair, except at the extremity, which carries a tuft of long hair of the same colour.

"In the meadows of the river of the Sioux, is seen a species of the badger, with a head much resembling that of the dog; legs short and very big, in proportion to the body; long and very strong claws to penetrate the earth; hair a dark brown, body rather bigger than a hedge-hog, tail altogether like that animal's. Lies buried in his holes.

"On the yellow stone river we killed several sheep of the Rock Mountains. The male or ram of the mountains is much larger than the female, and has horns much longer. The horns of the male that we killed, were three inches in length, and five in diameter, on a level or even with the head. This animal stands higher and has a larger body than the deer. He is covered with a soft brown hair, gradually changing towards the belly, which is entirely white. The horns pretty much like those of the domestic ram or sheep, and like them turned and thrown backwards, but with many rugged knots; tail like that of the red deer. Legs and feet like those of the sheep, but the upper part rather longer. The animal is extremely nimble, and scales the crevices of the rocks with so much ease that he thereby escapes the wolves and his other enemies. His flesh is reckoned as good as that of the deer.

"Our hunting was directed against the buffalo, the mountain sheep and the goat. One party was sent to scale the top of the mountains and pass to the other side, while others were scrambling up to surround the game on all sides. As soon as a signal was given by those who had reached the top, we all set up a shout from the deep grass wherein we were inclosed, when the frighted animals in their flight rushed down from the tops of the rocks, and falling on stones at the bottom of the precipices, we killed above sixty. Some of them fell from a height of 200 feet, others, near the foot of the mountain, escaped. It took us several days to prepare and season the meat, which was cut into small slices, and dried in the sun, or over a slow fire.

"We also killed a wild cat that resembled our domestic cat, and was about the same size. Its hair was of a pale colour; the tail almost as long as the body. Though small, it is very ferocious, and will sometimes kill the goats and the sheep, by throwing itself on their necks and gnawing away the nerves and arteries till they fall; after which, it sucks their blood.

"One of the Indians killed a very beautiful wild cat, larger by half than the domestic cat: its hair was long and uncommonly beautiful, spotted with white and black, on a ground of brilliant yellow. The hair of the belly a palish yellow: the tail about two feet in length. On the whole, the finest fur that I have ever seen."

The other quadrupeds which M. Le Raye observed, but which he has not described, were the castor, the otter, the ermine, the martin, the wild spotted cat, the white bear, the black bear, the rabbit, the lynx, the mountain cat and the fox.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the Actual state of the FINE ARTS, PAINTING, SCULPTURE, *and* STATUARY, *in* FRANCE; *written in Paris, by* DAVID CAREY, *esq.*

I NOW proceed to say a word on Sculpture and Statuary. France, and particularly Paris, abounds in the finest works of the chisel. The marble presents the images of life wherever you tread or turn your eyes. It is delightful thus to see an artificial creation rising around; and of course where the works of the greatest masters adorn the halls, saloons, and gardens, and excite the warmest feelings of admiration and emulation, it is not difficult to persuade one's self of the reality of the scene. Many of the churches are rich in sculptures and statues. The effects of them in such places on the mind of strangers must be productive of a singular nature, for the taste that prevails in the execution of these pieces of workmanship is as much at variance with decency as the pictures from the heathen mythology. I know not exactly whether the exhibition of these statues is favourable to the enthusiasm of devotion in the minds of the pious spectators, but for my own part, at least, I experienced a sentiment not altogether in unison with awe, on first beholding the statues of some of the saints and holy persons exhibiting on the altars, and before adoring multitudes of both sexes, the proportions and appearances that are deemed necessary for the display of art. The church of St. Sulpice is ornamented with statues of Jesus Christ, St. Paul, St. Peter and St. John the Evangelist, in the observation of which, the eye is only pleased with the superiority of the workmanship. In the sculpturing and bas reliefs, there is as much to admire and less to condemn. Where the subject is accordant with the solemnity of the places, great talent is usually shown in an endearing light, and much interest excited. In Notre Dame, the architecture of which is heavy and monastic, and the inside of which is rich in sculpture, tapestry, and paintings, there is a high altar of white marble, ornamented with bas reliefs of the interment of Jesus, which are exceedingly beautiful.

I have already observed that the public gardens and promenades are thickly interspersed with statues which are perpetually giving offence to the modest eye. The palaces and private saloons have also a plenteous share of these ornamental inmates. Cupids and Psyches and Venuses, and Amorous Jupiters in embodied marble or other material, solicit observation and admiration in every house and room; but the great object of this art of presenting to us the human figure, seems to be overlooked in its general use and application in France. The art, it must be admitted, exists in high perfection in France, but its original object and best end is abused. Stones and medals are the true, because unchanging and permanent, historical registers of the world. The obdurate marble or molten brass receives from the hand of the statuary the form of Alexander, of Socrates, of Cæsar, or Virgil. To the benefit of this art we owe the pleasure of beholding and conversing, as it were, face to face with those who were the ornaments and blessings of past ages, and of having before our eyes the most illustrious examples of antiquity, to lead us on in the paths of glory and honour, and to incite us to the performance of virtuous and heroic actions. This was the original design of this noble invention, and what procured it so universal a reception in the world; but alas! how shamefully is it everywhere perverted and abased! Instead of attempting to convey to us the speaking countenances of remarkable men—of giving and perpetuating the amiable features of the patrons and protectors of virtue, teaching us to remember that "it was thus they looked and thus they smiled," and in this attitude they won the attention or commanded the admiration of the world, we are in general presented with nothing but groupes of indecent figures, representations from the licentious fancies of the Greek and Roman poets, and exhibitions of nature, over which decorum should draw the veil. I am far from thinking we ought to discard entirely all profane history, or banish from our schools those master-pieces of antiquity which are still remaining, as unworthy of imitation. The fine statues and paintings at Versailles, the Luxembourg, and of other royal palaces, were certainly designed for so many public schools of education, for the encouragement of arts, and to refine the taste of the age; nor can we too much admire these excellent models: but on the other hand it argues a strange perversion of taste, to be pleased with nothing but copies of the manners of a licentious age, or of the imperfections of art, when discretion was unknown or disregarded, or at least, not so requisite as at present. If we must continue to imitate the ancients, let us do it discreetly and without slavishness. Pope and Addison studied the Greek and Roman authors to form their taste, but did not, therefore, judge it necessary to imitate them in every particular. They borrowed beauty, but thought for themselves. So ought it to be with sta-

tuaries

[illegible] statues. It is disgusting to be eternally harping upon Apollo, Venus, Diana, Hercules, Faunus, and such useless representations.

What can be more inconsistent with correct taste and propriety, than to disfigure the walks and gardens consecrated to innocent recreation, and the enjoyment of the sweets of nature, with the representation of monsters and unheard-of crimes? If you walk, for example, into the garden of the Tuileries, which has been adorned, at a vast expense, with a great number of statues; it is natural to suppose that such a profusion of the finest marble, carved by the most ingenious artists, was designed to convey some useful lessons of instruction; but how are you disappointed when you find the most exquisite labour and the most enormous expense have been thrown away upon objects that have very little in them to demand or deserve attention, on dogs, fawns, Venuses squatting on a turtle, centaurs, wild boars, satyrs, and all the monstrosities in the metamorphoses. In one place you have Saturn carrying off Cybele, as an example of virtue to the crowds that surround the circular basin; in another frequented and delicious walk you are introduced to the orgies of Bacchus, or the rape of Orithya by Boreas; and here, and at every quarter, you are presented with some adventure contrary to those rules of modesty and decency which ought to be preserved, not only in private families, but also in public.

This misapplication of a noble, an interesting, and instructive art, is not confined to France. Our own specimens of excellence in this kind of labour are too often endeavours to rival the same pernicious examples. Nothing is more generally talked of amongst us than taste, though I think a better proof of it might be given, if instead of these immoral examples exhibited from mythology, and the unnatural metamorphoses which we see attempted to be perpetuated in resemblance, our public places, galleries, and gardens were made to yield a more rational entertainment, by exhibiting to us such figures and representations as might serve to improve our understandings, or perpetuate the memory of great and useful examples. What a fund of pleasure and instruction might we reap at the same time from a spacious portico, garden, or gallery, where we might take a survey of all our most famous patriots, statesmen, or warriors; of those who have been most conspicuous in the learned world, most ingenious in mechanics, or signalized themselves and enriched their country by improvements in science or commerce. It is provoking to see lives of industry and ingenious labour spent in delineating Cephalus's dog Lælaps, some god or demon or dragon, more horribly imagined than that of Wantley, whilst Newton and Locke are thought unworthy of a statue, and we are left to gather conceptions of the persons from their histories, of almost all those who have conferred the greatest degree of benefit upon us by their discoveries and indefatigable industry. If it be such advantage that we should have the marbles of Greece to copy from, it might be also of some utility to imitate some part of the manners of the Greeks. At Athens, the public places were crowded with the statues of the most celebrated philosophers, wise lawgivers, renowned warriors, orators, painters, architects, and other famous men. As the people walked along they could point to Solon, to Socrates, to Plato, or to Aristotle; at almost every step in the public squares, and streets of Athens, an useful lesson in morality or history might be learnt. Thus every one became acquainted with the remarkable persons and things of former ages; and the honours thus paid to the memory of those who had distinguished themselves in their several ranks and stations, were so many motives of encouragement to others to exert themselves in their respective occupations and professions, to the utmost of their abilities, in order to obtain a niche in this temple of fame. Can we help blushing to think of the contrast which our present liberal and enlightened times afford to such a picture? Instead of such an accumulated mass of incentives to noble action in the first capital of the world, we are "presented with a universal blank." An empty title sometimes, but seldom, endeavours to add distinction to worth or talent, and pensions and sinecures supply the place of the laurel and of universal approbation, to genius or ability, when they will become the defenders of corruption and the sycophantic flatterers of power. But no statues or busts rise in our days to the incorruptible friends of national liberty; the statue of Andrew Marvel would be a novelty in any of our public places, and Hampden and Sidney live but in our histories. Even the gloomy portals of Westminster Abbey are shut to the remains of all who have not obtained the privilege of rotting in honoured ground, by some affinity to titular nobility, or by some particulars in their conduct that have recommended them to the possessors of power, stained their well-earned glories by servility at a court, or gained a triumph by misapplied eloquence to a minister or a faction.

I may add that the finest production of modern skill in the art of carving in marble, which I witnessed in France, or have seen elsewhere, was a small statue of a dying Magdalene by Canova, which I was permitted to view in the house of the Marquis de Somerieve, a nobleman, whose taste and collection of fine works are well known and acknowledged in Paris. The Marquis has an apartment fitted up for the display of this exquisite production alone. The effects of shame and distress on the shrinking victim of misfortune, the shrivelling of the once pure and beautiful skin at the approach of the destroyer of all charms, the look of grief and remorse, and the posture of the body which the limbs can no longer sustain, and therefore falls down and rests on the hams, are all imagined and executed with a delicacy and truth that excite astonishment and pleasure. Here the labours of the artist afford a fine moral lesson which is not lost upon the heart, and the eye is made the medium of instruction to the understanding, instead of the channel of corruption to the mind, and a cause of excitement to the most dangerous passions.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Nautical Observations made during a late VOYAGE *on the* COAST *of* AFRICA.

FROM a Memoir by M. Roussin, captain in the naval service of France, (inserted in the *Annales Maritimes, &c.*) it appears that the western coast of Africa, which has been so much frequented since the establishment of the sugar colonies, in that part of the world relative to which nautical information is the most defective and erroneous. The navigation thither has been conducted on documents merely of fact and practical. This assertion is confirmed in the description of the coast of Africa, published September 26th, 1814, by the General Depot of the Marine, at Paris, and its authenticity cannot be doubted. Such data relative to the hydrography of the western coasts of Africa, by preceding navigators are here declared to be either unintelligible or not to be depended upon. The remark applies also to the charts, plans, labours, &c. of foreigners, as well as the French, with whom the depot of the marine was in a habit of correspondence. With one exception, the Journal de Borda, the depot had no means whatever of constructing a satisfactory chart of the coasts of Africa, or of purging such as were extant from the dreadful errors with which they abounded.

In 1814, on the re-establishment of peace, the general depot, desirous to obtain charts and documents respecting the said coast, proposed a voyage of survey, the officers to be provided with correct instruments adapted to the strict methods now in use, in the business of hydrography. On the recovery of the French establishments in Senegal, the Corvette *La Baiadére*, a king's ship, was equipped at Rochefort for the above destination.

The events of 1815, created some delay, during which, no other nation had undertaken the task; but in December 1816, the project was resumed, and the Aviso *Le Levrier* was added to *La Baiadére*. The conduct of the expedition was entrusted to M. Roussin, with instructions, to observe in the drawing up of his charts, no other documents than such as his own surveys should furnish.

I quitted, says Capt. Roussin, the port of Rochefort in January, 1817, and was fourteen days at St. Croix in Teneriffe, where we rectified some mistakes of the latitude and longitude. In the seas to the south of the Canaries we made search for a rock or shoal, marked as dangerous in all the ancient charts, by the name of the Danger of Van Keulen; this, with another to the south of it, we sought for in a multitude of different directions, and to me it appears evident that there are none such. . . . .

On the 25th of February we were within four miles of the coast of Africa, on the parallel of 23 degrees, &c. north, and in sight of the sandy downs of Cintra. Here, according to instructions, our labours were to commence. Borda's journal of this coast did not extend beyond Cape Bojador. This was the last point that he observed, and of course, there was no doubt respecting its position. In commencing our labours at the Downs of Cintra, we left a lacune or void space of seventy-seven leagues between Borda's and our surveys, unexplored. On our return, I recommended a second voyage, to explore the intermediate coast, and it was agreed to. I was again employed, and claim the merit for myself and country, of having now established a knowledge of the coasts of Africa, from the Straits of Gibraltar to the Isles De Loss. My collection of charts I assert to be the first that is complete and accurate, for all the space comprised between the two limits.

Our first voyage comprehended, in a space of 210 leagues, a great part of the coast, west of the Desert of Zaarha, from the Bays of Cintra and Tribulation, to the Magdalen Isles, with the island, road, and entire bay of Goree. The second voyage comprises the details of the coast from Cape Naze to the Isles of Loss inclusive. This survey takes in the total, interior and exterior, of the Bissagos, an immense Archipelago, altogether unknown, I will venture to say, to our times.

Numberless difficulties occurred in the prosecution of this design, among which was the thick fog, or haze, that prevails almost all the year, on these coasts. It is produced by the sands which the winds raise from the desarts. So long as the winds keep a direction nearly parallel to the coast, the haze reaches only a little distance beyond it, but when the *harmattan* takes place (in January, February, March, and often even in April) the sands brought directly from the interior, by this wind, which blows from NE. to ENE. spread through the atmosphere and rise to a great height, forming tornadoes, with a thick smoke, like that which succeeds a strong explosion. All objects are then obscured on land, the sight will not reach a mile, nor can any star be discerned in the sky, unless it be thirty degrees above the horizon. Other difficulties arose from the nature of the coast, which is low and full of shoals, so that it was like a voyage of discovery, and little better than sailing in seas altogether unknown.

Another obstacle no less considerable, and which may partly account for the contradictory data of our predecessors, arose from certain geographical circumstances, and the influence they have on astronomical observations. This part of the coast of Africa being situated between the equator and the tropic of our hemisphere, and our survey taking place from February to July, the sun appeared in our zenith, several times in one and the same maritime campaign or expedition. He was very often, therefore, too much elevated above the horizon for us to obtain the meridian altitude by a single observation, and so to get the latitude exactly. We provided against this as well as we could by altitudes taken near the meridian, but the extreme heat habitual to these sandy tracts, almost under water, gave rise to a phenomenon that might almost be termed permanent, and which altered the distances of the stars from the horizon, in spite of our endeavours to ascertain them. It was an horizontal refraction so strong, and at the same time, so irregular, that it not only prevented our calculating altitudes within eight or nine minutes, but we even could not be sure of keeping it steady during the time of observation.

This source of error is attended with another difficulty, that it is not even liable to be suspected; it is only discernible to observers, whose labours form a regular uninterrupted series with all the parts in mutual connection.

The Island of Goree, as described by Captain Roussin, in the *Annales Maritimes*, &c.

Goree is nothing but a rock, whose greatest length from NW. to SE. is about 400 fathoms, and its breadth 167. It is a volcanic production, consisting of basalt and sand, of the same nature as the Magdalen Isles and Cape Manoel, from which it might seem to have been dissevered. Its south part, elevated about 500 feet above the sea, is the loftiest; this may be seen at the distance of five or six leagues. The rest of the island descends rather abruptly, and the north point is no otherwise noticeable than for the batteries and particular buildings which cover it. It is in the north-east quarter of the island, between the north point and the reverse, or back of the south mountain, that we scale the landing place, in a little sandy cove, indented by nature on the shore.

The island of Goree produces nothing either for the subsistence or comfort of the inhabitants; the two springs at the foot of the rock in the south, would scarcely suffice for the consumption of two families. The inhabitants, of course, are obliged to procure every description of food, wood, and water from the Continent. Ships that touch at Goree must not expect to find resources in abundance, but in time of war, they would have due protection.

if fortifications well planned were to second the advantages derivable from its form and position.

The road of Goree is to the NE. of the island, but there is good anchorage in a space of more than 1500 fathoms, in all the part included between the NW. and the E. of the landing-place. This road, sheltered from all the winds from SSW. to ENE. by N. is perfectly secure, during eight months of the years, from the 1st of November to the 1st of July. In the bad season, the storms from the SW. are dangerous. The best anchorage, in both seasons, for large vessels is at the distance of 800 toises from the landing place; in this position the bottom is a very firm clay, with 12½ fathom water. Whatever quarter the wind may be in, it is easy getting under sail.

The watering of Goree and of such ships as arrive at the island, is about 3000 toises to the NW. of the road. Several pits have been dug in the sand on the shore, near a marshy district, and a negro village called Hann. This water is neither agreeable nor very wholesome; it cannot be drunk till filtered and acidulated, or at least, seasoned by red hot balls. The creek of the watering place abounds in fish, in such numbers, that there is a constant resource for whatever ships may touch there. Fuel is purchased from the blacks of Dacar, and small oxen may be had on the neighbouring coast, for six or eight piastres a-piece. The Magdalen Isles consist of an islet and certain reddish rocks, altogether destitute of vegetation.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE recent multiplication of domestic calamities, demand the most capacious mind to embrace them. It is difficult to unravel at any time the complexity of political embarrassment, but those of our country, caused by paper money and a government of chicane, are most intricate; upon the cause of pauperism (only to be considered) multifarious and discrepant opinions exist, and perhaps more upon its removal.

Eulogy can hardly find adequate terms to express the benevolence of the provisional committee, and duly appreciate their meritorious endeavours to mitigate the misery of the people; but with the utmost deference to them and their secretary, Mr. Wills, I beg leave to state, that instead of "affording small portions of land for the cultivation of the leisure hours of the peasant and his family, will be found to be the means of restoring the independence to this so long depressed portion of society," the cause has been inequality and enormity of taxation: I was formerly much of the above opinion, but a recent and argumentative publication has convinced me of my former error.*

Taxes are allowed to be enormous, the rich even complain of their weight, but if they fall so heavy upon the rich man, who has his thousands a year, what must they be upon the poor man, who wants as many necessaries, and is taxed for them in the same proportion? It is equality of taxation upon inequality of ability to pay, or the richest and the poorest pay alike upon excised articles, and all the necessaries of life. The just and self-evident case of the new system of Finance, is to tax all in proportion to their ability to pay; and it is most satisfactorily demonstrated that those that have much ought to pay more than those that have little; the equity of this alone is not proved, as it would have been inoperative if an adequate remedy had not been proposed at the same time, in the introduction of a new plan of taxation, that would lower the poor rates to a nominal amount, employ the industry of the country, and restore its decayed energies.

Before I conclude, I beg leave to repeat that pauperism has been principally caused by an erroneous and unequal system of taxation, and by the introduction of one more equitable, would be chiefly removed.

COMMON REASON.

London, Oct. 6 1820.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ERSKINIANA.—No. III.

Consisting of Political Principles and of Specimens of ELOQUENCE, *from* LORD ERSKINE'S SPEECHES *at the* BAR.

OLD AGE.

THE best consolation of age is in counting up the number of our descendants: carrying down the name and honour of our house to future times.

SUPPRESSING OPINIONS.

It is impossible to subdue the human mind by making war against opinions;

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* Vide "Principles of an equitable and efficient ystem of Finance, by H. Wilkinson."

it may succeed for a season, but the end thereof is death. Milton has truly said that a forbidden book is a spark of truth that flies up in the face of him who seeks to tread it out, and that a government which seeks its safety in the suppression of the press, by sanguinary penalties, is like the gentleman who heightened the wall of his park to keep out the crows. The human mind cannot be imprisoned, it is impassive and immortal: reform, therefore, the abuses which obscure the constitution, and I will answer for its safety. Above all other things let men feel and enjoy the impartial protection of mild and equal laws.—*Paine's Trial.*

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Statesmen have, in all ages, distracted governments by their ambition; parties will always create animosities, and sometimes confusion by their discordant interests; tumults will occasionally arise out of the best of human passions, in the best ordered states; but where an enlightened and faithful administration of justice exists in any country, that country may be said to be secure. It has pleased God to give us a long reign of that security in England. Indeed, if I were to be asked what it is which peculiarly distinguishes this nation from the other nations of the world, I should say that it is in her courts she sits above them; that it is to her judicial system she owes the stability of all her other institutions: her inhabitants have for ages lived contented under her laws, because they have lived in safety.—*Ibid.*

INDIA.

The unhappy people of India, feeble and effeminate as they are from the softness of their climate, and subdued and broken as they have been by the knavery and strength of civilization, still occasionally start up in all the vigour and intelligence of insulted nature: to be governed at all, they must be governed with a rod of iron: and our empire in the east would have been long ago lost to Great Britain, if civil skill and military prowess had not united their efforts to support an authority which Heaven never gave, by means which it never can sanction.

Gentlemen, I think I can observe that you are touched with this way of considering the subject, and I can account for it. I have not been considering it through the cold medium of books, but have been speaking of man and his nature, and of human dominion, from what I have seen of them myself amongst reluctant nations submitting to our authority. I know what they feel, and how such feelings can alone be suppressed. I have heard them in my youth from a naked savage, in the indignant character of a prince surrounded by his subjects, addressing the governor of a British colony, holding a bundle of sticks in his hand, as the notes of his unlettered eloquence. Who is it, (said the jealous ruler over the desert, encroached upon by the ruthless foot of English adventure) Who is it that causes this river to rise in the high mountains, and to empty itself into the ocean? Who is it that causes to blow the loud winds of winter, and that calms them again in the summer? Who is it that rears up the shade of those lofty forests, and blasts them with the quick lightning at his pleasure? The same being who gave a country to you on the other side of the waters, gave ours to us: and by this title we will defend it, said the warrior, throwing down his tomahawk upon the ground, and raising the war sound of his nation.

These are the feelings of subjugated man all round the globe; and depend upon it nothing but fear will controul where it is vain to look for affection. These reflections are the only antidote to those anathemas of super-human eloquence, which have lately shaken these walls that surround us.—*Stockdale's Trial.*

PARENTAL AFFECTION.

When children, by a woman lost for ever to the husband, by the arts of the adulterer, are begotten in the unsuspected days of virtue and happiness, there remains a consolation, mixed indeed with the most painful reflections, yet a consolation still. But what is the plaintiff's situation? He does not know at what time this heavy calamity fell upon him—he is tortured with the most afflicting of all human sensations. When he looks at the children whom he is by law bound to protect and provide for, and from whose existence he ought to receive the delightful return which the union of instinct and reason has provided for the continuation of the world; he knows not whether he is lavishing his fondness and affection upon his own children, or upon the seed of a villain, sown in the bed of his honour and his delight. He starts back with horror, when instead of seeing his own image reflected from their infant features, he thinks he sees the destroyer of his happiness—a midnight robber introduced into his house, under professions of friendship and brotherhood, a plunderer not in the repositories of his treasure, which may be supplied or lived without—but there where he had garnered up his hopes—wherewithal he must live, or bear no life.

CONNUBIAL AFFECTION.

But there are other wrongs which cannot be estimated in money: you cannot minister to a mind diseased: you cannot redress a man who is wronged beyond the possibility of redress: the law has no means of restoring to him what he has lost: God himself, as he has constituted human nature, has no means of alleviating such an injury as the one I have brought before you. While the sensibilities, affections and feelings he has given to man, remain, it is impossible to heal a wound which strikes so deep into the soul. When you have given to a plaintiff, in damages, all that figures can number, it is as nothing: he goes away hanging down his head in sorrow, accompanied by his wretched family, dispirited and dejected. Nevertheless the law has given a civil action for adultery, and strange to say it has given nothing else.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING vindicated the political principles of the late Dr. Caleb Evans, of Bristol, from the aspersion of Mr. SOUTHEY in his *Life of Wesley*, I proceed to notice the imputation of disloyalty to the body of Protestant Dissenters. Dr. Evans and Dr. Richard Price, along with their several admirers, are branded by the biographer with a distaste for monarchy, and a predilection for mob-government! This is a common calumny which they themselves repelled with indignation. Dr. Evans, indeed, has a spirited paragraph on the subject. The Protestant dissenters have been the invariable friends of the Brunswick family. In the memorable rebellion of 1745, their ministers (including Dr. Doddridge himself) were found at their post—some buckling on their armour and leading their bands to victory! But were the charge of *disloyalty* ever so true, Mr. SOUTHEY ought to have been the last man to reproach the lovers of liberty on the subject. From him they are entitled to compassion and lenity. He might be made amenable for a portion of their delinquency. They may have lent a too credulous ear to the strains of the poet-laureat in his JOAN of ARC, where KINGS as well as *Bishops* are swept away with the besom of destruction. The lines occur in *the vision of the Maid of Orleans*: they are these—most awful is the punishment—

> They entered now a large and lofty DOME,
> On whose black marble sides a dim drear light
> Struggled with darkness from the unfrequent lamp.
> Enthroned around—the *murderers* of mankind!
> MONARCHS the great, the glorious, the august—
> Each bearing on his brow *a crown of fire*,
> Sat stern and silent! Nimrod he was there,
> First KING—the mighty hunter, and that chief
> Who did belie his mother's fame that so
> He might be called young Ammon. In this court
> Cæsar was crowned—accurst liberticide
> And he who murdered Tully, that cold villain
> Octavius—tho' the *courtly minion's* lyre
> Hath hymned his praise—tho' Maro sung to him,
> And when death levelled to original clay
> The royal carcase— *Flattery* fawning low,
> Fell at his feet and worshipped the new God.
> Titus was here the conqueror of the Jews,
> He the delight of human kind misnamed.
> Cæsars and soldiers—emperors and kings—
> Here they were ALL—all who for glory fought,
> Here in *the court* of GLORY reaping now
> The meed they merited!

But in perusing this summary condemnation of monarchs and prelates, we must not visit the sins of the epic poet with an excessive severity. With him, to use the language of scripture, *Old things are passed away, and behold all things are become new!* Judging from the subsequent paragraph in the *Life of Wesley*, Mr. SOUTHEY may be pronounced an illuminated and zealous member of the Church of England. "Nor are the advantages inconsiderable which WE enjoy over our Protestant brethren who walk in the *bye-paths* of SECTARIANISM! It has been in the error of attributing an undue importance to some particular point that sects have generally originated. They contemplate a part instead of the whole—They split the rays of truth, and see only one of the prismatic colours; while the members of THE NATIONAL CHURCH live in the light!"

From this and similar passages, a sectarian reviewer suspects that Mr. SOUTHEY is *not born again*. Be this as it may—for I determine no man's spiritual condition—the recognition of the fact is left to his own better judgment. It happens, however, unfortunately that the *poet laureat* should have had for his early instructor a *sectarian* teacher, the late Rev. William Foot, of pious memory; and that the first time I had the honour of seeing Mr. Southey, was at a *sectarian* place of worship, hearing the celebrated Robert Hall, of Leicester! I take leave of the biographer of Mr. Wesley, hoping that he will evince the superiority of his "living in the light," by striving to lessen the accursed empire of bigotry, and thus exhibit a more diffusive benevolence towards mankind. Most assuredly that is the only *true* religion within or without the pale of the Established Church, whence emanates a spirit of kindness, nurturing at all times and on all occasions, the pure and emblazoned lamp of CHRISTIAN CHARITY.

Islington, Oct. 6, 1820. J. EVANS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your last number, you favoured us with "An account of several of the most important Culinary Vegetables of the interior of the Russian empire, with remarks upon their cultivation, and their application to the purposes of life," by Dr. Harrison, of the Caledonian Horticultural Society; the information it conveys is great and interesting, and would be useful, if the learned Doctor would inform us where the seeds of the different vegetables could be procured, and whether the species were ever cultivated in England, with an account of their production.

Cambridge, Aug. 12, 1820. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me, through the medium of your Miscellany, to reply once more to the arguments which are used by T. K., against pawnbrokers.

In his last favour in February's Magazine, he informs me that he gives up all hopes of convincing ME of the erroneousness of my opinions on the subject of pawnbroking, and that henceforth he means to address the public. I have better hopes of his opinions on pawnbrokers, and his crude notions on morality, and beg leave to request his attention to a few more words before we part.

There are many persons who after having expressed an opinion on a subject, and having taking an unfavourable view it, think it beneath their character to retract a syllable of what they have advanced; this conduct fixes itself so strongly on the mind, that in time it becomes a disease. Some have only one idea on a subject, but this one is sufficient to give a colouring to the whole, "as all looks yellow to the jaundiced eye." In T. K.'s last letter he has given the public a repetition of the same sentiments as were contained in his first, without establishing a single assertion he made, or controverting or disproving any thing I advanced.

He terms pawnbroking an *unlawful trade*, but in what *sense* he can possibly use the word *unlawful*, I am at a loss to discover. The trade has been sanctioned and regulated by several acts of parliament for nearly a century, in England, and in Italy, France, and various other countries, considerably before that time. I know of no other way of making a trade lawful, but by making a law to sanction and regulate it; and there cannot be a greater absurdity after it has received this sanction, than to call it unlawful. A gaming house is an unlawful institution in England, but in some countries they are permitted and regulated, and there they are lawful. Lotteries, which are certainly as much gaming as playing with dice, when the wants of the government require it, are made lawful by an act of parliament.

The poor seem still to be *viewed* by T. K. and *spoken* of with peculiar severity. You have *one* system of morality for them, and *one* for the rich; the same action in *one* is not so immoral as in the other. A person anticipating their gains, is, in his opinion, guilty of an immoral act, but *especially* so among the lower classes. I readily grant that such an act may be a very *imprudent* one, but it certainly does not follow that it it is *immoral* because it is *imprudent*; for instance, a person in an unguarded moment might disclose the secrets of another, which might greatly injure the party, which would be highly imprudent but not immoral; now if any shew of turpitude existed in the act of anticipating one's gains, the darker shade of guilt must lie on the side of the rich, who have the advantage of a superior education to the poor, various sources of acquiring information and knowledge, the means of indulging in the various luxuries and enjoyments of life and the advantages of daily examples, of that *pure* morality which exists among the *higher classes*. It follows, therefore, *a fortiori* from all the causes, that the rich ought to possess more prudence and foresight than can possibly fall to the lot of the poor. *If* the act is *malum in se*, which I do not admit, it must apply equally to all classes of society.

T.K. mentions what was perfectly well known to every one before, that there are many instances of people saving small sums till they accumulated to a large one; one person out of ten thousand perhaps might be found to have resolution enough to deprive themselves of every indulgence and comfort of life for many years, to gratify a sordid and solitary disposition of scraping a few pounds together; but are such characters to be held up for imitation to the world? What says the great Lavater—"I know not which of these two I should most wish to avoid, the scoffer at virtue and religion, who with heartless villany butchers innocence and truth; *or* the pietist who crawls, groans, blubbers, and secretly says to gold, 'thou art my hope,' and to his belly, 'thou art my God'."

T.K. has viewed the dark side only of the picture in the trade of pawnbroking—he has brought forward the abuses only, which indiscreet people may make of the trade; and, after having warmed his imagination with the phantom he has himself created, he *pronounces*, with a tolerable share of vanity and arrogance, his dreadful anathema, like his Holiness the Pope. "Now, if pawnbroking holds out this temptation, and affords facilities to persons of this turn and disposition of mind, to spend what they ought not, I do not hesitate to *pronounce* it a most demoralizing principle, and that such a trade is morally wrong." After this thundering proof, as Dean Swift says, in the Tale of a Tub, one would *suppose* not another word could be urged on the subject—but I cannot yet subscribe to his opinion. He mistakes the abuses of the trade for the principles. He might, with equal *soundness* of argument say, the *sale* of wine, spirits, and beer, holds out a temptation, and affords facilities to persons who have a turn and disposition of mind of drinking to excess, to spend what they ought not, and that the trade is morally wrong—and what would follow of course, would be, that what was morally wrong should be entirely suppressed. The plain state of his argument is this—*some* people get drunk with wine, spirits, or beer. Ergo—*all* people ought to be prevented from drinking wine, spirits, or beer. *Some* people make a very improper use of pawnbrokers. Ergo—*all* persons ought to be prevented from using pawnbrokers, by abolishing them. This is the sum and substance of all his logic.

To convince T. K. of the necessity of the existence of the institution of pawnbrokers, it is necessary to inform him, that they began at Rome, as early as the reign of Augustus: they were continued, by succeeding Emperors, until the Popes assumed their authority, and were completely established in various parts of Italy, and declared legal by them about the year 1474, under the name of *Sacri montes pietates;* they still retain at Paris the same name, '*Monts de piété*,' and are immediately under the direction of the government. The necessity and utility of pawnbrokers in every large and populous place, has been evident to every government in Europe, ever since their beginning. Some monks, at the commencement of the trade, raised a violent contest about the morality of the business, and the immorality of taking interest, like some puritans of the present day; but the Pope cut the dispute short, by declaring, or *pronouncing*, that it was all right and legal, and threatened those with vengeance who *dared* to *doubt* it.

The principles of the business arise in piety and charity, to assist the distressed and the needy, and all those who might stand in need of any temporary pecuniary relief—even when their distress or their wants arose from their own imprudence. But T. K. would deprive the poor of all such assistance.—The laws of usury, he says, are very unequal. Perhaps there never was a law more uniform in its operation—more explicit in its wording, or more clearly understood, than the act of parliament on the subject of usury, made, I believe, in the reign of Queen Anne. It has often been the fate of an act of parliament, to be obliged to have a second to explain the first, arising from the ambiguity of technical law phraseology, but this has not been the case with the law on usury.

To enlarge much on this part of the

subject would extend beyond the limits necessary to be observed in this publication: but if he wished to have his mind relieved on this point, I recommend him to read an Essay on Usury, by Jeremy Bentham, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, and I have no doubt his scruples will soon be removed. Possibly the opinion of Judge Blackstone may have some weight with him. I will, therefore, conclude this part of the subject by a quotation from him. "That many good and learned men have, in former times, very much *perplexed themselves*, and *other people*, by raising doubts about its legality in *foro conscientiæ*; that is, when money is lent on a contract to receive, not only the principal sum again, but also an increase, by way of compensation for the use, which is generally called interest by those who think it lawful, and usury by those who do not. The origin of this notion may be traced to the prohibition of interest by the law of Moses among the Jews—"Unto a stranger thou mayest lend upon usury, but unto thy brother thou shalt not lend upon usury." *Deut. c.* 23. *v.* 20. The school divines branded the practice of taking interest as contrary to the divine law, natural and revealed; and the canon law proscribed the taking of interest as a mortal sin. It is to be observed, that the mosaical precept was *only* a *political*, and *not* a *moral* one."

As to Aristotle's reason, deduced from the natural barrenness of money, the same may, with equal force be alledged, of houses which never breed houses, and twenty other things, of which nobody doubts it is lawful to make a profit.

"Antecedently to custom growing from convention," says Mr. Bentham, "there can be no such thing as usury; for what rate of interest is there, that can *naturally* be more proper than another? What *natural* fixed price can there be for the use of *money*, any more than for the use of any other *thing*? Were it not, then, from *custom*, usury, considered in a moral view, would not then so much as *admit* of a *definition*.—So far from having existence, it would not so much as be conceived, nor, therefore, could the law, in the definition it takes upon itself to give of such offence, have so much as a guide to steer by, &c."

He conceives that the increase of pauperism can be generally traced to the use and existence of pawnbrokers: this is one of those shallow random assertions that fall to the ground the moment they are touched. He has only to look at the statement of the situation that England was in 60 years ago, in last month's Magazine; he will then see the *cause* of the increase of pauperism in its true colours: he will see that, with a population of 20 millions, we had an annual taxation of 9 millions; whereas now we have a population of 65 millions, with an annual taxation of 52 millions. It will require no great sagacity in him to perceive that this taxation has arisen from half this period of 60 years having been spent in war and blood—that the government, by anticipating their gains, to use his own words, have loaded us with a debt of 850 millions—that, to enforce the taxation for paying the interest of this debt, a system of corrupt patronage has been kept up during the above period—that the poor's rates have increased in the same ratio with the other taxes—that the example of a profligate government, in the lives of human beings, and in the expenditure of public money, has produced numerous instances of individual profligacy, and disregard to economy—and that these are the true causes of the increase of pauperism. *Experto crede.*

WM. ANGUS.

Somers' Town, Nov. 10, 1820.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

KNOWING you, from your indefatigable exertions in the enlightening of all classes, to be a strenuous promoter of those powerful auxiliaries "*Magazine Societies*," I am confident you will participate with me in the gratification I feel in having recently established one in this town.* In order to afford your numerous enquirers some idea of a system of management, I have enclosed one of my book lists, in which the plan will be found sufficiently obvious to counteract every obstacle that a hasty view of the project might suggest. This list, prefixed to each Magazine, by specifying a restrictive regulation concerning its improper detention beyond the prescribed number of days, will be found practically efficient in almost all cases; but where instances of neglect occur, the fine must necessarily be enforced, to preserve an equable supply to each number.

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* We cheerfully comply with the wish of our intelligent correspondent, and hope the example will be extensively followed. We have from various quarters the most cheering information on this subject.

Should any further information be deemed requisite by your readers, I should feel happy in communicating it through the medium of your invaluable Journal: as I am too sensible of the many benefits the general formation of these societies would confer on the inhabitants of populous cities and towns, not to use every effort in furtherance of a design at once so highly deserving the attention of all ranks in this enlightened age. I am yours, &c.

The Secretary of the
Dorking Magazine Society.

Dorking, Oct. 6. 1820.

This Number may be kept   days,

at the expiration of which period the Subscriber is *particularly* requested to forward it to the next Member, as denoted by the figures in the *second* column below, termed "*the Order of Circulation.*" In default of observing this regulation, the Subscriber will be fined *One Penny* for each day this number is detained beyond the time above specified. The Blanks also should be invariably filled up by the Members on receiving and forwarding.

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE for many years noticed that there are a great many gentlemen, who occasionally address the public through your impartial Miscellany, who are eminent as classical scholars and grammarians: I wish to raise them to a national achievement—A LATIN GRAMMAR.

We have indeed a great many; the evil I complain of is *too many*. Youth are bewildered by systems, when they ought to imbibe knowledge. There are the peculiar Latin Grammars of Eton, Westminster, and the Charter-house; and other schools have variations of these; and individual masters, from Valpy down to foreigners teaching the Latin language in England, give the public their own Latin Grammars. It would be no trouble to a mere observer like myself to shew the imperfections and direct errors of any of these; at the same time I acknowledge that I have not seen one without its separate merits: what, therefore, I would propose is, that every Latin school that has 200 scholars, should (if it please) depute an advocate to a general committee, and that every gentleman who has published a grammar should be his own advocate, and that the result of their deliberations should be a NATIONAL LATIN GRAMMAR.

Surely, Sir, I need not enter into any arguments to prove the universal, and the individual advantages, the respectability of the thing, and the necessary knowledge and use, and the convenience and comfort of parents and children, of all, in short, but pedants.

Devizes, Sept. 23*d*, 1820. E. LUCAS.

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For the Monthly Magazine.

Observations on the NOISES *of* NAPLES, *written in* 1819, *by* M. GOURBILLON.

NAPLES would be the most agreeable city in the world, if its visitors were deaf, or its inhabitants dumb. At the end of six months residence there, I was as little accustomed to the noise of this city, as on the day of my entrance into it. The Neapolitans may boast of making more noise themselves than all the other people on the earth besides. Their ordinary language is a scream: and this cry any where else, would scarcely be deemed human. The voice of Stentor would no more be distinguished here, than the silver toned notes of a eunuch of the Sixtine chapel, in Rome.

Paris, certainly, is not mute; and I have heard the buz of London. But compared, as to this, with Naples, London and Paris are regions of silent solitude, and the asylums of calmness and repose. He who has never seen Naples will accuse me of exaggeration; but whoever has been in that city will feel that my illustration is feeble.

Not only does the noise of Naples astonish and stun the stranger who traverses its streets for the first time, but those formidable sounds seize upon his ears long before he can enter the city, especially on the side entering from Rome. Scarcely has he passed the little town of Aversa, the last post on this road, than a distant sound fixes his attention. He looks, and sees nothing before him but the fine avenue of Capo di Chino; he listens, and the sound increases: he advances, and it becomes a painful uproar; he enters the suburbs, and can no longer hear himself speak.

What are these piercing cries, these horrible sounds? Whither go these crowds of people, which rather flow like a torrent, than walk or run, overwhelming each other and screaming as if delivered over to some inevitable ruin? Is an enemy at the gates of the city, or is some grand fête in progress? Such are the questions a traveller puts to himself, and such is the incertitude into which he is thrown, the first time that he enters Naples; and it is with great surprize he learns, that all this noise and tumult are the noise and tumult of every day.

Not only am I free from exaggeration, in speaking of the impression one feels on first entering Naples, not only does this unexampled confusion and storm of sounds meet you in every quarter, but I would say, it cannot be otherwise. A multitude of secondary causes, independent of the national character, which is naturally carried to an excess of noisy gaiety, contribute to make this immense city the region of noise and tumult.

Situated on the side of a long chain of hills, which on the west rise above it, and decline in height only gradually on the east and north, Naples is, in fact, girded round by a natural wall, and the lower part of the city is, properly speaking, a second city, a vast catacomb. The houses are seldom less than five stories high, and many of them are still more elevated. The streets are usually very long and very narrow, and are hollow beneath, and paved with large blocks of very hard lava. Add to this more than three hundred churches, and as many palaces and public buildings, forming so many artificial echoes, set in motion, upon the rattling stones, from thirty to forty thousand carriages, of every kind, some setting fire, as it were, to the pavement, and others heavily dragged along by oxen or mules, to the necks of which hang enormous bells; finally, add to the sounds resulting from these causes, the noise of various trades, the clashing of seven or eight hundred church bells, the cry of one hundred and fifty thousand men, compelled to strain a voice naturally sharp and piercing; and then imagine, if it be possible, how at Naples one can hear, or make one's-self heard.

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I INQUIRE of all friends to literature for a red ink that may be used with a steel pen and will not change. It has been my practice when I composed any thing I thought worthy of preserving, to write it within red lines, bearing about the same proportion to the page as printing, that it may be bound at any future period; I used a steel pen, and soon found that the acid of which red ink is composed was affected, and after a few months the lines turned dark. To avoid this I used lake, ground up with water on a pallet, and put it in the pen with a brush. This wants much more work, is often inconvenient, and Imison, in his Elements of Science, says that this will not stand. I have examined the ink of a great many places, and find it all to contain an acid with a vegetable colour, which from a few experiments it will be evident cannot stand when used with a steel pen, though it will much better with a quill. I therefore hope that some correspondent will furnish a receipt, or state where ink may be bought that will keep its colour when used with a steel pen.

J. O. H.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

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AFTON WATER'S

Reply to Robert Burns.

OH! Burns I have heard, and admire thy lays,
And the soft-flowing numbers thou sing'st in my praise,
The slumbers of Mary, my murmuring stream
Shall disturb not, nor rouse her from beauty's soft dream.
Ah no; for the Orpheus of Scotland is near,
And invokes the clear streams on behalf of his fair,

Their murmuring shall cease, and their rippling be o'er,
Till his Mary awake from her slumbers once more.

Then hushed be the echoes that sound in the grove
Of the voice of the lapwing, the blackbird, and dove,
Join with me in my silence, your chaunting forbear;
He charges us all to disturb not his fair.

While my neighbouring hills in magnificence rise,
And rear their proud summits aloft to the skies;
While the sun in full splendour at noontide shall shine
And the moon shed her ray on these streamlets of mine;

While these banks and green valleys endure and look gay
And Philomel carols her sweets on each spray,
Oh! Burns, child of Nature! thy beauties shall live,
And the tribute of praise shall each patriot give.

W. Fry.

POETICAL ADDRESS,

Delivered at the Fifth Anniversary of the LEIGHTON LANCASTRIAN SCHOOL; *by* J. H. Wiffen, *Author of "Aonian Hours," "Julia Alpinula,"* &c.

FIVE times the sun has measured out to man,
Five annual summers, a refulgent span,—
Five times the year hath lavished from its wing
The frosts of winter, and the flowers of spring,—
Since, true to sacred order's liberal plan,
This pile rose simple, and its rites began,
With no vain bounty, no superb design
For pride or folly's ostentatious shrine;
But formed to win, by Judgment's surer laws,
A happier triumph, and more pure applause.
The friendly few who sought this fane to rear,
From pride, ambition, interest, all — were clear,
Flushed with no airy hopes, no erring aim,
They felt the glow of freedom and the shame,
Felt that her glorious attributes were given
For all that range beneath an English heaven;
But saw around black Ignorance wave his rod
With darkening hand, and on the many nod—
Alas! unconscious of their heavenly birth,
Born for the skies, but wedded to the earth,
Without one claim which bade them to aspire
Beyond the chains of impotent desire.
They saw—felt—pitied—hastened to redeem
The slave of ignorance to his own esteem,
With letters humanize the poor man's child,
And raised this fane of knowledge on the wild.
To watch with keenness, and to sow with toil
The seeds of worth on no ungenial soil,
To teach the mind of childhood to reflect,
Its aims ennoble, and its views direct,
Prune youth's luxuriant shootings, and endow
With virtue's fruits the blossoms of his bough;
To draw, as Moses struck the flowing rock,
Mind from the marble, morals from the block;
To mould the manners, dignify the man,
Free was the porch, impartial was the plan:
No private motives dared to intervene—
Illiberal censure, or contemptuous spleen;
On their broad banners might no gazer read,
"DISSENTER, CHURCHMAN, CALVINIST, OR CREED,"
One single shade of difference to recall,—
The cause of Pity was the cause of all.
Gladly they joined at her uniting voice,
And left peculiar creeds to private choice,
For well they knew as letters form the youth,
The path of knowledge slopes the way to truth.
Each various year I've marked since it began
With silent eye the progress of your plan,
Pleased with each step, each toil which has refined
The cast of conduct, and the powers of mind:
And now the closing fifth conspires to bless,
Your anxious labours with desired success,
Fain would I rear the trophy of your praise,
And wreathe it round with monumental bays,
But conscious merit shrinks from such a test
To her own joys—the sunshine of the breast;
Thrice happy in herself, in secret feeds
On the fair fruits of philanthropic deeds.
Virtue's its own reward! quit then the theme,
Enough! you win that peace, and our esteem.

But yet perchance some features I may trace,
Some structure build upon your system's base,
To show by sense and knowledge unrefined
Power void, existence vain, and reason blind;
But let indulgent knowledge give the word,
And Virtue's music breathes from every chord,
No more the slave of circumstance we see,
But manners gentle, and affections free.

Search then the earliest records of each state,
Ere knowledge taught the means of being great;
Ere laws and social arts in concord drew
The willing nations, and refined them too;
From clime to kingdom seize the favouring gale,
Spread forth the canvass, and prepare to sail;
With just and hasty eye survey the whole
Of nature from the tropic to the pole,
And own ere knowledge, order, law began,
Kingdoms were deserts—a barbarian, man.
See the bold savage track his native woods,
Scale the blue mountains, swim the rapid floods;

Tamed by no fear — by impulse blindly driven,
His couch, the ground—his canopy the heaven:
His soul might passion with a whisper draw,
Want his subjection, and his will his law;
No generous warmth his storminess might move,
Awakening pity, or dissolving love;
Linked with the brutes in destiny and thought,
With them he wandered, or with them he fought;
If turned his eye to heaven, 'twas not to raise
From a pure heart the incense of his praise,
'Twas but to wonder at the rising flame
Of the broad sun—the lion does the same.
The next gradation was to bend the knee
To that bright sun as to a deity;
It gave him light, warmth, feeling—he no less
Worshipped its influence in his wilderness.
So roves the Indian now from stream to stream,
He feels the sun, adores the splendid beam;
Wild, fierce, barbaric; at a word, a breath,
He bends his bow in treason and in death,
Ruthless alike, if in his secret snare
Falls on a man, a beaver, or a bear;
But spread before him the instructive page,
And milder sympathies his soul engage;
To the Great Spirit soon he wafts his vow,
And moves a brother and a freeman now.

So now where Greenland shows eternal frost,
And snows and iceisles barricade the coast,
The Islander, who erst upon the tide
But bade his frail canoe through tempests glide,
Taught by the European, loves to sit
In his own hut, and when his lamp is lit
Turns o'er the Scriptures with delighted eye,
And learns from them his title to the sky.

Still in the Mid-sea islands, fierce and strong,
Cradled in crime, and only schooled in wrong,
Barbaric tribes in mountain woods reside,
Force all their skill, a feather all their pride;
Still rove in tangled forests at their ease
The proud Araucan, and the brown Chilese;
Near but their haunts—an arrow's on the wing,
Swift as the snake, and mortal as its sting.
Still—but why so far wander, when the while
Lurk wrath and murder in our native isle?
Turn to the western coast, and thou wilt veil
Thy pitying eye, and at the sight grow pale.
Wild as the storm which strands the lonely bark,
As fierce his vengeance, and his mind as dark,
The murderous wrecker holds his stealthy way,
Bent like the wolf, on plunder, and for prey.
He lures the ocean's victim in his snares,
And the steel butchers whom the billow spares;
These are the fruits depending from the tree
Of baleful ignorance and misery.
Fruits like to these our elder Britons saw
When the dark Druids kept the isle in awe,
When in the bosom of some trackless wood
They sung their hymn, and stained the grass with blood,
Then ignorance was, and darkness like the grave,
The Briton then was Superstition's slave;
Prostrate he fell at her commanding nod,
His worship, crime—an idol all his God.

But blessed for ever be that sacred page
Which banished terror, and redressed the age,
Poured on these Druid isles the gospel ray,
And dashed their wizard orgies all away:
Though still the gold was somewhat mixed with dross,
And idols still the crosier and the cross,
It could not yet the splendor all obscure;
Not savage was the islander, though poor.
Then first the virtues; then, oppressed with foes,
Generous and great the patriot passions rose;
The weaker flocked beneath the stronger's wing,
Strength made a chieftain, and that chieftain, king.
Then laws were founded, cities sprang to birth,
The peasant safely reaped the fruits of earth;
Around him quickened the domestic ties,
And partial learning made the people wise.
When once its happy influence had begun,
Times taught the prince, the father taught the son;
All learned a just submission to the laws,
Safely the end, but knowledge was the cause.
Hence power rose round them like victorious morn,
And Commerce poured redundance from the horn.
Maternal peace brought leisure; leisure wrought
A brighter metal from the mines of thought.
Last Luther rose,—the Hesper of that night—
Monks dropped their cowls, and learning rushed to light.

And did his torch wake slumbering Genius? yes,
Truth had reform, and science had the press.
Wide flew the arts on a rejoicing wing,
And Virtue drank at Inspiration's spring.
But interest—error—strove to quench the spark,
They loathed the light because their deeds were dark.
They urged with voice intemperate, long, and loud,
" The pearl instruction was not for the crowd;
" 'Twas but to blink like the sagacious owl
" On monkish things—the scallop and the cowl.
" The blessed Saviour cast not such a gem
" To swine, and wisdom was not thus for them,
" Wisdom or letters (call it which you will)
" Would soon endue them with a dangerous skill,
" T

"To scorn their teachers, trample on the law,
"Darken the truth—their own conclusions draw;
"'Twould teach the infant bird to break the shell,
"And lead dissenting thousands to rebel."
But to restrain its power they vainly tried,
What hands can rein the ocean in its tide!
Though Canute's hand the chains of empire throw,
Still it flows on, and shall for ever flow.

Of late, when rising at improvements call,
A hand aspired to throw the pearl to all,
Heard ye the learned soothsayer's presage
An equal doom on this enlightened age?
Ye heard! and did it stay the current? No;
Still it flows on, and shall for ever flow!

But where is he who poured it o'er the land?
He lives an exile on a distant strand:
The extremes of want and power have been his lot;
His virtues many, be his faults forgot!

It flows on still! the impulse first was slight,
One wave of water from a fount of light,
First led the way, another flowed on still,
Waves made a channel—channels formed a rill,
Rills slowly swelled to rivers, and at length
Majestic rivers put forth all their strength,
And formed what now may well appear to be
A glorious lake or a refulgent sea.
Thence bee-eyed learning wafts from side to side
Her treasured stores yet wider and more wide.
Clime after clime the welcome gift makes blest,
The gorgeous east, and the declining west.
At home what nations from the stream have drank!
The blue-eyed German, and the lively Frank;
The Switzer happy on his native hill;
The Spaniard grave, but superstitious still;
The Russian to a patriot monarch true;
The Briton, soldier, Catholic, and Jew.
Here Pensylvania frames her generous laws,
There the black Haytian stamps it with applause,
Here to the stream the woolly Apic runs,
And there Hindoostan leads her tawny sons.
The stream of knowledge widens to embrace
Sons of all sects—earth's universal race,
Till in the glory of its full increase,
Arms bend to arts, and nations blend in peace.

So oft when night in a descending cloud
Sinks on the sea, the thunder fills its shroud.
At once the tall trees quiver; whirlwinds scourge
To madness the reverberating surge;
Towers fall, men tremble, ships rock like a buoy,
Whilst the live lightnings run—burst, blaze, destroy;
But when mild morning in her pearled car
Plants on her rosy brow the eastern star,
The chiding winds fall mute at her advance,
Blue shine the hills, in light the billows dance,
Nought but a pleasant murmur's in the bower,
Birds in the wood, and bees upon the flower;
The up-risen sun new warmth and gladness gives,
Buds burst to bloom, and all creation lives.

To such extent of good these systems run;
Now look at home, and see the advantage done.
The English mind, by nature rough, unbent,
Finds to itself a ductile temper lent.
KNOWLEDGE IS POWER; united, they create
The tendons and the sinews of the state.
Give knowledge to the mass, and you will see
A monarch gentle, and a people free:
That with just power and mildness learns to reign,
These know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain.
So deemed the monarch, who with liberal hand,
Sought to diffuse instruction through the land;
What wish was his? that every British youth
Might learn to scan the hallowed page of truth:
Assured that while each young instructor knew
How to command, he learnt subjection too.

Taught thus by you, behold the herd boy now
Whose voice the flock, whose arm directs the plough.
On the green sward supinely would he lay,
Mark the sun's rising or declining ray,
Nor breathed one thought of gratitude, nor knew
Perchance the hand from whence his blessings grew.
If then accosted what would be his air?
A wondering look or idiotic stare.
The change how great! he views an arm unseen
With showers how grateful! dress his village green;
Guide, as night's chariot through the zodiac runs,
With voice divine Arcturus and his sons;
Loose crowned Orion in his bright career,
And bind the dancing Plëiads in their sphere.
From such majestic scenes his soul may draw
A solemn pleasure mixed with holy awe;
Then bring the secret motions of his breast
To Christ's pure life, and try them by that test,
Think of himself with conscious pride no more,
But first believe, then tremble, then adore.

Blessed with success—long, long may you dispense
Within these walls the seeds of truth and sense.
As time flows on, may each successive year
Behold the triumphs to instruction dear.

The poor made wise, the attentive and the bold
By praise encouraged or by blame controuled.
Long, long behold you stand the poor man's friend,
Knowledge with goodness, strength with concord blend;
Whom nor success, nor pride may lead astray,
Nor interest warp, nor disappointment sway.
Most happy if of liberal thoughts possessed,
You find that peace in blessing to be blessed.

PAPERS ILLUSTRATIVE OF ENGLISH HISTORY.

The following Letters, written at the crisis of the Revolution, by a Gentleman in London, to a Friend at Weymouth, and which have since been religiously preserved by a Family in Dorsetshire, cannot fail to interest our Readers, as conveying the living impressions created by the very important events of that period.

LETTER I.

SIR, *Lon^{o} Jan^{ry}* 22, 1688.

WITHOUT any appology for my writing, I presume y^{e} vnder-written news will be acceptable to you. I doubt not but you are full of expectations of what was don this day, which in short is as followeth. The Comons being mett, unanimsly chose M^{r} Heny Powle their Speaker, after which a lett^{r} was delivered them from y^{e} Prince of Orange, giuing an acco^{tt} what he had don since his administration of y^{e} governm^{t}, exhorting them to vnity in their councells and setting before them y^{e} necessity they were under of speedy determination, by reason of Irland, y^{e} condition of y^{e} Dutch, by whose ayd he was enabled to do what he hath don for us, as also because all other forr. affairs would be much influenced by their determinations, upon w^{ch} y^{e} house unanimously agreed to return thanks to his highness for what he had don already, and to desire him to continue still the administration of y^{e} governm^{t}, untill further application should be made to him therein, and many phrases being desired to be put into y^{e} question, some members were ordered to withdraw, and draw up an addresse to y^{e} Prince uppon y^{e} debate of y^{e} house, which they did to this purport, to thank y^{e} Prince for y^{e} deliverance which with God's blessing wee have rec^{d} from popery and slavery, and and to request y^{e} continuance of y^{e} government as above, which y^{e} house agreed and desired y^{e} L^{ds} concurrence, but before they had their answer, they sent them down an addresse to y^{e} like effect, to which they desired their concurrence, to which they agreed, and which y^{e} L^{ds} and Comons this euening presented to y^{e} Prince, the L^{ds} likewise agreed that Thursday, Jan^{ry} 31, should be a day of thanksgiving here, and that day fortnight being Feb^{y} 14, for y^{e} rest of y^{e} kingdom, and y^{e} Comons have desired D^{r} Burnet that day to preach before them. The house have according to custom in Parliam^{t} settled their grand comittees, and comitte of priviledges and read many petitions complaining of undue elections, and referred them to y^{e} comitte. The house was moved with what speed might be to proceed to consider the state of y^{e} kingdom, that an agrem^{t} might be for a settlem^{t}, and all seemed very desirous to loose no time herein, but in regard severall countys, cittys and towns, had yet made no return, not having time to do it, though they had already a very full house, yet it was thought not convenient to proceed therein untill all might be there, and therefore have adjourned y^{e} debate thereof till Monday next; this is y^{e} full substance of this day's work, and every thing was carried without any opposition; you may depend on this for a true acco^{tt}, I had it from a leading man in writing who sent down y^{e} same to his friends.

Your affec^{t} friend and serv^{t}
STANLEY WEST.

Y^{e} Marquesse of Hallifax is chosen chaireman to y^{e} house of Lords.

LETTER II.

SIR, *London, Jan. y^{e}* 31, 1688-9.

Yesterday morning the comitte appointed by the house (to consider of what way may be requsit to be insisted on for the security of our religion, laws, and properties) did meet and made some progresse agreeing on gen^{ll} heads to be proposed to the house.

1. Concerning Parlim^{ts} to secure their due election, y^{t} there should be Parlim^{t} at least once in three years, and not to be dissolved till they had done their nessessary busines, that the same Parlim^{ts} should not have to longe a continuance as of late hath been for 17 years, to preserve y^{e} privelidge of Parlim^{t} during their sitting, and in y^{e} intervalle of Parlim^{ts} that no pardon shall be pleadable against an impeachment in Parlim^{t}.

2. That all cityes, towns corporate and burroughs be secured against surronders and quo warrantos.

3. As to Courts of Justice yt ye oppinions of judges upon ye statute of treason, yr proceedings and tryals in case of treason be regulated as yt there shall be two wittnesses to the same fact, coppyes given of indictments, and also yt counsel be allowed to ye prisoner, in case of treason and dew liberty for him to prepare himselfe for his tryoll; to prevent excessive baill, excessive fines and illegall punishments by whipping, and yt ye judges shall have their commission as longe as they behaue themselves well, and not be suspended from sitting as judges, their salleries to be established out of the publik reuenew, and yt all other fees be taken from them and their clarks.

4. That there is no power of dispensing with penall laws, and that none but the legislative power can suspend acts of Parliament.

5. To declare yt no money can be leavyed but by Parlimt, and to have a new act to confirme the same.

6. To take away all informations in the King's Bench so yt no proceedings shall be for any crime or misdemr but by indictments.

7. To regulate all courts of Justice and fees of officers.

8. That ye late commission in ecclesiasticall affaires, was illegall and pernisious, and yt all such courts, and commissious are illegall and voide.

9. That ye raising or keeping a standing army in time of peace without concent of Parliament is against the the law.

10. That ye militia acts are became a greiuence to ye subjects as to matters of religion; that effectuall prouission be made for liberty for Protestants in the exercise of their religion, and a temper be formed for uniting all Protestants as far as may be in ye publick worship; it was much prest to have a repeall of the chimney act, but ye comitte thought it not proper to be determined by them, but by the house in which it will be laboured to be carried, to have the subjects eased thereof. Many other things were proposed in ye comitte, but they arose to attend ye house to church, and after the house rose it was to late to continew setting, therefore ye committee adjourned to this day. I was misinformed on Tuesday night as to ye proceedings of the lords, for they had not then, as I was informed, and as I writ you word, agreed with our voat, but onlye had debated the points of a regensy, which they carried in the negative; but yesterday in ye afternoon, they carried upon a debate whither they should agree with our voat or not.

This day ye committe sate againe, and agreed on more heades, viz. In case of attinder for treason or felony, wheither a writ of error did not lie by right, as well as in all other judgmt, and in ye debate it appeared to ym although in yt, as in all other cases wher ye king is conserned, yt proceeding ought to be by petition to ye king, yet ye attorney genl ought not, as of late he hath don, to refuse his warrant for a writt of error, because it was a petition of right, and therefore ye law ought to be asserted accordingley. As to ye case of sheriffs, it was agreed yt ye abuses about them should be complained of, that (as it ought) they should be appointed by ye judges in the exchequer chamber, and no person be made sheriffe, but who is so appointed; as to jurys there was much said, for it appeared that ye freeholders booke in every county either had not ye chiefe gentlemen in them, or else by private orders those gentlemen who were not for ye turn of ye court had crosses set agenst their names, so that no man of estates were left to be returned, vnless they were sure cards, wh hath caused maney greiveous verdicts of late to be geuin, besides many instances were given of men appointed to labour jurys, and in perticulor it was affermed, yt whilst ye jury was swearing yt tried my Ld Russel, my Ld taking exceptions at one person, ye person excepted to thereupon swore, yt let him except to never so many there would be enough left that he knew would do his work; those and many other irregularitys to prevent false and corrupt verdicts, were thought fitt to be regulated.

As also ye right of the subject to petition the king to be asserted, and that all kings and queens before they tooke on them the administration of the governmt should take an oath to preserve ye Protestant religion, our laws, and libertyes, and that ye coronation oath should be inspected, because it being the same as in times of popery, to preserve holy church, the papists have thence argued the king was obliged to bring in popery. The report of the comitte will be made to-morrow (the house not sitting this day) how many of those heads they will agree unto, or what they will add to is uncertaine. Severall other things were spoke to at ye comitte, as ye irregularities in exersising ye excise and chimney acts, to which it was sayd, they were most proper to be remedied by bill, in which they all agreed to concur when it came to that, but they thought ye proper work of this comitte was chiefly to agree on such greiueances as had endangered our constitution, and thereupon to declare what ye law was, which had bin born down, and what further was necessary to secure the same.

This day I am credibly informed ye lords have concurred with ye vote of ye House of Commons that the throne is become vacant.

Dr. Sharpe preached yesterday before ye House of Commons, whose prayer and sermon gave them great offence; he formally prayed for ye king, and sayd that deposeing kings was popish doctrine, and things to that effect, so that ye house would not vote him thanks.

I sent my last lettr to Mr Mayor, and hope you have seen it; pray let my friends have ye perusall of this. I know not what intelligence you have, but I am sure none can be truer than this.

Yor affect friend and servant,
STANLEY WEST.

Please to direct to mee at Mr Parr's Sloughters in Basinghall-street, London.

LETTER III.

Lond. Feb. 5th, 1688.

Mr RICH. TUCKER,

SIR, Yors I recd and am glad mine came to yor hands; and that ye news was acceptable to you; I writt ye last post to Mr Mayor, which I hope you have seen. The vote ye Comons past about ye throne becoming voyd, was formerly sent you; the amendmts which ye Lords made were two: instead of abdicated, they put in deserted; and those words which followed, viz. and thereby ye throne is become vacant, they left out: on Satturday ye Comons entrd into a debate on ye Lords amendmts, and voted not to agree to them, and appointed a comittee to draw up reasons to be delivered at a conferrence for their votes. Yesterday those reasons were delivered at a conference, wch ye Lds examined, and have voted not to alter their word (deserted) nor allow ye Comons (abdicated,) which vote they carried by three, and ye other words they left out, viz. and thereby the throne is become vacant, they voted not to allow, and carried it by one, so that now they are to send us their reasons of this vote, which if wee are not convinced by it, will come to a free conferrence, and therein 'tis hoped that wee shall better understand one another, and come to be unanimous.

The inclosed 28 heads were ordered to be referred back to ye comitte to be marshalled in two rankes, what was declaratory of ye law to be by it selfe and what was to be provisionall, and to be settled by new laws by itselfe, that so ye Lords concurrence may be desired to ye former, and to have it drawn up into form to be ready to be presented to those who are to fill ye throne.

This day ye Lds sent us their reasons as to ye first amendmt that ye word abdicated was not a known term in the law, which reason ye Comons agreed not with, for ye word deserted was as unknown as abdicated; as to ye 2d amendmt they sayd they agreed not with us to declare ye crown vacant, for if it were so then wee must elect, and that they thought would change the constitution from an hereditary to an elective kingdom, and because, should they allow thereof, it would imply that ye king might wrong his heir by his act: and therefore they sayd, that a throne in right was full with ye Princesse of Orange, to whom allegiance was therefore due. This caused a long debate in ye house; many speeches being made for agreeing with ye Lords, ye consequence whereof was to proclaime ye Princesse alone, and many speeches were made to ye contrary, for it was owned that wee lived under a monarchy, and an hereditary monarchy, and that nobody amongst us was for altering of it, and makeing it elective, but yet it was sayd that in such a case as this, where it was already agreed by both houses, that now wee had no king, and where it could not be made out by any law of England that wee had any heir, there was a necessity upon us to provide for ye government, and that there had bin many instances in former times, where ye succession had bin interrupted, and that it was impossible in this case to come at ye Princesse of Orange without interrupting ye succession, for that ye child called ye Prince of Wales for any thing yet appeared to us might be legitimate, or however other sons might be born, and therefore those who would take upon them to proclaim ye Princesse, since they could not do it by right of succession, must allow of such a power as might also be exercised in proclaiming ye Prince with her, and that if any such were, he had merited it from us. After many debates to this purpose, ye house divided, and on the divsion, there were for agreeing with ye Lds and in consequence for proclaiming the Princesse alone, 151; but there was against that agreemt and consequently for proclaiming the Prince and Princesse, 282; upon which they agreed to desire a free conferrence with ye Lds., and have appointed a comitte to manadge ye conferrence, which was all which was don this day.

Yor affect friend and servant.

The Lords reasons for not agreeing to ye Commons Vote.

To the 1st amendmt proposed by ye Lds to be made to ye voat of ye commons: viz., instead of ye word (abdicated) to insert in word (deserted) the commons doe not agree.—Because the word deserted, does not fully express the conclusion necessary inferr from the prmises which your Ldshipps have agreed, for yr Ldshipps have agreed that king James ye 2d hath endeavoured to subuert the constitution of ye kingdome, by breaking the originall contract between ye king and people, and hath violated the fundamentall laws and hath withdrawn himselfe out of the kingdome, now the word (deserted) respects only the withdrawing, but the word (abdicated) respect the whole, for which purpose the commons made choice of it. The commons doe not agree to ye 2d amendmt to leave out these words (and that the throne is thereby vacant.)

1. Because they conceive that as they may well inferr from so much of their own voat, as ye Ldshipps have agreed that King James the 2d hath abdicated the government, and that the crown is thereby vacant; so if they should admit yr Lds amentmt that he hath only (deserted) the governmt, that thence it should follow the throne is vacant, as to King James the 2d (deserting the government, being in true construction, deserting the throne.)

2. The commons conceive they need not prove to yr Ldshpps yt as to any other son the throne is also vacant; yr Ldshipps, as they conceive, have already admitted it, by yr addressing to the Prince of Orange, the 25 of Decemr last, to take upon him the administratn of publick affairs—both civell and military: and to take into his care the kingdom of Ireland, tell the meeting of this convention, and to write his letters for this meeting, and for the derecting the choice of commons thereto, by yr Ldshipps meeting in this convention in prsuance of such letters, by renewing the same address to him as to the publick affaires, and the kingdom of Ireland since you met, and by appointing publick daies of thanksgiven to be observed throughout this kingdome; all which acts the commons conceive to imply that it was your Lordshipps oppinion that the throne was vacant, to signifie as much to the people of this kingdome.

3. It is from those who are upon ye throne of England, when there are any such, from whom the people of England ought to receive protection, and to whome for yt cause they owe alleagence: but there being none now from whome they can expect regall protection, and to whom therefore, they owe the allegeance of subjects, the commons conceive the throne is vacant.

Twenty-eight heads of greiuances, agreed upon by the House of Commons, to be signed by whoever fills the throne.

I. The pretended powr of dispencing or suspending of laws or the execun of laws by reagall prrogatiue without consent of parliamt is illegall.

2. The comr for erecting the late court of comrs for ecclall causes, and all other commisions and courts of like nature are illegal.

3. Levying of money for or to the use of the crown, by prtence of prrogative without grant of parlimt for longer time, or in other maner, then the same shall be so granted, is illegall.

4. Its the right of the subject to petition the king, and all comisns and prossicutions for such petitioning are illegall.

5. The acts conrning the militia are greivous to the subjects.

6 That the raiseing or keeping a standing army within this kingdom in time of peace, unless it be with consent of parlimt, is against the law.

7. Its necessary for the publick safety, that the subjects which are prtestants should provide and keep arms for their common defence, and that the armes which hath been seized and taken from them be restored.

8. That the right and freedome of electing members of the house of commons, and the right and priuiledge of parliamt and members of parliamt, as well in the intervall as during their sitting, to be pserved.

9. That the parliamt ought to set

frequently, and that their frequent sitting be secured.

10. No interrupting of any session to be dispatched at y^{t} time are determined.

11. The too long continuance of the same parliam^{t} to be prevented.

12. No pardon to be pleadible to an impeachment in parliam^{t}.

13. Citys, universities, and towns corporate, and burroughs, and planta^{ns} to be secured ag^{t} quo warrantos and surrenders, and mandates, and restored to their ancient rights.

14. None of the royal family to marry a papist.

15. Every king and queen of the realm at the time of their entring into the exercise of their reagall authority, to take an oath for maintaining the protestant religion, and that the coronation oath be delivered.

16. Effectuall p^{r}uision to be made for the liberty of the protestants, in the exercise of theire religion, and for protecting all protestants in the matter of publick worship as far as may be.

17. Constructions upon the statutes of treason and tryolls, p^{r}ceedings and writts of errors in cases of treason, to be regulated.

18. Judges comissions to be made *quam diu se bene gesserint*, and their sallaries to be assertained and established, to be paid out of the publick revenew onley, and not to be removed nor suspended from execution of their office, but by dew course of law.

19. The requiring excessive baile of persons committed in criminall cases, and imposeing excessive fines and illegall p^{p}ments to be prevented.

20. Abuses in the appointing of sheriffs, and in the execu^{n} of their office, to be reformed.

21. Jurors to be dewly impannelled and returned, and corrupt and false verdicts prevented.

22. Informations in the Court of King's Bench to be taken away.

23. The Chancery and other Courts of Justice, and the ffees of officers to be regulated.

24. That the buying and selling of offices be effectually provided ag^{t}.

25. That upon returnes upon hea. cor^{s} and mandam^{s} liberty be given to the subject to travers such returnes.

26. That all grants and p.mises of fynes and forfitures are illegall and void, and that all such p.sons as procure them be lyable to punishment.

27. That the abuses, oppressions, in buying and selling the hearth money, be effectually redressed.

28. That the abuses and oppressions in levying and collecting the excise, be effectually redressed.

LETTER IV.

SIR, *Lond. Ffeb.* 9, 1688-9.

Yesterday y^{e} Comons finished the declarative part of y^{e} articles formerly sent you, which declared y^{e} rights of the people of England, and put a preface thereunto, and concluded with their confidence in y^{e} Prince of Orange that he would perfect their delivrance, and maintaine y^{e} rights they had asserted and all others; and thereupon prayed that he and his Princesse would take upon them y^{e} Crown, to hold to them and the' survivo^{r} of them the remainder to y^{e} heires of the body of y^{e} Princesse, the remainder to the Lady Anne and y^{e} heires of her body, the remainder to y^{e} heires of the body of y^{e} Prince of Orange, and that y^{e} administration might during y^{e} coverture be solely in y^{e} Prince, and agreed to those amendm^{ts} the Lords had made, in the oaths of allegiance and supremacy; this being putt both in one instrum^{t}, was carried up to the Lords, who this day went over y^{e} same and have agreed thereunto with some small amendm^{ts}, which they will send down to y^{e} Comons on Monday, and to which it is supposed they will easily agree, but y^{e} instrum^{t} being very long, cannot be writt out for you as yet, nor is it proper to send you till it is finished with all its amendm^{ts}: little was don in the house too day.

Yo^{r} humble Serv^{t}
STANLEY WEST.

LETTER V.

SIR, *Lond. Feb.* 21, 1688-9.

Yesterday y^{e} debate begun—y^{e} day before (whither this were a free Parliam^{t} or not,) continued and that every one might have liberty to speake as often as he would freely in y^{e} point, the house was adjourued into a grand committee, there were but three men spake to their not being a Parliam^{t}: viz. S^{r} Edw^{d} Seymour, S^{r} Thomas Clargis, and one M^{r} Godolphin; the substance of what they sayd was that they were not called by the Kings writts, that they were not capacitated to sit as a parliam^{t}, because they had not yet taken the oaths and tests to qualify them, and now it was too late to be don, and that there was no need of their sitting, for the throne being filled, things might go on according to ye antient course, and a new Parliamt be called by writt, which might be here in a month or six weeks time; the answer made hereunto was, that ye substance of a Parliamt, was the King meeting his People; viz. the Lords in person and the Comons by their Representatives, and that it could not be denied but that ye Commons upon ye last election were as free a representative, (had forms bin observed) as ever were chosen, and that though forms were necessary ordinarily, yet in extraordinary cases of great revolutions, necessity required those forms to be dispensed with; that it was so in the case of Henr ye IV. where a Parliamt sate who had not bin chosen by his writts, but by ye writts of Richard ye II. who yet was deposed before the Parliamt came; but the great case insisted on, was ye Parliamt that restored King Charles the II. which answered all ye objections, for that was not called by the King's writts, but by ye writts of the keepers of the Liberties of England, that Parliamt did not take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, which yet they were bound to do by ye statute of the 5th of Queen Elizabeth, and their election by that statute was made voyd in case they did not take them, yet they sate on although it might with more reason then have bin sayd upon ye King' return he might by new writts have sumoned another Parliamt, and although that Parliamt made an act to declare themselves to be a Parliamt, yet it was not for any doubt that they had whither they were a Parliamt or not, but because a booke had then bin lately written that ye Long Parliamt was still in being, and although tis true ye succeeding Parliamt in 1661 did confirm ye acts of ye Parliamt in 1660, yet they did not confirm all their acts, and those acts which they did not confirm have bin adjudged in Westminster Hall to be good acts of Parliamt: after which many things were sayd to shew ye necessity was upon us to sit, to take care of Ireland, to be an example to Scotland, to incourage ye Hollanders, and to support ye Protestant intrest abroad, and likewise to settle things at home, the house takeing notice of the discontents of some men up and down the kingdom, who shewed their dislike to what they had don. The Comitte were so well sattisfied on the debate, that they who on Tusday argued against their being a Parliamt declard themselves now sattisfied, and when ye question was put that ye Lords and Comons now sitting in Westminster hall, were the two houses of Parliamt, it passed so unanimously that there was not above four negatives thereunto.

This day ye house voted a gratuity to ye Dutch arme, and an accott to be brought in what money hath bin expended out of ye Exchequr for quo warrantos and other prosecutions, and also for secret services, from whence great discoverys are expected.

Yor affect ffriend and servt
S. W.

LETTER VI.

Sir, *Lond. Ffeb.* 28*th*, 1688-9.

Since ye passing of ye first act nothing hath passed considerable to send you but what appears in ye votes of the house, and refer you to them in the comon news letters; the chiefe thing the house hath bin about this weeke, was ye voting to stand by the king with lives and fortunes, and to vote an ayd of seaventy thousand pounds a month, for six months, by land tax; many propositions were made for ye raising this money, but upon examination they were found to be very uncertaine, and so would have bin either too much or too little, and not so readily to be collected; whereas this being layd on land, would be as ready money to the king; the house was divided whither it should be a land tax or no, but carried it for a land tax on ye diuission; that which inclined ye carrying of it, was that severall other sums in probability must be raised, and this being layd on land, which in itselfe was no great sume, would be the best meanes to secure land from having further charges; before the house came to this resolution, there was a long debate. whither ye revenue that was given to King James ye II., for his life, was fallen or yet in being, which is too tedious for mee to send you pr this post, but ended only in an order to have Sr Robt Howard bring in a state of ye revenue, that the house may consider how to have it settled. The king having intelligence that the Lord Arran was engaged in come conspiracy against him, caused him to be taken up ye last night, and sent to ye Tower, and tis sayd many others are taken up on that accott, but I am not able to send you ye perticular names as yet. The vote that ye king should have an ayd not exceeding four hundred and twenty thousand pound, was passed *nemene contradicente* though y^{e} house divided upon y^{e} manner of raising it, the seale was this morning delivered to S^{r} Jn^{o} Maynard Sergeant Rawlinson, and M^{r} Rech.

Yo^{r} humble Serv^{t} S. W.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Consisting of Original Papers, Letters, and curious MSS. in that National Depository.

Letter from Secretary THURLOE *to* HENRY CROMWELL, *Major General of the army in Ireland.*

MY LORD.

WEE have beene a longe tyme betweene hopes and feares about our great business. His Highness hath beene please to put an issue to it at last, havinge upon Friday last called the Parliament into the Banquetting House and declared that he could not give his consent to their advise, because of the title kinge. I perceive this hath struck great damp upon the spirits of some, and much raised and elevated others. H. H. was pleased upon the Wednesday and Thursday before, to declare to several of the house that he was resolved to accept it with that title, but just in the very nike of tyme he took other resolutions, the three great men professing their great ——— to act, and sayd that ymediately after his acceptance thereof, they must withdraw from all publique employment, and soe they believed would several other officers of quality that had beene engaged all alonge in this warr. Besides the very morning the house expected H. H. would have come to have given his consent to the bill, some 26 or 27 officers came with a petition to the Parliament to desire them not to presse H. H. any further aboute kingship. The petition was brought to the Bar by Lieut. Col. Mason, who was the chiefe man, who promoted it, and went up and down from man to man to get hands thereunto. The petition was not read but layd by, and some moved that the house would take it into consideration, as a breach of priviledge, but that was neither thought fitt to be hearkened unto. It is hard to guesse what will be done next. The souldiers p.tie who have opposed this advise as to the title doe p.tend that they are very well pleased with all the rest and will desire no alteration therein, but the title from king to protector, that point should have been debated this day, but that the speaker was ill, and soe ye debate adjourned till to-morrow. I finde the countrye gentlemen are very averse from this, and soe long as they keep together, it will scarce be effected, but they being under great discouragement and discontent, it is very probable many of them will be gone, and then this or what else shall be thought fitt may be done. Some are strongly of opinion that the other parts of this advise are liked by some as little as the title of kinge. Thus things stand for the present and this is our condition. What it may be by the next the Lord knows. It is good to trust hym. There is nothing else of importance to trouble your Lordship with.

I remayne,
Your Lordships most humble and
faithful Servant,

Whitehall, 12, *May*, 1657. Jo. THURLOE.

Kilburne Papers.

PROTESTATION, 1773.

In the Cambridge Chronicle of Saturday, Jany. 23, 1773, was this copy of verses.

Protestation.

You I love, my dearest life,
More than *Georgy* loves his wife;
——— *Ministers* to rule,
——— *North* to play the *fool;*
——— *Nabobs* love to *rob,*
——— *Pitt* to catch the *mob;*
——— *Camden* loves *grimace,*
——— *Barrington* his *place;*
——— *Clive* his black *Jayueer,*
——— *Bute* the royal *ear,*
——— *Patriots* love their *price,*
——— *Fox* loves *cards and dice:*
——— *Cits* the Court to *spite,*
——— *Townshend* not to *fight;*
——— *Colebrook* heaps of *pelf,*
——— *Elliott* loves *himself;*
——— *Aldermen* their *gut,*
——— *Hillsborough* to *strut;*
——— *Cullies* love a *jilt,*
——— *Grosvener* horns *well gilt;*
——— *Dartmouth* loves *field preachers,*
——— *Huntingdon* her *teachers;*
——— *Carlisle* those who *cheat him,*
——— *Long Tom* those who *treat him;*
——— *Pomfret* a *lead mine,*
——— *Weymouth play and wine;*
——— *Fools* at Wits to *nibble;*
——— *Walpole* loves to *scribble;*
——— *Lyttleton* to *write,*
——— *Blacklegged March* to *bite;*
——— *Country Squires* their *dogs,*
——— *Mawbey* loves his *hogs;*
——— *Demireps* a *spark,*
——— *Martin* a *sure mark;*
——— *Grafton* loves his Pimps,
Or the Devil loves his Imps.
More than *Tories* love the *Stuarts,*
——— *Staunch Whigs* love all *true hearts;*
Thus, my Fair, I love you more,
Than e'er man lov'd Fair before.

Here are some clean strokes of satire, which in the next age may be forgotten.

Cole. 42. 298.

BEER.

Beer was common in Africa. *Temp. Sci. Augustini Epi Hipponensis*, for whether he was the writer of the *Sermones ad Fratres in Eremo* or not, it is absurd to suppose that the imitation of his style would offend in a matter that was not notorious. Thus, in his 28th sermon, he advises, nay, commands his brethren in the desert, to take proper care of their bodies, both from Scripture and reason. "Ideo Fratres, hortor vos et moneo, atque fieri præcipio, ut tantum carnem dometis, quantum natura portare potest. Nam cum videam inter vos quosdam Sexagenarios, quosdam Septuagenarios, quosdam Centenarios, videns eos Dei amore ferventes, corpora eorum Crucifigentes, vinum etiam non bibentes, timeo ne potius Deum offendant quam placent. Talibus in Christi nomine præcipio, ut saltem diebus Dominicis et solennibus vinum vel cervisiam bibant. Juvenes autem qui fortes sunt, et jam triumphare de inimico cœperunt, in Christi nomine penitentiam agant, ne devincantur ab Hoste.—Sic enim volo, sic sæpe præcepi servari. Sic non occidemus corpora nostra, sed serveant Creatori suo." The question is, now, whether what is here called *cervisia*, is the same beverage, as we call beer? The above quotation is from St. Austin's works, in folio, printed by Troben, at Basil, in 1520.—vol. 10. p. 951. *Cole.*

EXPENCES *of an* ACRE *of* HEMP, *from Notes, in the hand-writing of Lord Burleigh.*

Rent . . .	VIIIs.	XXXVII.
Plowing and Harrowing	XIIs.	
3 Bushels of Hempsede	IIs.	
Pilling and Gathering at 3d y^e. stone	XVs.	
LX Stone Hemp at VId. y^e Stone	XXXs.	XLVs.
Hemp Seed III qrs. of an acre .	XVs.	
Rt. sic.		
Y^e Gayne .	XIXs.	

A. Wybled.

One qr. of Woole Oyle .	IXd.
Spyn^g of a Sto. of Woll .	XXd.
Wev^g of a Elle of Wolle Cloth	IIId.
Fully^g of a Yard .	IId. ob.

Husbandry.

For threshing of a quarter of	Rye	Xd.
	Otes	VId.

Buyld^g.

Item. for makyng of an acre of drye wall of ij yards high, and ij foote thick	VIIIs.
Item. for a Roode of Wall, XV. foote hye, and ij foote and ½ thick	Xs.
Item. for digging a Loode in the Quarrey	IId.

Lansdown MS. 118.

BRASS MONUMENTS *and* INSCRIPTIONS.

In the churchwarden's accounts of the parish of Walberswick, in Suffolk, I meet with the following curious extracts, which I suppose, both from similarity of name and genius, may be ascribed to our very worthy *Mr. Wm. Dowsing*, without doing him any injustice.

1644, April 8th, Paid to Master Dowson that came with the troopers to our church, about the taking down of images and brasses off stone	6	0
Paid that day to others, for taking up the brasses off gravestones before Dowson came.	1	0
And the next day to Edwards & Pretty, taking down 26 rheils	6	10
April 26th, recd. of John Trappit, with the consent of the parishioners, for 2 bellows and wooden stope from the orgens.	6	8
Rec. this 6th of Jany. 1644, from out of the church, 40 pounds weight of brasse, at threepence halfpenny per pound.	11	8

By the above account, we may easily see how so many old gravestones in almost every church in the kingdom, are robbed of their brasses and inscriptions; and it reflects no small disgrace to the civility and humanity of this nation, when we are informed that this sacrilege had the sanction of public authority, such as it was.

Cole, Vol. II. 124, 134.

ORDERS *for* APPAREL *at* CAMBRIDGE, *in* 1560.

Some specimens of them about the year 1560, Lord Treasurer, Chancellor. "7 Item, That no scholler doe weare any long lockes of hayre uppon his heade, but that he be polled, notted or rounded after the accustomed manner of the gravest schollers of the universitie, under payne of 6s. 8d.

Shirts, Ruffs, or Fallinge Bands, not to be wrought or mixed with any kinde of silke, or any other thinges, and no shirte to have any worke in, uppon, or about the same shirte or band, but to be made playne, only with an hem and two stitches at the most, and the same only with white thread; not to be carved, cutt, purled, jagged, &c. but only the playne hem of the same cloth.

Falling Band. The fallinge band not to be turned down without side in any part of it above two inches, except the corners, which may have one inch more, without any tassels, buttons, knots, or such like devices.

Hose not to be of silke nor any other stuffe of the like chardge, &c. nor 2dly of galligaskan, or venetian, or such like unseemly fashions; and no slopp but the playne small slopp, without any cutt, welt, pinke or such like. Nor 3dly, of any colour but blacke or sad colour neere unto blacke; except white hose for boys.

Gownes.—1st, not to be of any stuffe but cloathes; 2dly, not to be faced with silke of playne taffetoy untuffed, sarcenet, silke, grogram, farther than the coller and half yard down the breast, only for M.A.'s, LL.B.'s, and MB.'s and upwards and no hoodes to be worne abroade in the towne, to be lined with silke except for doctors and S, T, B's being heads of houses and the orator. 3dly. Gownes not to be made of any other fashion, but that comonlie called the priests gowne or else of the fashion of the playne Turkey gowne, with the round falling cape, and the trunke gowne sleeves, &c. not of any colour but black or London russet.

. ***Cloakes***, not to be, 1st, of any other stuffe but cloth; 2dly, not to be of any other fashion but round standing collar, or round falling cape, with sleeves, or the plaine round cloake without sleeves, being in length not so farre as the calfe of the legge: of blacke or sad colour as above.

Hatts no colour but black.

Pantobles Penceus only in chambers and studyes.

Item.—That no schollar shall weare any barilled hosen, any great ruffs, any cloakes with wings, &c.

Jetting.—Amongst some regulations for apparel, 1560.

6. *Item.*—That no scholler be out of his college in the night season, or goe a jetting and walke the streets in the night season, unlesse he goe with the proctors, uppon the payne appoynted in the ould statutes of the University: which is not meete. And they declare that it is the ancient custome, that the proctors shall not goe a jetting, without licence of the Vice Chancellor, unlesse it be in time of some suddayne danger or occasion." ***Extract from Mr. Taber's Book.***

Cole, 42, 290, 291.

Letter from MR. JAMES HOWELL, *to* MR. JOHN SELDEN.

SIR,

The principall aym of this small present, is to bring you thanks for the pleasure and profit I have receaved from your works, wherewith you have enriched the whole comon wealth of lerning, &c. herein may be discovered such a fullness and universality of knowledg, that it may well be sayd ***quod Seldenus nescit, nemo scit.*** And this was a kind of character that some of the renowndest men beyond the seas gave of you in some discourse I mingled with them. Moreover these small pieces (which I shall be bold to poursue with a visit) come to introduce mee to your knowledg not you to mine, for it were an ignorance beyond barbarism not to know you. May you please when (having nothing els to do) you have cast your eyes upon them, to throw them into some corner of the lowest shelf that stands in your library, where it will be an honour for them to be found hereafter, and if these bee admitted I have more to follow. So hoping that this obligation will not be held an intrusion, I rest, Sir,

Your most humble and
ready Servant,
J. HOWELL.

For the most Honord John Selden, esq, these. HM. 7003.

BURIAL *with the* FACE *to the* EAST.

Le Sieur de Moleon in his ***Voyages Liturgiques de France, où Recherches faites en diverses Villes du Royaume; contenant plusieurs particularités touchant les Rites et les Usages des Eglises***, printed at Paris, 1718, 8vo. p. 273, speaking of some tombs in the cathedral of Rouen, in Normandy, has these words: "Tous ces Archevêques ont le regard tourné vers ***l'orient*** comme ont tous ceux que j'ai vûs partout ailleurs faits avant le Seizième Siecle. Par là on voit que l'usage contraire d'enterrer aujourdhui les Evêques et les Prêtres le visage tourné a l'occident, est tout à fait recent. Les Nouveaux Rituels de Reims, de Sens, p. 168 de Mets, et l'Ambrosieu ordonnent qu'on les enterrera tournés à l'orient, comme les Laïques. *Cole*, 1820.

LADIES JUSTICES *of the* PEACE.

In some notes from Mr. Attorney-General Noy's reading in Lincoln's Inn, 1632, upon a point whether the office of the Justice of a Forest may be executed by a woman, it was said, that Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother to King Henry 7, was Justice of Peace; that Lady Bartlet (Berkley) was also made a Justice of the Peace by Queen Mary, in Gloucestershire; and that in Suffolk one—Rouse[*] did usually sit upon the Bench, at assizes and sessions among the other Justices, *Gladio cincta*. This is taken from some Collections by Tho. Gibbons, Esq. in vol. 980, H.M. *Cole, vol. xx.*

PLURALITY OF BISHOPRICKS.

Stigand, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the time of William the Conqueror, was deprived of his livings, by the Pope's Legate, because he had held Canterbury and Winchester both together, and yet before him Oswald and Aldred had held Worcester with York, and St. Dunstan, Worcester with London. Boniface, Archbishop of Canterbury had, by grant from the Pope, the Bishoprick of Valentia, in Provence, and many other spiritual promotions ***in commendam***. So Simon Langham, Archbishop of the same see, was made Bishop Cardinal of Preneste, by Gregory II. and held the Archdeaconry of Wells, and other livings, ***in commendam***. Lewis Lushborough, Archbishop of Roan, and Cardinal and Chancellor both of France and Normandy, in the time of Henry VI. by dispensation from the Pope, held the Bishoprick of Ely ***in commendam***. Julius Medices, Cardinal of Rome, and afterwards Pope by the name of Clement VII. was made Administrator of the Bishoprick of Worcester, by the Bull of Leo X. anno 1521. Hooper, Bishop of Gloucester, in the time of Edward VI. held the Bishoprick of Worcester ***in commendam***, by license of the King. So Cardinal Wolsey held the Bishoprick of Bath, in the year 1518, with the Abbey of St. Albans, and other ecclesiastical livings, with his Archbishoprick of York; afterwards resigning Bath, he took Durham, and, lastly, in 1529 exchanged that for Winchester, which he held in ***commendam*** during his life.

Harl. MSS. 890.

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[*] She was mistress to Edward III.

NOVELTIES

NOVELTIES OF FOREIGN LITERATURE.

LETTER *of* **M. DE PONTOPHILE** *on the construction, &c. of* **SHIPS** *of* **WAR.** *Addressed to the Conductors of the Annales Maritimes, &c.*

THREE years ago I was in the company of some English gentlemen that were liberal both of their liquor and discourse; we parted the best friends in the world, though, as you well know, I am an old mariner, accustomed to survey, with a spirit of rivalship, the favours fortune has so often lavished on them at our expence.

Our conversation turned almost wholly on the construction of French ships, of which these gentlemen appeared to be admirers. At first I had a suspicion that their eulogiums were seasoned with a tinge of irony. The better to detect this, I intrenched myself within the formalities of reserve; I summoned to action my perspicacity, and with the cigarre in my mouth, &c. I seemed intent on reconnoitring the physiognomy of the interlocutors. I found, however, by the nature of their answers, the expression of their features, and the tone of their voices, that they were giving vent to the language of conviction and sincerity.

"The English," said they, "are not alone in admitting the superiority of French vessels over those of other nations. The Dutch, the Danes, the Russians agree that your floating citadels have an excellent motion, going well before the wind, and nobly carrying a press of sail. We believe," added they, addressing themselves to me, "that our vessels are far from possessing the same qualities in the same degree. This opinion is not peculiar to a few; it is that of our most experienced mariners, and of the most distinguished members of our parliament and government." To convince me of this, I was shewn a remark of Lord Darnley, in the House of Peers, February 21, 1815, thus expressed: 'The construction and equipment of English vessels has always been inferior to those of the enemy, and though a peace may make this object less interesting, it is one that, at all times, calls for the attention of this house.' This is not the speech of a member of the opposition, to be rebutted by the ministerial members. In the answer of Lord Melville was this observation: 'The faultiness of construction in many of our ships is a misfortune, but the system, for near a century, has been habitual. The evil lies in the want of a combination of scientific skill with the experience of practice, as realized in France, Sweden, and Denmark; plans of improvement, however, have been projected and are carrying into execution'."

The same ameliorations here referred to are such as were ordered, agreeably to a report made in 1806, in a time of war with France, by a committee, and printed by order of parliament. The object of this report was to suggest the means of improving the theory of naval architecture, alleged to be as yet in its infancy, in Great Britain.

The following is a passage in the report: "The theory of naval architecture has been advanced to higher perfection with the French than with us. Occasionally, when our builders have worked on the model of the best French vessels captured, so that our practical knowledge has been united to the theoretical knowledge of our rivals, we have thereby secured the best ships in our navy."

Conversation of this kind by gentlemen, and backed with quotations, might have seduced me into a flattering reverie of national self-love, if I had not been long before confirmed in the same sentiments, as grounded on reason and experience. However, not to be behind in a complimentary effusion, I observed that our ships might possess a degree of excellence in their nautical properties, but that English ships, in general, carried more guns in proportion to their bulk. This was admitted, but it was pointed out to me, at the same time, that France not having so many colonies as England, and of course, fewer ports to refit and victual at, a greater part of the bulk must be reserved for stowage of provisions, &c. which the English find in their settlements beyond sea.

They further added that the offensive force of a ship of war must be rated not only from the number of guns, but from their calibre; the effect produced on an enemy's ship being in a compound ratio of the mass of the velocity of the missile that strikes it, in a given time. I had little to reply to this, and the conversation terminated by leaving me more than ever convinced of our superior nautical advantages, &c.

I was ready then to think that should

any be of a contrary opinion, we shall hardly find them among Frenchmen. But I have read in the *Annales Maritimes*, in the memoirs of Lieutenant M. de Touches, that he has many remarks to make and faults to find with our vessels. One of the most pointed, in his opinion, is *le rétrécissement des hauts, ou la rentrée*, (contraction or falling in of the upper works.) Examining the reasons on which M. de Touches grounds his opinion, I found them nearly the same as what had been alleged by M. Bourdé, half a century before. As those reasons were not attended to at the period of their publication, I concluded that if re-published now, the effect would be similar. But not so: I have read since, in your collection, a letter on the same subject, by the same officer promoted to the rank of captain, and I observe that several engineers of distinguished talents concur in the opinion that *la rentrée* ought to be suppressed. With all the respect due to opponents so formidable, I have yet more respect for what I believe to be the truth. A person thoroughly acquainted with the marine and with mechanics would be the most competent umpire in this case. It is doubtless, one of moment, as it goes to investigate the forms, and consequently the qualities of vessels, that is of machinery that most powerfully influences the results of a maritime war.

Extract of a Letter from M. ST. HILAIRE, *a French Naturalist, in South America.*

The following is the result of the fatiguing travels I have just completed. Of plants, I expected to find numberless species, in traversing a district which divides the waters of Rio Grande and San Francisco, but my hopes have been disappointed. The vegetation has afforded little variety, and is not much better than that in the deserts of the North West, in the captainship of the mines. And besides, the drought has been excessive this year (1819.) I have frequently passed days together, without seeing more than two or three common species in flower, and my researches have not procured more than 1200 species. However, I have made a detailed analysis of each, and as I had to pass through the western part of the mines, in order to proceed to Goyaz, I have been enabled to complete my stock of information respecting the vegetable productions of this captainship.

Of grains or seeds, I have collected two or three hundred species, among which are some of very beautiful ornamental plants, and others eminent for their medicinal qualities. There are at least three or four excellent fruits, which will be found altogether novel in France.

Of mammiferous animals, I have been astonished to find so few, in a country so wild as is the captainship of Goyaz. I have obtained, however, a few bimales, a young tapir, a young stag of the species called Campeiros, &c.

With respect to reptiles, they abound the most, according to report, in the plantations, and my botanical researches have diverted me from the cultivated countries. In my journey, I have only met with half a dozen serpents, of which I have secured three, one a rattle snake, and another the wrutre, a large and very venomous species.

Coleopterous insects appear only in the rainy season. I have confined my pursuits to the species with wings uncovered, and though my collection is not very considerable, there are several that will be deserving of attention.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

The BOARD *of* AGRICULTURE *of* FRANCE.

Extract from the Report of the French Minister of the Interior to the King, in 1819.

THE direct interference of the government has become necessary to the restoring the woods of the mountains to their former healthy state. The question does not merely relate to the providing timber for the navy, nor for the consumption of various works which are falling to decay from the destruction of neighbouring woods. It has become absolutely necessary to prevent the immense mischief done to the vallies by stripping the hills of the trees which arrested the mountain torrents, bound together the sides of declivities, and preserved their verdure, and to lead back the husbandman and his flocks of sheep to restore the wealth and plenty, which have disappeared with our ancient forests.

It was time that an object of this importance should be consigned to the most serious enquiries. M. Dugied led the way to this work by a memorial respecting the woods of the Lower Alps. He had been prefect of that department. He had seen the evils of which I have spoken, and conceived the design of applying a remedy. His plan was formed on a careful examination of the subject. The Council of Agriculture received it with a lively interest; without, however, giving their definitive opinion of the efficacy of the proposed measures. The council thought, as well as the author himself, that his ideas should be submitted to the experience of men who had made the subject their special study. I have ordered his memorial to be printed and distributed in the departments, that every possible information may be collected concerning this very important topic.

HEMP.

A very ingenious machine, intended to fit hemp for spinning, without steeping it, has not entirely answered our expectations. Hemp thus dressed, has neither the softness nor the elasticity of that which has been steeped. It appears that similar attempts made in England have produced the same results.

But is the inferiority of our hemp to that which comes from the North, the effect of climate, or of some other cause which we can influence? The council are employed in the means of resolving these questions by a series of experiments, made under the direction of a committee, chosen from their own body. It will obtain information on the varieties of hemp cultivated in the different departments; the mode of culture; the method of steeping practised in each quarter, and the peeling and preparation of the hemp. It will compare their various processes and results with each other, and with those of countries which produce the most valuable hemp. It will procure foreign seed, and endeavour to make it a native of our climate.

Experiments, carefully made, have demonstrated that our hemp of the best quality, does not yield in toughness to that which comes from the North. But when converted into cables, it is not so durable at sea, because it does not take the tar so kindly. This defect we may hope to remove by improvements in the mode of preparation; and we are led to believe that the labours of the council will at length free us from one of the tributes which is paid by our marine to foreign industry.

FOREST TREES.

The increase of forest trees also demands attention. Many exotic trees, useful to the navy, may be made natives of France.

The government has received a quantity of the seed of forest trees from the north of Europe and America. Three barrels of the seed of the Riga Fir, which form part of the collection have been distributed.

I have taken measures to obtain the seed of the Corsican larch in sufficient quantity to multiply the growth of it in various quarters at the same time. The utility of this fir for masts is well known. It will grow in the most barren soil, and may be planted on the downs and sands of the sea shore.

The seeds which have arrived from America, are those of very large trees, which it has been deemed advisable to introduce into our forests. More than eighty thousand bags of different kinds, have been distributed among the royal and departmental nurseries, and among the corresponding members of the council of agriculture.

Progress of the ARTS *and* SCIENCES *in the* FRENCH MARINE, *since the Peace.—A Discourse read in the* ACADEMY *of* SCIENCES, *on the 27th of March*, 1820, *by* CHEVALIER DUPIN, *Member of the Royal Institute.*

It is not in the midst of war that the marine can generally make the largest strides towards its improvement. The essential necessity of a state of war is, to do much in a little time, and often to sacrifice the means abstractedly the best to the means that are the most attainable at the time. But in times of peace we may strive with difficulties, the subduing of which requires a long period to effect.

Naval architecture, although placed in the first rank among the arts necessary to the perfection of the navy, now promises but few discoveries; and the reason is honourable to France. In the commencement of a splendid career, a celebrated engineer, whom the Institute has received into its bosom, and who this year presides over the Academy, has given to the hull of our ships, those happy forms, whose elements are so well combined, that they produce swiftness in sailing, ease of motion, and facility in executing evolutions, none of which precious gifts are purchased by a diminution of strength, which is more precious still in an element of storms and perils.

One principal object of our attention has been, to render our ships more formidable in attack, and less weak in defence. We seek at present, to enlarge and improve the batteries of ships of war, and enable them to carry a greater weight of metal than they have hitherto done.

The prow and the poop of our vessels were formerly loaded with statues, bas-reliefs, and other ornaments, idle and unmeaning in that position; and beneath these were concealed real points of weakness, through which the enemy's shots penetrated more easily. We have sought to render equally capable of resistance, every part of a citadel which is every where equally exposed to be attacked. We have dismissed vain decorations, and conceive that ships of war can have no suitable ornament but crowns of laurel nailed by victory to the poops and prows of the conquerors.

While ornament is banished from our Navy, the sciences of calculation, of geometry, and mechanics, have brought under their dominion forms which formerly had been arbitrary and capricious. By their aid, we endeavour to determine the degree of resistance which it is possible to attain in every part, which before was peculiarly vulnerable.

To these principal improvements are added many others, which belong to the various arts that concur in the construction and arming of a ship of war. A new pump has been introduced, which is simple in its structure, easy in working, and powerful in its effect, and which will add greatly to security in long voyages.

Frequently heavy seas will carry away the rudder, while the vessel is untouched in her sides or keel, leaving her, however, to the mercy of the storm when most violent. Means have been formed to construct and ship a new helm with greatly more speed than has hitherto been known.

We have begun to combine the use of iron cables with those of hemp. The latter, less expensive, also resist better any sudden and violent shock. But the former are more durable; they lose less of their force by the action of the water, the air, and heat; and where the anchorage is among rocks, they are not so easily destroyed or damaged by the friction against the rocks.

Great improvement has been introduced into a department which is simple in appearance, but requires the aid of both chymistry and mechanics. Our rope-works are greatly improved; and cables and cordage, containing less materials, are stronger than those constructed in the old manner.

For casks of corruptible wood, which, in long voyages, often destroy the sweetness and the salubrity of water, others of iron have been substituted. Hermetically sealed, they intercept all exterior putrifying action, and preserve to the water they carry, even for years, its limpidness, its purity, and that taste which is never perfect but in the entire absence of all other taste.

We are occupied also, with a process altogether new, on the means of supplying fresh water on extremity, by rendering sea-water drinkable.

Other cares, inspired by humanity, and directed by science, have obtained the means of preserving, during long voyages, in all their freshness, both vegetable and animal food. The benefactions of an ingenious philanthropy, are gradually extending over the quality of all the aliments, and over the cleanliness and regularity of life, of the seaman; so that the fevers and scurvy, which used to make such horrible ravages in our ships, are now maladies unknown.

If we turn to the durable works lately undertaken in our ports, we shall every where find a spirit of improvement developing itself rapidly since the peace.

At Lorient new sheds more extensive than those with which Venice used to hide her mysterious fleets, enable the workmen to labour in all weathers, on the construction of vessels. At Cherbourg, the works which were suspended by untoward circumstances, begin by degrees to resume their activity.

The education of the children of the workmen, has now found its way through various difficulties, into our ports. Schools are there established, in which that interesting class of youths are taught arithmetic and the elements of geometry and drawing. Medals are annually given as prizes to the higher pupils; who are again more substantially rewarded by a special promotion, according to the progress they have made.

With respect to the creation of establishments useful to the general progress of the sciences, with a view to the naval service, Brest was the only port which had nothing to desire on that subject. Since the peace, however, we have begun to form libraries for each of our arsenals. In almost all of them are cabinets of natural history and botanical gardens, which are enriched by every voyage made by our ships to foreign lands or to our colonies, with collections sent home by naturalists and men of science, who are maintained for this purpose by the Department of the Marine. An observatory is constructed at Toulon, and another is about to be erected at Rochefort. In those two ports are naval museums, to preserve the models of ships most esteemed for excellence of form, and of machines the most ingenious; and drawing of manœuvres which have been most interesting.

Let us now quit the bosom of our arsenals and our ports, to take a view of the labours, whose object is to increase the facility of navigation and lessen its perils.

A series of exact drawings of every thing on our coasts, which can be of service or prejudicial to Navigation, has been commenced. It is carried on with a degree of science and industry unknown before.

The atlas of the voyage undertaken in search of La Pérouse; the charts of the Belgic and Anseatic ports, of the course and mouths of the Scheldt, the Elbe, and the Weser; of the roads and military ports of Istria and Dalmatia; these are among the first labours of one of our colleagues (M. Beautemps Beaupré,) appointed since the peace to this important duty.

By a combination of means and exertions, the position of a number of dangers, till then erroneously marked in the charts, have been ascertained and accurately put down. Other dangers have been discovered, which till then had never been pointed out. New passages, on the coasts, have been discovered, which are often of use in time of peace, and may be of the utmost importance during war.

These labours are worthy of aiding in forming a general map, which, when it shall be compared with the justly famous map of Cassini, will nevertheless shew how superior the arts and sciences of the nineteenth century are to those of Lewis the Great.

It is not, however, enough to be perfectly acquainted with the coasts of France; our ships of war and merchantmen are called upon to visit all the coasts of the known world. The government has conceived the thought of exploring, by means of the French navy, for the uses of commerce, the shores of every sea. But to execute so great a project, it is necessary to have recourse to methods which unite accuracy with celerity. It is here that the labours of hydrography unite more closely with the operations of the practical seaman. Already one whom the navy and the academy of sciences reckon equally in their respective ranks, has, in this place, laid before you an exposition of the progress of navigation. But the part which he himself had taken in that progress was concealed by his modesty.

It is to the voyage made by d'Entrecasteaux, in search of La Pérouse, that we must ascribe the important innovations which have constituted hydrography a science almost entirely new.

The marine charts, drawn up by the observations and calculations taken on that expedition, on coasts before unknown, have greatly surpassed, in accuracy, those of coasts visited and known for many generations. It is only since the publication of the voyage of d'Entrecasteaux, which is yet recent, that we have ascertained the possibility of determining, with a new accuracy, the forms, figures, and circumstances of every sea.

Since 1815 we began to correct, on these principles, the charts of the Mediterranean and of the charts of Africa. Four years sufficed for those labours.

The Spring and Summer of 1820, are dedicated to the exploring of the Black Sea.

So many important materials, preserved in the offices of the navy, added to the information formerly obtained respecting the general form of the various coasts, will enable the corps of hydrographers to lay down charts which shall be as much superior to the former results of geography as the accuracy of the new means, and the extent of late operations, are superior to the means and researches of former enquirers. Already several important charts are completed; and soon we shall see, by the national publication of the results of these labours, one of those immortal presents which France has been accustomed to bestow on the nations of the two worlds, without other interest than that of attaching her glory to the recollection of the services which she renders to the people of every part of the globe.

INSTITUTIONS *in* WALES, *for the Promotion of* ANCIENT LITERATURE, POETRY, *and* MUSIC.

The recent transactions in the principality are of a nature to afford gratification to all who feel an interest in the preservation of ancient relics, and the revival of ancient literature, as well as the fostering of living merit. Several of the nobility, clergy, and gentry have come forward in a very spirited manner, to support the designs of the Bardic and Literary Institution, first formed at Carmarthen, in South Wales, under the patronage of Bishop Burgess and Lord Dynevor, and now in North Wales, under the sanction of the patriotic Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, and his brother Charles W. Wynne, Esq. A society under the name of "The Metropolitan Cambrian Institution," has also been formed in London, to which his Majesty has condescended to extend the Royal patronage. Even in the present infant state of these designs a pleasing spirit of emulation has been excited among the natives of Cambria.

At the *Eistedhood*, or Bardic session, held at Carmarthen, July 5, 1819, Bishop Burgess presided with great ability and zeal. The principal Poems were, 1. A Welsh Ode on the death of her late Majesty Queen Charlotte, by Mr. Williams, of Lanedgai, Carnarvonshire.—2. A Poem on the death of that brave Cambrian Sir T. Picton, by the Rev. Walter Davies; and an English Imitation of it by the Rev. Mr. Lloyd, which had been set to Musick by Mr. Parry, of London. The premium for the best prose essay in English, on "the language and learning of Britain during the Roman period," was awarded to the Rev. John Jones, of Lanvair, near Bangor. The Rev. Walter Davies filled the Bardic chair, and Mr. Blaney, of Montgomeryshire, after a contest with his neighbour, Mr. Humphreys, gained the honour of the silver harp, and a premium of thirty guineas.

The anniversary of the Cymmrodonian or Cambrian Society, for the district of *Powys*, including the counties of Montgomery, Denbigh, and Flint, was held at Wrexham on the 13th and 14th of Sept., when Sir W. W. Wynne, supported by his brother, Chas. W. Wynne, Esq. and Sir Edw. Lloyd, presided in a very spirited and able manner.

The principal prize-poem had for its subject "The death of his late Majesty King George the Third." The premium of fifteen guineas was awarded to a bard well known in the principality, Mr. Robert Davies, of Nantglyn, near Denbigh, who was placed in the bardic chair, according to ancient custom. There were *fourteen* competitors for this prize; eleven for the second prize, on "The Cambrian's Attachment to his Native Land," adjudged to Mr. Evan Evans; and *forty-nine* for the third poetic garland, conferred on Mr. James, the harper, for the best *Englyn*, or sonnet, on "What is Poetic Genius?" *(Pa beth yw Awen.)*

PROSE ESSAYS IN ENGLISH.

1. *On the Notices of Britain, under whatever name in ancient Authors; containing Extracts from the Originals, with translations and comments.* The Rev. W. T. Rees, A.M. rector of Cascob, Radnorshire, and prebendary of Brecon.

2. *On the History and Character of the real Arthur, King of the Britons, and the fabulous Character of that name, whether of Romance, or of Mythology.* Mr. John Hughes, of Brecon, author of Horæ Britannicæ, in two vols.*

There were ten competitors for the honour of the silver harp, which was awarded to R. Roberts, a blind man.

The meeting concluded with an address from Chas. W. Wynne, Esq. and some poetic effusions from the Rev. Walter Davies, the chief of modern bards.

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* Printed for Ogle and Co. London.

NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

To MR. JOHN SCHEFFER, *of Church-street, Blackfriars-road, Southwark, for the Invention of a Penographic or writing Instrument.*

THIS invention is a reservoir pen intended to supply itself with ink, and consists of a cylindrical metal case, within which the ink is contained in the barrel of a goose quil, covered with a small gut, and stopped tight at one end by a cork, while the other end of the barrel, nearest to the nib of the pen, is perforated with a small hole for the purpose of allowing the ink to pass out. At the nib-end a plug of metal is fixed into the cylinder, having a small channel through which the ink passes. In this plug is a stop-cock for the purpose of preventing the escape of the ink, and when a fresh supply to the nib is necessary, the fourth finger turns the cock and opens the passage; but in order to force out the ink, the thumb presses upon a stud in the side of the cylinder, which compresses the quill reservoir within the cylinder, and discharges the ink through the channel of the metal plug when the stop cock is opened. The nib is made of a small piece of quill slipped between the plug and the cylindrical case. *London Journal of Arts, &c.*

To Mr. John Smith, *of Bermondsey, for an Invention of Improvements in making Arms or Axletrees for Coaches, Carts, and other Wheel Carriages.*

The object of this improvement is to diminish the friction of the axle against the box of the nave, by placing two collets upon the axle which work against the box and lessen the friction by reducing the surface of actual contact. The box of the nave is made as a hollow cylinder to receive the axle, which axle is reduced in its diameter or thickness, about half an inch less than the interior of the box, except at its extremity, which is left as a collet nearly fitting the box; at the shoulder also the axle, which is left as a collet, bears against and nearly fits the box. Thus a groove is formed between the axle and box nearly the whole length of the axle, which groove remains filled with oil while the wheel is in action. The end of the axle may also be made to work against a rounded projection at the end of the interior of the box, by which the lateral friction is reduced. The wheel is confined to the axle by a washer working against and behind the shoulder of the axle, which washer is screwed to the nave of the wheel, and by that means the wheel is prevented from coming off.

To Mr. John Grafton, *Engineer of the Gas Light Works, Edinburgh, for a New and Improved Apparatus for purifying Gas used for Illumination.*

The material to be applied for the purpose of taking up the sulphuretted hydrogen, and carbonic acid gases, is a compound of lime with pot or pearl-ashes and charcoal or coke, which is formed by pouring a strongly impregnated solution of pot or pearl-ashes in water upon recently burnt and unslacked lime, the quantity of the solution required being so much as will slack the lime, or cause it to fall to powder. This done, add dry pot or pearl-ashes about one fifth of the whole weight of the lime, and also about one fourth of the charcoal or coke broken into small pieces, the whole to be perfectly mixed together, which composition is to form the absorbent or purifying stratum.

The purifying vessel is divided into several upper and lower compartments, the gas being intended to pass from one to another through the stratum of prepared lime as above compounded, which is spread upon a wire gauze web, extended horizontally through the middle of the vessel. The gas from the retorts passing through the main is introduced into the purifying vessel at one end, when, having filled the first lower compartment, it rises through the stratum of lime, &c. extended over it into the upper compartment, having undergone an operation similar to filtering, by which a chemical union takes place between the slacked lime and the impure parts of the gas. From the upper compartment the gas descends again through the stratum of lime into the second lower compartment, and from thence rises again through the purifying stratum into the second upper compartment, and so on, ascending and descending through strata of lime until it reaches the last chamber, having, by this operation, become purified, whence by a pipe it is conveyed into the gas holder.

The apparatus above alluded to, consists of a long box having several partitions, and at each end of the box on the outside, is attached a cylinder roller, of larger diameter than the depth of the box, over which is extended an endless web, or band made of wire gauze; this endless web lies upon and covers the top of the box lengthwise, passing under it, and upon its upper side over the box is distributed the layer or stratum of the above purifying compound.

This apparatus is inclosed within another box or case, in the upper part of which several sliders are placed, which shut down close upon the wire gauze, at parts intervening between the partitions of the box below, forming the upper compartments above alluded to, between which and the lower compartments the stratum or layer of lime, &c. is upon the wire gauze extended.

It has been above explained that the gas, introduced into one of the lower compartments, ascends through the purifying stratum into the upper compartment,

partment, and so on descending and ascending several times through the lime, &c, until it becomes cleansed or purified; hence the stratum of lime, intercepting the first upper and lower compartment, will take up the greatest quantity of the impure matter from the gas and become first saturated, when it will be necessary to remove it and supply its place with a fresh stratum.

This is done by withdrawing the sliders in the upper part of the box by means of racks and pinions attached to each, and then turning the rollers of the wire web, by which operation the lime, &c. will be cast off into a receiver at the end of the vessel. At the same time the supply of fresh purifying materials is admitted at the other end of the vessel, through an opening from a bin which distributes itself over the gauze web, and is levelled and equalized by a scraper for that purpose.

There are also roller brushes under the wire gauze web, to cleanse it from any coagulated portions of the lime which may possibly adhere after the saturated stratum has been removed. It is scarcely necessary to add, that the vessel through which the gas passes must be rendered air-tight during the time that the purifying operation is going on, for which purpose the sliders above mentioned are closely fitted, and the top of the vessel attached with a water chanel surrounding it.

To MR. WILLIAM BRUNTON, *of Birmingham, for an Invention of certain Improvements in Steam Engines and Furnaces of Steam Engines, by which a Saving in the Consumption of Fuel is effected, and the Combustion of the Smoke more completely obtained.*

With respect to the saving of fuel the patentee proposes that the fire grate under his boiler be made to revolve horizontally, or rather to travel round under the boiler, by which means he distributes the heat uniformly to every part of the bottom of the boiler, which he conceives will increase its effect, and also supplies the fuel by means of a hopper from above. The improvement in the engine consists of means whereby the piston within the working cylinder may supply itself with oil or other oleaginous matter, and at the same time render the upper and lower ends of the cylinder more completely steam-tight, and impervious to each other.

The fire-grate, (which is supported by an upright spindle or axis, resting in the ash-pit at bottom, and in a cross bar at top,) is contrived to move round horizontally by means of a wheel and pinion upon its axis, connected with the steam engine or any other first mover, which turns it at the rate of about one revolution per minute, for a boiler of about five feet diameter; every time it arrives at a certain point, the channel from the coal hopper is opened and a sufficient quantity of fuel supplied. In order to prevent the air from passing down through the coal, there is a rim (upon which the regulator lies) that descends into a trough for the purpose of forming a water valve or sand valve. The feeder is an inverted hopper about nine inches at bottom, and five at top next the feeding hole, the length being equal to half the diameter of the revolving fire-grate; and thus the coal is distributed the whole width of the fire.

There is also a regulator to the feeder connected with the damper, so that if the boiler become too hot, or the pressure of the steam increase, the quantity of coal supplied should be diminished. A bar or scraper is carried round with the fire-grate, for the purpose of gathering the cinders as they fall into the ash-pit below.

The improvement in the piston, intended to prevent the passage of steam, consists in its containing within itself a reservoir of oil, mercury, or other metal, which may be kept in a fusible state at the temperature of 212, and so disposed within the piston, that it is allowed to flow to the side of the cylinder; when the piston is rising, a portion of steam on the under side passing through a small channel to the mercury, has a tendency to force it between the stuffing into the vacuum above, but, in the descent of the piston, the force of the steam from above impels the mercury back again into the reservoir.

In the event of any of the mercury or oil falling through, there is a channel or groove to receive it at the bottom of the cylinder, and conduct it into a box attached to the cylinder. This box is connected to a vacuum tube, and, when charged with the mercury or oil which has escaped from the reservoir of the piston, the pressure of the steam being allowed by an opening valve to act upon the mercury or oil, forces it up to the top of the cylinder, when it falls on the upper side of the piston, and is forced, as before, between the stuffing and the cylinder into the reservoir.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

DR. REES, the editor of the Cyclopædia, in 45 vols, 4to, and of two volumes of "Practical Sermons," 8vo, is preparing for the press two additional volumes of Sermons of the same description, which will be published in the course of the ensuing winter.

The Odes and other Poems of Mr. **HENRY NEELE**, to which the public have been so favourably introduced in the Winter Evenings of Dr. Drake, are reprinting with additions, and will be published in November.

We have had the satisfaction to receive notice of the formation of nearly seventy *Magazine Societies;* and we hope the publication of the plan of the Dorking Society, will be a means of adding to their number, and spreading them over the United Kingdom. We have heard of one bookseller who lately formed ten in a single town of 15000 inhabitants.

The private and confidential correspondence of Charles Talbot, Duke of Shrewsbury, during the reign of King William the Third, is preparing for the press, illustrated with Historical and Biographical Narratives from the original documents in the possession of the Duchess of Buccleuch, by **WILLIAM COXE**, F.R.S. F.S.A. Archdeacon of Wilts. It will be embellished with a portrait of the Duke of Shrewsbury. The selection will contain the Private and Confidential Correspondence of the Duke of Shrewsbury with King William, from the Revolution to the year 1700; and with the leading members of the Whig Party. It will also comprise his Epistolatory Intercourse with Robert Earl of Sunderland, with the Earl of Galway, who commanded in Piedmont in 1695 and 1696, and with the Earls of Jersey and Portland and Sir Joseph Williamson.

Shortly will be published in 8vo, vol. 3, of the Transactions of the Association of Fellows and Licentiates of the King's and Queen's College of Physycians in Ireland.

Desultory Thoughts in London, with other Poems, are printing in one volume, 12mo, by **CHARLES LLOYD**, esq. Author of Nugæ Canoræ and Translator of Alfieri.

The Rev. R. **MATURIN**, Author of Bertram, &c. has in the press a poem tled "The Universe."

A history of the various species of Palsy with the method of cure; being the first part of the second volume of Dr. Cooke's Treatise on Nervous Diseases, is in the press.

On the 1st of November will be published in imperial 4to., part 1. of Illustrations of the Capital Operations of Surgery, Trephine, Hernia, Amputation, Aneurism, and Lithotomy, by **CHARLES BELL**, esq. The work will be completed in 5 parts, containing 4 plts. and each will be sold either plain or coloured.

The works of Sir Richard Blackmore now first collected, with his Life; with Notes by Mr. **CHALMERS**, will soon appear in 10 vols, 8vo.

Recollections of a Classical Tour made during the years of 1818 and 19, in different parts of Turkey, Greece and Italy, are preparing, by **P. E. LAURENT**, esq. elegantly printed in one volume, 4to. and illustrated with beautiful engravings of the costumes of each country.

Mr. **JOSH. SWAN**, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Surgeon to the Lincoln County Hospital, has in the press, an Account of a New Method of Making Dried Anatomical Preparations; exhibiting the various structures of Animal Bodies, so as to present the same appearances as a fresh subject when first dissected; and by preventing every offensive smell, and the usual destructive effects of heat, damp and insects, affording the opportunity of keeping them unaltered for any number of years.

Mr. **MARTIN**, of Liverpool, has in the press, a revised edition of his ΖΗΤΗΜΑΤΑ ΔΙΑΝΟΗΤΙΚΑ, or view of the Intellectual Powers.

The Rev. T. **CLARKE**, author of the "Wandering Jew," has in the press a small work, intended to illustrate in a pleasing story, the principles of political economy, as they necessarily develope themselves in the institutions and expedients of domestic and foreign policy, entitled the History of the Zodians, an Ancient People, from the foundation to the final extinction of that nation.

Remarks made during a Tour through the United States of America, in the years 1817, 1818, and 1819, by **WILLIAM TELL HARRIS**, are in the press.

An eminent Musical Professor is preparing

paring for publication, The Beauties of Mozart, Handel, Pleyel, Haydn, Beethoven, and other celebiated Composers, adapted to the words of favourite Psalms and Hymns, for one or two Voices: with an Accompaniment and occasional Symphonies for the Pianoforte, Organ or Harp. The object of the work is to encourage a more elegant and fascinating style of music than has hitherto been attempted; and for this purpose the editor has selected the most pleasing compositions of the best masters.

A Novel, entitled "Scheming," will shortly appear from the pen of a person of fashion.

A work called the Family Cyclopædia, by Mr. **JAMES JENNINGS**, and on which he has been incessantly engaged for nearly two years past, is in the press. It is designed to contain a concise account of every thing necessary and useful in science and in art; embracing the most recent discoveries and improvements in agriculture, chemistry, domestic economy, gardening, &c. The most approved methods of treating diseases by the domestic prescriber, including the mode of treatment in cases of drowning, other accidents, poisons, observations on diet and regimen, &c.

Mr. **HARRISON WILKINSON**, Author of the Principles of an Equitable and Efficient System of Finance, &c. &c. has in the press, Property versus Industry; or, an Exposition of the partiality, imposition, oppression, ingenuity, and injustice of the present system of Finance; in which is more fully demonstrated the necessity of repealing all the existing taxes, and adopting one simple, equitable and efficient.

A field of seven acres, situated in the county of Surry, in the last year was prepared for barley by the spade: the labourers employed earned in the winter at the rate of fifteen shillings per week—twopence per rod being given for digging, and the proprietor considers that it would have cost him double the expense if he had had it ploughed.

Mr. **PRICE**, surgeon and electrician, has in the press, and nearly ready for publication, an Essay on the Medical Application of Electricity and Galvanism.

The Theological Works of the famous **DR. JAMES ARMINIUS**, now first translated into English from the Latin original, with an account of his Life by Brandt, will shortly appear, in three large octavo volumes.

In the course of November will be published, Augustus; or, the Ambitious Student.

Shortly will be published, Vindiciæ Hebraicæ, a defence of the Hebrew Scriptures, as a vehicle of Revealed Religion: occasioned by the recent Strictures and Innovations of Mr. J. Bellamy; and in confutation of his attacks on all preceding Translations, and on the established Version in particular; by **HYMAN HURWITZ**.

A New Edition of Walton and Cotton's Complete Angler is preparing for the Press, by Mr. **BAGSTER**. Those whose moral feelings are not strong enough to prevent their being the dupes of a silly passion for the cruel and treacherous practice of angling, may be gratified to learn that this edition is intended for the pocket, with many engravings.

Speedily will be published the Books of Genesis and Daniel, (in connection with modern Astronomy,) defended against Count Volney and Dr. Francis—Also the Sonship of Christ against John Gorton and the Rev. Mr. Evans, as supplementary matter to the Genealogy of Christ; by **JOHN OVERTON**.

M. Cherfulloud, professor of the French Language at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, has in the press a new and greatly improved edition of his Book of Versions, or Guide to the Translation and Construction of the French language.

Also a new and greatly improved edition of the Key, corresponding with the above, will be published at the same time.

In a few days will be published, Part I. in 8vo. price 1s. of an edition of Shakespeare's Plays—the whole of which will be completed in nine parts at the same price.

Miss **SANDHAM**, author of the "School Fellows." "Twin Sisters," &c. will shortly publish a very interesting little work, under the title of The Boys' School; or, Traits of Character in Early Life, a Moral Tale.

On the first day of December will be published, A detailed and embellished Prospectus of an original work on portraits, to be entitled "Physiognomical Portraits." It will contain Specimens of the Plates and Letter-press, and exhibit the finest proof of British Talent in the *line* mannei of engraving, that have ever appeared in this country.

The Young Arithmetician's Class Book; or, an Easy Introduction to Commercia

Commercial Arithmetic: consisting of a comprehensive arrangement of the fundamental rules, and the rules of proportion, illustrated by suitable examples, and the arithmetical tables adapted to the weekly recitation of classes; by J. W. DAVENPORT.

Shortly will be published, The Practice of the Court of Insolvent Debtors, with Observations on the late and present Acts of Parliament respecting Insolvency; by RICHARD HATT, late agent in the above court.

Mr. KERRIGAN, of the Royal Navy, is about to publish the Young Navigator's Guide to the Sidereal and Planetary parts of Nautical Astronomy, being the practice of finding the latitude, the longitude, and the variation of the compass, by the fixed stars and planets.

Mr. JEFFERY TAYLOR, Author of "Harry's Holiday," is about to publish Fables of Æsop in Rhyme, with some Originals, each Fable illustrated with a plate.

The Rev. Dr. EVANS is printing a new edition, with considerable improvements, of his Sketch of the different denominations of Religious Sects.

A New Edition of Dr. THOMPSON'S Chemistry, is nearly ready for publication.

On the 20th of November, will be published with the Almanacks, Times Telescope for 1821; or, a Complete Guide to the Almanack: containing an explanation of Saints Days and Holidays, with illustrations of British History and Antiquities, notices of obsolete rites and customs, and sketches of comparative chronology, astronomical occurrences in every month, comprising remarks on the phenomena of the celestial bodies, and naturalist's diary, explaining the various appearances in the animal and vegetable kingdoms.

The New Satirical Novel, by the Author of London; or, a month at Stevens's, so long ago announced under the title of Edinburgh, will certainly appear early in November.

FRANCE.

In Paris there are thirteen hospitals appropriated to the use of the sick, and eight alms houses for orphans, the old and infirm. There is also a particular establishment for foundlings.

A number of young men of scientific character are now on travels of observation, under the patronage of the Danish government. The result of their researches is now printing, and is a work likely to be of considerable interest. Three numbers have already appeared in 8vo. published by M. Myroup.

The French Minister of Marine has recently authorized M. De Sauvigny to proceed to Senegal, in the capacity of Botanical Agriculturist. This choice was agreeably to the recommendations of the Professors of the *Jardin du Roi.*

M. Leschenault, &c. the king's naturalist in India, has expedited from Pondiderri, for the Museum of Natural History of Paris, (by the trading vessel *Le Mercure*, which has arrived at Bourdeaux) a young elephant, alive, an antelope, with a particular species of martin and a large black squirrel, also a large chest containing an herbary and a collection of different seeds.

All the inhabitants of the following islands in the South Sea, have received Christian baptism, Otaheite, Eimeo, Tapua-Manu, Huaneine and Raitea, with others whose names are not mentioned. In Otaheite there are sixty chapels, wherein the new converts assemble, once on the Wednesday, and three times on the Sunday. There is a printing press in the island, and the four gospels are now printing in the language of the country.

Letters have arrived from M. Havet, naturalist, dated in the Canary Islands. He has instructions from the professors of the *Jardin du Roi*, to visit and explore the island of Madagascar. He has already transmitted some curious notes relative to the researches he made, during the short time of his residence at Lancerotta; ere this he must have arrived at his destination.

M. Milbert, who is in the United States, has embarked for the menagerie of the *Jardin du Roi*, an elephant, three feet in height and three years old; it is expected to arrive shortly in Paris.

M. Lucas, curator of the Cabinets of Mineralogy in the Museum of Natural History, having had leave of absence, is just returned into France from Italy and Sicily, after an excursion of 21 months duration. His arrival in Paris was preceded by more than 30 chests of minerals and other articles to enrich the scientific collections. He speaks highly of the reception he every where met with, and his account differs much from those of some other voyagers, who have enlarged on the dangerous roads in the kingdom of Naples. Those perils appear to have been not a little exaggerated.

The latest news from M. Plée, naturalist, now abroad, on account of the

French government, left him at Basseterre in Guadaloupe, where he was preparing to pass over to Martinico, and from thence to the island of Porto Rico.

The French Journals announce the recent publication of a map of the world, in its two hemispheres, on a grand and comprehensive scale, for accuracy and embellishments. It is of the same magnitude and on the same projection as Arrowsmith's, which was published at London, in 1794, but the knowledge, &c. obtained from subseqent discoveries are stated to preclude all idea of comparison. The execution of the engraving, the colours and the beauty of the paper, are asserted to be inferior, in no respect, to those of any charts that have appeared in any collection.

GERMANY.

From two works lately published in Germany, on the plague of Buchaust in 1813, and on that of Noja in 1815 and 16, we learn that the plague was exercising its ravages in Wallachia and the kingdom of Naples, with different effects. In the latter country, the precautionary measures to prevent its propagation, were effectual: whilst in the former, for want of the same, it spread with a frightful rapidity, and reduced a population of 80,000 to 50,000. It lasted from July 1813, to the same month in the following year. Dr. M. Grollman, author of the first publication, has had hundreds of patients with the plague under his care, and he enlarges on the symptoms and points out the remedies which he found more or less conducing to success. Our ignorance and inadequacy, as to the disease and its remedy, are still apparent. Dr. Harless, editor of the second work, insists that we shall never be secure from pestiferous maladies, till Europe and the north of Africa are cleared from the domination of barbarians.

We may collect from the respective budgets of Wurtemberg, Bavaria, and Baden, that the amount of what each citizen pays, as his contribution to the public charges, is as follows:—In Wurtemberg, each pays annually about nine florins; in Bavaria, nine and a fraction, and in the Grand Duchy of Baden, twelve and a fraction.

The civil list of Wurtemburg has been fixed at 800,000 florins per annum, of which 70,200 are furnished in timber and cork. The king has besides, a revenue of 800,000 florins, arising from his own domains, of which, 45,000 are deducted for the imposts and pensions. The separate portions of the royal family amount to 371,187 florins, not including their chateaux, or castles of residence. That of the queen dowager alone is 103,989 florins.

SWEDEN.

The Board of the Marine in Sweden, has recently published a notice, announcing that the light-house of the Tower of Carlsten, near Marstrand, will be pulled down, and rebuilt in the course of 1822. The execution of this project to commence April 16, 1821, and the flame to be extinguished from the 15th of the said month.

RUSSIA.

The Jesuits, that by a recent ukase of the Emperor of Russia have been banished from the empire, were in number about 800, of whom 300 were in Siberia and Kamtschatka. Their colleges in general, had from 24 to 30 religious; the most considerable, that of Moscow, contained 140.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Culture of Tea in Brazil. — Some months ago, a notice appeared in the British and Foreign journals, to the following purport: "No sooner had the King of Portugal and Brazil established his residence at Rio Janeiro, than he determined to introduce into his trans-atlantic states, the culture of the tea plant, by means of a colony of Chinese. This has so far taken effect, that there is now a grove of 3000 trees, regularly planted, on the southern reverse of a high mountain, about three leagues from the palace. There is a likelihood that this valuable growth will become general!"

The Austrian Observer, without quoting its authorities, has the following remarks, probably through the channel of one of the naturalists attached to the Austrian embassy.

"Whatever has been circulated on the culture of the tea plant, by a colony of Chinese, in Brazil, on the model of the Swiss that have the care of planting vines, is, at least, exaggerated. It is true that the late first minister, the Count de la Barca, made such an attempt, by means of a dozen Chinese that he imported from Batavia; but the results shewed that neither the soil nor climate were eligible for that foreign plant. At present, what remains is only an object of curiosity, and there is no more chance of producing a copious growth, than there is of the nutmeg and clove trees, which had been tried before. Recourse, therefore, must again be had to China and India, for tea and spicery, which, from being objects of luxury, are now become articles of prime necessity.

Among the objects transported to Cayenne, by La Zelée, is the fish called gourami, and the bird destructive of insects known by the name of martin. This bird was introduced into the Isles of France and Bourbon, to destroy the grasshoppers, which made terrible ravages in the plantations. Those insects have now almost entirely disappeared, from the incessant attacks of the martin. This bird, in quest of its sustenance, will perch on the backs of oxen and other animals, and there destroy the eggs of certain insects that would be very prejudicial. When insects fail, the martin attacks small animals, as mice, rats and small pigeons. It was originally from India, where it is very common, but it has now considerably multiplied in the colonies, under the protection of the law. It lays eggs four at a time, more than once in a year, and builds its nest in a rough way, on the tops of high trees, and sometimes in farm-houses, or the holes of decayed walls. It is very apt to frequent inhabited places, if not frighted away.

The French vessel La Zelée, commanded by M. Serec, has brought from the Isle of Bourbon, a collection of valuable plants indigenous to that colony, or imported from the Mauritius, the Cape of Good Hope, Madagascar, the Seychelles and different parts of Asia. This vessel sailed from Rochfort, June 29, 1818, and entered the port of Havre, Aug. 2, 1820. M. Milius, commandant and administrator for the king in the Isle of Bourbon, procured the collection, which is to be sent partly to Paris, for the botanic garden, and partly to the different French possessions. The catalogue is too considerable for insertion, but it includes several spice trees, and a complete assortment of different kinds of wood. For the museum, there is a number of live and stuffed animals, birds and fishes, with crocodiles, cameleons, snakes, and small tortoises from Madagascar. For the same depôt, are also a number of insular arms, helmets, Hottentot arrows, Madagascar bucklers, gums, dies, &c.

NORTH AMERICA.

According to the last report of the Mission·ry Board, the whole population of Greenland consists of 3586 individuals, spread through 17 colonies on the western coast. It is the coasts only that are inhabited, as the interior of this country is blocked up with icebergs that are incessantly accumulating. Notwithstanding this, the population, since 1789, has been augmented by 714 individuals.

The whole regular forces of the United States amounts to no more than 8688 men, including 627 officers, with the staff and corps of engineers. The national militia exceeds 800,000. Their ships of war compose a total of 82, exclusive of gun boats, &c. of these, 36 are 74's, with a number of frigates, brigs, schooners, &c.

The entire population of the Tyrol and the Voralberg, in 1819, amounted to 732,082 inhabitants, of whom 354,000 were males, and 377,000 females. In the Voralberg alone, the individuals were 81,966. The increase in the Tyrol, since the census of 1808, has been very considerable.

It appears from authentic tables, that there have been imported into Havannah from Africa, from 1790 to 1815, 159,731 slaves; in 1816, 17,722 were imported, and in 1817, 23,560. A letter written March 19, 1819, by an officer on board the squadron stationed for intercepting the trade, announces that it was in full activity, and that several vessels had been taken. Among others, was a little Spanish goelette that had 82 slaves on board, of whom 35 were young girls. Another goelette was taken that had a number of young girls inclosed within hogsheads; they were half dead when taken out.

M. Guillemin, French consul at New Orleans, in consideration of the dangers incurred by shipwreck on the coast of Florida, has announced an establishment at Cape Florida, with provision of suitable succours, &c. He further adds, that captains, &c. in any danger, passing by the north of Guya-Biscane, will find the entrance of the Boca-Eatonces, which may be passed in entire security, and that they will perceive houses before them on the continent. In case of shipwreck to the north of Boca-Eatonces, they will find, at the distance of two miles, certain places fixed upon, whence houses may be seen, and where, by making signals with fires or otherwise, due aid will be afforded them. If lost in the south part of the New River, they must proceed in a southerly direction, along the shore, and they will find, at the distance of every four miles, posts with inscriptions in English, French and Spanish, pointing out the spots where pits of fresh water have been dug.

AFRICA.

To indicate more security in the anchorage of the Goletta, the Bey of Tunis has erected a pharos or lighthouse, with a light sustained with oil. It is 6 feet in height and three in diameter, and is placed on the top of a mast of the height of 40 feet. It will be of material service to guard against an error that has often proved fatal, the mistaking the gulph of Porto Farino, for that of the Goletta. A duty of two piastres is laid on every vessel without distinction of tonnage, that shall anchor in the road, to maintain the charges.

EAST INDIES.

Letters from Bombay dated the 20th of January last, report the horrible outrages of pirates, on the coast of Okamundel. A vessel on her course from Mandavia to Bate, that had on board about 80 Byragees, men and women, was taken by the pirates, in sight of the last named harbour. The vessel had no merchandize, being only intended for the conveyance of pilgrims. Forty of these were beheaded, and their bodies thrown into the sea; the rest were pierced with lances, with the exception of four women, whom they carried away. After taking away the sail, the pirates bored a hole in the vessel and quitted it. The wounded persons stopped up the leak as well as they could, and making a sail of what apparel the pirates had left them, were enabled to arrive in safety at Bate. Notwithstanding the generous relief, &c. they experienced from the officers of the company, six of the pilgrims died, and hopes were entertained of saving only ten. One of the company's cruizers was in sight, but could not get at the pirates, from the rocks and shoals that environ the coast. Their primary object was to attack the Temple of Dwarka, in the hopes of gaining an immense booty. No land force, it seems, can be so stationed as to prevent their landing and pillaging the country, by desultory incursions.

Dr. Salami, a native of Palermo, but resident in London, and member of several learned Societies, has arrived at Rome. He has examined the various boards and institutions of health in Italy, and intends to proceed to Constantinople, and fix his abode there for some time, to make his observations on the plague. He is accompanied by Mr. Reefe, first surgeon in the army of the United States.

Maria Louisa, Duchess of Lucca, is now forming a port at Viareggio, by means of the construction of a mole. The intention is to render it deep enough for the reception of small ships of war. To encourage building at this situation, the Duchess offers grants of land gratuitously, to any that may feel inclined to settle there. The Duchess has already had constructed at Genoa, a goelette of 12 guns, and some sloops and gun-boats.

A new pharos or light-house is constructing at the Tower *Des Baleines*, Isle of Rhé; the light will be moveable and make its revolution in six minutes. In the interval will be four appearances of a white and very brilliant light. At each interval or lapse of 90 seconds, a very sparkling lustre will be discerned to last about 15 seconds. This brilliancy will gradually diminish, till it disappear.

M. Hell, lieutenant in the navy, commander of the Aviso *La Foudre*, is constructing an hydrographical survey of the coasts of the island of Corsica. The charts hitherto very incorrect, will be rectified from his observations, so as to afford ample security to navigators.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

IT is well known that cloth dyed in the piece is never saturated throughout with the colouring matter. Indeed such cloths may be distinguished from those dyed in the wool, by examining their edge when cut; for their interior is always of a fainter tint than the surfaces—sometimes almost white. If, to avoid this, the cloth be made of wool dyed before spun, it is more expensive, but becomes more agreeable to wear, never showing white edges. Some colours can only be given to cloth after it is manufactured; for example, cochineal scarlet, the beauty of which would be impaired by carding, spinning, and fulling. Scarlet is therefore always dyed in the piece, and liable to exhibit white edges. The discovery of the Count de la Boulaye-Marsillac, director and professor in the school of the Gobelins, entirely removes this defect. His theory is, that the water with which the cloth is soaked before immersion in the dye-vat, occupying already the interstices of the cloth, prohibits the entrance of the colouring liquid; so that the cloth, though strongly wrung to displace the water, is able only to receive the colouring matter to a certain depth. His aim then was to have the cloth so moistened as to be fit for the process, and yet to have the water so completely removed from the interior of the cloth as to permit the dye to enter; and this he effects by making the moistened cloth pass through between rollers placed within and at the bottom of the dye-vat; so that, the web passing from one windlass through the dye-vat, and being strongly compressed by the rollers in its passage to another windlass, all the remaining water is driven out into the colouring liquid (and diluting it to that extent), and is replaced by the colouring liquid, so as to receive colour into its very centre. The winding is continued backwards and forwards from one windlass to the other, and through the rolling-press, till the dye is of sufficient intensity. Cloths thus dyed are of so intense a colour as to appear less bright than scarlets are by the common process; but this deeper reflection of red rays may be obviated by adding to the bath some turmeric or fustic.

After having ascertained that all ligneous matter, such as wood, bark, straw, hemp, &c. may be transformed into gum, and into sugar, by the sulphuric acid, M. Braconnot has extended his researches to the parts of animals, and he began with gelatine, as obtained from the skin, membranes, tendons, &c. of animals. He found that gelatine may be converted by sulphuric acid into a crystallisable sugar *sui generis*, which probably does not exist in nature. It crystallises more readily than that from the cane. It is less fusible, and it contains azote. Its sweetness is nearly equal to that of the sugar of grapes. Its solubility in water is not greater than that of sugar of milk, with which it has at first sight some analogies. By slow evaporation, it yields crystals as hard as sugar-candy, and in the form of flat prisms or tables grouped together. He also found that the sugar of gelatine combines intimately with the nitric acid, with sensible decomposition, and even without the aid of heat, and then forms a new acid, to which he has given the name of the *nitro-saccharic*. This acid is very soluble, and crystallises with great facility in fine colourless prisms, transparent, flat, and striated like those of sulphate of soda. Its taste is acid; it is slightly saccharine, and very like tartaric acid. It produces no change in metallic or earthy solutions. United to potash, it forms a super-salt and a neutral salt, both of which crystallise in fine needles, which have a sort of nitrous taste. It detonates like nitre on burning coals. The new acid dissolves carbonate of lime with a strong effervescence, and the solution yields fine prismatic needles. This salt does not attract humidity, and is scarcely soluble in concentrated alcohol. Thrown on burning coals, it melts in its water of crystallisation, and then detonates like nitre. With oxide of copper, the *nitro-saccharic* acid forms a crystallisable salt unalterable in the air;—with magnesia a deliquescent uncrystallisable salt; and with oxide of lead an uncrystallisable salt, unalterable in the air, and resembling gum. It dissolves iron and zinc, with the disengagement of hydrogen gas, the results of which are uncrystallisable combinations. And likewise that wool, and particularly the muscular fibre (*fibrine*,) when treated with sulphuric acid, yield a particular white pulverulent substance, which he has called *Leucine*. When a solution of leucine, in lukewarm water, is evaporated spontaneously, a number of small isolated crystals are formed at its surface. They are flat, perfectly circular, and have exactly the shape of the moulds of buttons, with a rim round their circumference, and a point or depression in their centre. Leucine has the taste of the juice of meat. It appears to be specifically lighter than water. It melts at a temperature considerably above that of boiling water, and spreads an odour of putrid meat, subliming partly in the form of small white insulated crystals. Leucine dissolves easily in nitric acid, and produces fine colourless and divergent needle crystals, which are a new acid, *analogous* to the *nitro-saccharic*. This *nitro leucic* acid forms, with saleflable bases, which have quite a different arrangement from the *nitro-saccharates*. Combined with lime it yields a salt, which crystallises in small rounded groupes, and is unalterable in the air.

M. Bigio of Venice, in a little treatise on coffee, has advanced many novel observations on the colouring matter drawn from it; he enumerates the different experiments of Chenevix, Cadet, Payssé, Seguin, and Brugnatelli; by repeating and continuing the process, he professes to have so far improved on his predecessors, as to obtain from coffee a green gum lac, which (as attested by certain artists) may be very advantageously used in painting.

According to the observations of M. H. Dutrochet, the height of the meteor which projected the meteoric stones at Charsouville, in the department of the Loiret, on the 23d November, 1810, was about 14,784 toises. Mr. Bowditch found, that the perpendicular altitude of the meteor which discharged the meteoric stones at Weston in North America, on the 14th December, 1807, was 15,360 toises, or about sixteen miles.

BRITISH

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED *in the* FIRST YEAR *of the* REIGN *of* GEORGE THE FOURTH, *or in the* FIRST SESSION *of the* SEVENTH PARLIAMENT *of the* UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. LVI. *For the summary Punishment, in certain Cases, of Persons wilfully or maliciously damaging or committing Trespasses on public or private Property.*—July 15, 1820.

I. Whereas it is expedient that a more summary Mode than now by Law exists, of repressing and obtaining Satisfaction for Damages to Buildings, Fences, Land, Growing Crops, and other Real and Personal Property, whether of a private or public Nature, by wilful and malicious Trespassers and other Wrongdoers, should be provided; be it therefore enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, if any Person or Persons shall wilfully or maliciously do or commit any Damage, Injury, or Spoil, to or upon any Building, Fence, Hedge, Gate, Stile, Guide Post, Mile Stone, Tree, Wood, Underwood, Orchard, Garden, Nursery Ground, Crops, Vegetables, Plants, Land, or other Matter or Thing Growing or being thereon, or to or upon Real or Personal Property, of any Nature or Kind soever, and shall be thereof convicted within Four Calendar Months next after the committing of such Injury, before any Justice of the Peace where such Offence shall have been committed, either by the Confession of the Party offending, or by the Oath of one or more credible Witness or Witnesses, or of the Party aggrieved in the Premises, which Oath such Justice is hereby empowered to administer, every Person so offending, and being thereof convicted as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay to the Person or Persons aggrieved, such a Sum of Money as shall appear to such Justice to be a reasonable Satisfaction and Compensation for the Damage or Injury or Spoil so committed, not exceeding in any case the Sum of Five Pounds, which said Sum of Money shall be paid to the Person or Persons aggrieved.—In default of Payment Offenders to be committed. In case of Public Property, one Moiety to the Informer, the other to the Poor of the Parish.

III. Offenders may be apprehended and taken before a Justice without any Warrant.

Sect. V. gives a Power of Appeal to the Quarter Sessions.

VI. Not to affect any Act as to Punishment for Trespass, nor to extend to Persons a Right, &c.

CAP. LVII. *To repeal an Act passed in the Fifty-seventh Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled, An Act to abolish the Punishment of public Whipping on Female Offenders, and to make further provisions in lieu thereof.*—July 15, 1820.

II. and III. Judgment or Sentence of Whipping shall not be awarded on Female Offenders; but instead thereof Imprisonment or Solitary Confinement.

CAP. LVIII. *For the better securing the Excise Duties on Paper and Pasteboard.*—July 15, 1820.

I. Maker to enter in a Book the Quantity of Paper, &c. made by him daily. Entries to be delivered to the Officer every Six Weeks verified on Oath. Penalty on Maker neglecting Entry or making a false Entry, &c. 200l.

III. From January 5, 1821, Officer to take an Account of Stock; and Maker to keep the different Classes of Paper, &c. which has been charged with Duty from that which has not been charged, and so as the Officer may easily see the Departure Stamp and take an Account of the Number and Weight of the Reams, &c.

IV. From January 5, 1821, so much of recited Act as relates to the Mode of tying up Reams of Paper, &c. repealed.

V. Weight of Paper to be put in Words joining to it lbs. or Pounds on the label to be affixed on the Wrapper of every Ream of Paper, &c.—Penalty on Neglect, or if Paper, &c. be found to be under the Weight marked, Forfeiture and 100l. for every Ream or Parcel.

VI. Commissioners of Excise to issue to the Supervisor of the District, a sufficient Number of Labels to be used; with which the Officer shall supply the Maker. One of such Labels shall be pasted on the Wrapper, that when the Ream is tied up, the Label shall be on the Top, with the End thereof, for receiving the Impression of the Departure Stamp. Class and Weight to be put on such Label by the Maker; and when the Officer weighs the Paper, &c. shall put thereon the progressive Number on such Ream, &c. and the Quarter and Year when weighed. Officer to write on such Label the Day of the Month, and afterwards stamp the Ream or Parcel. How Quarters shall be distinguished.—Penalty on Maker destroying such Label, making false Entry thereon, using it on any other Wrapper, tying up Paper, &c. in any Wrapper without such Label; and not marking on it the Particulars before mentioned, &c. 200l.

VII. Departure Stamps to be issued, and one to be delivered to every Maker, who shall fix an Impression thereof on the Label of every Ream of Paper, &c. before the same is sent out of the Mill, and on each side of the Wrapper.—Penalty for not giving a Receipt for the Stamps; or for not using it as directed, or for having Paper, &c. in possession for 24 Hours after being so stamped; or for removing Paper, &c. without such Departure Stamp; Forfeiture of Paper, &c. and 200l. for every Ream and Parcel.

VIII. Maker to deliver up to Supervisor Departure Stamp when required. Penalty for refusal 50l.

IX. Paper, &c. returned shall be marked with the Number or Letter by which the Mill is distinguished, or with the word 'Returned;' and be kept separate, and Notice given to the Officer, who shall take an Account thereof; and on being removed the Departure Stamp shall be affixed. Penalty 100l. for every Ream or Parcel where directions are not complied with.

X. Provisions of this Act shall apply to all uncharged Stock of Paper, &c. on Jan. 5, 1821. Label to be affixed on the Wrapper, and Officer to take an Account. Departure Stamp to be affixed to the Wrapper of Paper, &c. removed. Penalty where Directions are not complied with, 200l. for every Ream or Parcel, and forfeiture.

XI. Stationers not to return Wrappers to Makers, but to cancel them. Makers not to receive such Wrappers. Penalty, 200l. Not to extend to Wrappers returned with Paper, &c. disliked on opening and refused.

XIII. Penalty on Persons counterfeiting Stamps, &c. used for securing the duties on Paper, &c. having them in Possession; using them on Wrappers or Labels; or selling Paper, &c. with counterfeit Stamps, &c. 1000l. and for every Wrapper, &c. 500l.

CAP. LIX. *To amend, revive, and continue, until the Twenty-fifth Day of March, One thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, an Act of the Fifty-second Year of His late Majesty, for regulating the Separation of damaged from sound Coffee, and for permitting Dealers to send out any Quantity of Coffee, not exceeding Eight Pounds Weight, without Permit.*—July 15, 1820.

CAP. LX. *To amend and continue Two Acts passed in the Fifty-seventh Year of His late Majesty King George the Third, for authorising the Issue of Exchequer Bills and the Advance of Money for carrying on of Public Works and Fisheries, and Employment of the Poor; and to extend the Powers of the Commissioners for executing the said Acts in Great Britain.*—July 15, 1820.

IV. Commissioners to advance by Loan, for the Purposes mentioned in recited Acts, payable in Exchequer Bills, which shall be repaid with Interest at 5 per Cent.

V. Loans made under this Act to be subject to the Conditions mentioned in recited Acts, and the Powers thereby given for recovering Payment shall extend to this Act.

VI. Commissioners may enlarge the Time of Repayment of Loans under the recited Acts, on Application of the Parties, and may take old Securities or require new, as they think necessary.

XIX. In Default of Payment of Loan, the Property assigned in Security may be sold and applied to that Purpose.

XX. Surety becoming Bankrupt, another approved Surety to be produced within 14 Days, or Payment made of One Half the Sum for which Bankrupt was bound, or Process shall issue for Payment.

XXIII. Process shall issue for the Benefit of Sureties and against Sureties for the Benefit of Co-sureties, though the Loan has been repaid.

XXIV. Sureties satisfying Loan shall have such Remedies against their Principals and Co-sureties as are herein provided.

CAP. LXI. *To charge additional Duties on the Importation of certain Articles into the Isle of Man, and to regulate the Trade of the said Island.*—15th July, 1820,

I. On Spirits imported under Licence pursuant to 45 G. 3. c. 99. an additional Duty of 1s. 6d. shall be paid for every Gallon of Brandy and Geneva, and 1s. per Gallon for Rum; and for Tobacco 1s. per lb.

II. Commissioners of Customs may grant Licences for the Importation into the Port of Douglas of 5,500 Weight of Muscovado Sugar and 4,000 Packs of Playing Cards in any One Year, in British Ships of not less than 50 Tons.

X. Decked Vessels having on board Spirits exceeding Half a Gallon, or Tobacco exceeding a lb. for each Seaman, or Tea exceeding 2lbs. for the whole Crew; Open Boats, having Spirits exceeding one Quart, Tobacco ½lb. and Tea 1lb. after the same Proportion, Vessels, &c. forfeited.

CAP. LXII. *To continue, until the First Day of January One thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, an Act of the Fifty-ninth Year of His late Majesty, for staying Proceedings against any Governor or other persons concerned in imposing and levying Duties in New South Wales; for continuing certain Duties; and for empowering the said Governor to levy a Duty on Spirits made in the said Colony.*—15th July, 1820.

CAP. LXIII. *To continue, until the Fifth Day of July One thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, an Act of the Twenty-ninth Year of King George the Second, for granting a Bounty on certain Species of British and Irish Linens exported; and for taking off the Duties on the Importation of Foreign Raw Linen Yarns made of Flax.*—15 July, 1820.

NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN OCTOBER,

With an HISTORICAL *and* CRITICAL PROEMIUM.

⁂ Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18*th of the Month.*

AN Account of Timbuctoo and Housa, by El Hage Abdsalam Shabeeny, with Notes critical and explanatory, and Letters descriptive of Travels through West and South Barbary, and across the Atlas Mountains, by JAMES GREY JACKSON, esq. merits special notice. The person who communicates the intelligence respecting Timbuctoo and Housa in this work, is a Musselman and a native of West Barbary, and was personally known to Mr. Lucas, the British Consul. He tells us that at the age of 14 he accompanied his father to Timbuctoo, where he resided 10 years: he resided also at Housa two years. In the 27th year of his age he returned to his native place, Tetuan. After residing a short period there, he embarked for Hamburgh, was captured by a Russian ship, and carried prisoner to Ostend, where he was released by the kind offices of Sir John Peters, the British Consul at that port; sent to Dover and provided with a passage to Gibraltar, by the British government. The questions in this curious and interesting narrative, were proposed by Mr. Beaufoy, of African celebrity, and Mr. Lucas the consul was the interpreter. Shabeeny and his family are now established at Tetuan, where he has a wife and a large family. Our limits will not admit of many extracts from this valuable work, but as our manufactures are on the decline, and the nation is anxiously looking out for new markets, and as we know that the mind of the country and of the government are now strongly directed to a quarter of the world, in which, at no distant period, we anticipate a great outlet for British manufactures and industry, (which if the nation loses it, the fault must be her's alone ;) we cannot refrain from quoting the following passage respecting the trade to Africa. "Timbuctoo is the great emporium for all the country of the blacks, and even for Morocco and Alexandria. The principal articles of merchandize are tobacco, plattilias, beads of all kinds, cowries, small Dutch looking glasses, called in Holland *velt spiegels*, &c. In the desert they buy rock-salt of the Arabs, who bring it to them in camel loads ready packed, which sells to a great advantage at Timbuctoo and in the several markets of Sudan ; Shabeeny's caravan consisted of 500 loaded camels, of which about 200 carried rock-salt. The returns are made in gold-dust, slaves, ivory, gum Sudan, and other things of lesser consideration. The gold dust is brought to Timbuctoo from Housa in small leather bags; cowries and gold dust are the medium of traffic. The (Shereefs) Mahomedan princes, and other merchants generally sell their goods to some of the principal native merchants, taking their gold dust with them into other countries. The merchants residing at Timbuctoo have agents or correspondents in other countries, and are themselves agents in return. Timbuctoo is visited by merchants from all the negro countries, some of its inhabitants are extremely rich : a principal source of their wealth, is lending gold-dust and slaves at high interest to foreign merchants, which is repaid by goods from Morocco, or Marocco, as Mr. Jackson calls it, and other countries, to which the gold and slaves are conveyed." Shabeeny says that gold is found about 16 miles from Housa; we can hardly credit the description which this Musselman gives of the mode of collecting it. "He says they go in the night with camels, whose legs and feet are covered to protect them from snakes ; they take a bag of sand and mark with it the places that glitter with gold; in the morning they collect the earth where marked, and carry it to the refiner, who for a small sum separates the gold. Iron mines are in the desert; the iron is brought in small pieces by the Arabs, who melt and purify it; they cannot cast iron. They use charcoal fire, and form guns and swords with a hammer and anvil. The points of their arrows are barbed with iron: no man can draw the bow by his arm alone, but they have a kind of lever ; the bow part is of steel, brought from Barbary and manufactured at Timbuctoo." This passage reminds us of the message sent by the king of Ethiopia to Cambyses, when the latter invaded Abyssinia. The king sent to Cambyses an archer with a bow, accompanied by this recommendation: "When your soldiers can draw this bow then only you may presume to attack us ;" several of the strongest men in the army of Cambyses tried in vain. We can safely say that the author has laid us under an obligation by his notes on this part of the work. We now proceed to Mr. Jackson's part of this interesting work, in which the charm of variety is undoubtedly great, but we cannot say as much of the arrangement of the matter, which, however, is intrinsically good, and he must be a sour critic indeed, who can resist being highly gratified with the perusal of this work.

Mr. Jackson introduces his readers to the anecdotes with the following words. "In recording the following anecdotes, fragments and notes, the naked truth is stated without the embellishment of language or the labour of rhetoric, which the wiser part of mankind have always approved of as the most instructive way of writing." Speaking of the library at Fas, Mr. Jackson says: "When the present Emperor came to the throne there was a very extensive and valuable library of Arabic manuscripts at Fas, consisting of many thousand volumes. It is more than probable," Mr Jackson says, "that the whole and complete works of Livy and Tacitus and many other similar works, are to be found translated during the era of Arabian learning into the Arabic language, in the hands of private individuals in West and South Barbary." *The French seem to be aware of the importance of this suggestion,* and have now actually formed an establishment for a course of instruction in the Arabic language, at the Royal Academy of living oriental languages. The utility of the Arabic language, *as now spoken*, cannot be longer doubted, particularly when considered in a literary and commercial point of view, as more than 40 millions of men with whom Europe maintains political relations speak that language; and the French ambassador at Constantinople has recently availed himself of the advantages to be derived from a knowledge of this language, by sending to Paris, among other valuable works, *a complete Arabic version of the Works of Herodotus and of Plutarch.* Mr. Jackson in his arguments respecting the doubted junction of the Nile and the Niger, is not deficient in acuteness, and his thorough knowledge of the native or Arabic language, and the manners of the people, enables him occasionally to strike out unexpected lights from the analogy of African names and places. In this respect he possesses a singular advantage over every other traveller. Mr. Jackson is a zealous projector of a plan for the gradual civilization of Africa, which embraces *the propagation of Christianity among the Negroes and the establishment of a vast and lucrative system of commerce.* It would be premature, at this moment, to offer any opinion on his prospectus, page 251 to 263, but we really think it well deserving the attention of government, to investigate the practicability of his scheme. On the whole, one may derive a variety of amusement and instruction from Mr. Jackson's work; it contains details of the Arab manners, which are curious and interesting. His observations on the Arabic language, the geography of the country, and the customs, are well deserving attention.

Dr. SCUDAMORE has just published *A Chemical and Medical Report of all the English Mineral Waters.* A work of this nature must be interesting to medical men, but more so to invalids, who are accustomed to make periodical excursions to the different watering places. Dr. Scudamore has handled his subject in a very methodical and scientific manner: first, by giving the natural history of each spring, and then detailing its medicinal properties, with its mode of action. In his account of the Cheltenham waters, there are some very excellent observations on diet and bathing, which the bilious and gouty will do well to read, during a course of these waters. We could wish, that whilst he was about it, the author had more minutely described the beautiful and romantic scenery which is an invariable attendant on all places of public resort of the nature in question: but this deficiency is amply supplied by another volume, long before the public, entitled "*Guide to all the Watering and Sea Bathing Places;*" which in addition to interesting description, contains 100 engravings. The scenery of watering places conduces more to the recovery of health than is generally imagined; for by it, the mind is amused whilst the body is invigorated by the exercise necessary for its inspection. Speaking of the attractions of Cheltenham, Dr. Scudamore seems to have been impressed with this idea: he says, "each spa is furnished with pump-rooms of noble size and elegance, with adjoining pleasure grounds. Indeed, such are the excellent arrangements, that the invalid, gladdened also by enlivening bands of music which attend the morning promenade, is invited to fulfil his early duties of health by all the attractions of a gay and lively scene." In recommendation of the present volume, we have only to add that the analyses of the waters are improvements on those made by chemists on former occasions; and are in general satisfactory and correct: some of the springs have been examined by Dr. Scudamore himself; and others by professed chemists whose accuracy was to be depended upon.

We have perused, with much pleasure, a *Second Volume of the Sketch Book, by* GEOFFREY CRAYON, gent.; a work which we consider not only very superior to the usual productions of trans-atlantic genius, but one which bids fair to rank high among the best classical writings of our own country. Indeed we think the title rather too modest and unassuming: for with much fine feeling, taste and brilliancy of style, Washington Irving combines a power of thought, a strength of reasoning and observation, which we seldom observe in those who are generally designated by the term of "fine writers." We were afraid from some portion of the first volume that his powers were too light and rhetorical to accomplish much in the career which he had chosen—but he has now given us ample ground for a change of opinion. There is a sincere and earnest tone in the expression of his feelings and opinions—judicious remark mingled with lively and picturesque descriptions of the scenes through which he has passed, and the characters and events which he has studied. He has a claim to genius as well as to talents in the invention, conduct, and colouring of some of his characters and stories. With profound sensibility he displays a fund of humour, and occasional traits of heart and disposition, which something remind us of the manner of Sterne. Some of his specimens of transatlantic character, and individual portraits, we think among the best portions of the volumes, though his essays and opinions upon men and books, literary anecdote, and varieties of life, are far from trifling or disagreeable reading. In fact, Mr. Irving's reputation as an author is deservedly high in America, and the Sketch Book will be considered one of the pleasantest and best publications composed in the English language for many years.

In *Lodoiska and her Daughter*, Madame de la MOTTE FOUQUE, the lady of our romantic baron of the same name; "Author of Undine and Sintram," has availed herself of her lord's example, and imagined a still more romantic romance than either Mrs. Radcliffe or her husband. The Sorrows of Werter days are returning upon us once more, and there is a relapsing disposition in the sobriety and sense of English taste and good feeling, but too much inclined to give them welcome. We do not hope to stem the tide, but we could wish to moderate its force—and we think that in the minds of sound dispassionate readers, the work of Madame la Baronne will afford us some little assistance in moderating the rage for transcendental sentiments and philosophy, which threaten to overwhelm us. While we are far from wishing to deny the possession of imagination and strong feeling to the fair author in question, we cannot be critically insensible to the manifest sins and transgressions which deform her literary character and style of composition. She is a refiner and double distiller of subtile German sensibilities—of modes of action, and shades of feeling, which to the uninitiated and unilluminated in the supernatural creed, and in the mysteries of transcendental workings of the heart (at the expense indeed of the brain) present nothing but a heap of confused and fantastic images, with exaggerated passions, which are light, and truth, and beauty to admirers and believers—the mysterious elect. The license of this system of romance writing, is, however, favourable to the authors—it wraps them in obscurity, or they are at least, "only dimly seen." It calls for no precise meaning, no severity of judgment to themselves. "The world is all before them where to choose," and thus we perceive the most wild and extravagant creations of the mind, with its subtlest feelings and internal motions, combined with the phenomena of the external world, to produce effect—and Lodoiska and her Daughter.

The friends of freedom will peruse with pleasure, though not unmingled with partial disapprobation, *Memoirs of Gregor M'Gregor, and other Chieftains;* including Narratives of all their Expeditions, and New Views of the Commerce of South America. Though not written in a very superior style of biographical composition, or containing the most enlightened and comprehensive ideas of the policy of colonial states, we nevertheless feel interested in following the author through a series of actions and events which have led, and are now leading to such great and beneficial results. The history of the rise and progress of those noble struggles which have lately done so much honour to the character of American and European states, will be read with delight by those who perceive a retributive justice, and a justification "of the ways of God to man," in the very instruments of tyranny being turned against those who wield them, and the cause of oppression changed into that of the salvation of mankind.

So numerous have been the poetical tributes to the memory of our late Sovereign, so many the tears of sorrow shed by the afflicted muse, that we were almost led to consider the subject, however fruitful, as exhausted; in this idea, however, we are happy to allow that we were mistaken. *Britannia's Cypress*, by JOHN HARTWELL, is a poem replete with bold imagery and mournfully pleasing reflections, and though there are certainly some passages, which are not altogether '*ad unguem perfecta,*' we nevertheless derived from the whole much satisfaction and pleasure; and while the author's professed youth and inexperience as a poet will excuse any trifling errors, we think that many pages of his poem would confer a lustre on an older bard.

Dr. RIGBY, of Norwich, has rendered an important service to the farming world, by his treatise of the *Agriculture, &c. of Framlingham*. In a former publication, the author has ably, but generally, shewn the superior excellence of the *drill* and *horse-hoe* system, as practised at Holkham; the same system, in a more limited form, constitutes the subject of the present work. It is often difficult to introduce the spirit of improvement, where the errors and prejudices of habit and education have firmly fixed their root, nevertheless we feel convinced, that the most bigotted farmer will, after a perusal of the present publication, be content to resign the customs of his forefathers, for a method of cultivation palpably advantageous.

John Nichols, Esq. has recently published a volume, entitled ***Recollections and Reflections, Personal and Political, as connected with Public Affairs during the Reign of George III.*** We are here presented with some valuable information and judicious remarks, the result of long and tried experience, in the career which Mr. N. has pursued: and the severe but just estimate of the public conduct and character which he formed in the course of his parliamentary life, is given in a bold and decisive, but impartial tone of mind. We indeed think the force and spirit of his censures upon public delinquencies thoroughly justified by their truth, and if the "galled jade" of office appears frequently to wince under his lash, a plea of justification is always ready to his hand. His arguments and feelings are as little imbued with party spirit as we can reasonably expect. Though a good disciple of Charles Fox, he can value public consistency and honesty in his opponents, where they are found to exist: but as he seems to consider these qualities somewhat rare, we find that his commemoration of great names is not very laudatory, though to some it may appear enviable, as we generally find them enumerated in the pensionary list. Among more serious and weighty affairs of state, several agreeable anecdotes and reflections are interspersed, which yield some relief to the tedium and notoriety of public censure on political apostacy and trimming doubts.

Jehoshaphat Aspin has lately published a small work, illustrated with plates, containing ***The Naval and Military Exploits,*** which have distinguished the reign of George the Third. It appears to be rather a summary of battles and victories, methodically arranged, and shortly described, than an historical representation of actions and events which have exercised an influence in the nation.

G. Grimani, professor of the Italian language, has just published a ***New and Improved Grammar of the Italian Language,*** combined with a Copious Collection of Exercises, under every Rule and Observation. We are of opinion that the plan which Signor G. has adopted, of curtailing the redundancy and superfluity of examples, and setting forth the rules in as plain and concise a form as possible, is well adapted to facilitate the acquirement of a language which combines so much richness and strength, and so many works of classical beauty as the Italian. From the simple manner in which the rudiments of the tongue are represented, any person of common ability, without any aid from a master, may acquire a sufficient knowledge to read and enjoy the beauties of Italian literature.

Key to* Grimani's *Italian Grammar and Exercises, will prove a useful appendage to the Student's Grammar, in affording him the means of a comparison of his initiatory exercise with the key, by which he may detect his errors. It will likewise make him acquainted with a greater variety of words and phrases, as various synonymous terms, and different modes of expression have been introduced after the proper ones. The different use and sense of words will thus be made familiar to the scholar, particularly to one who has not the advantage of a master. The key, however, should not be consulted until the exercise in hand is completed, for this would only retard his improvement.

We must request the attention of our more youthful readers to a pleasing little volume in the French language, entitled, ***Les Agnes du Seizième Siècle, Conte de Fees Historique,*** by Madame D———. It appears to be written for the purpose of weaning the mind of youth from an inordinate love of the marvellous and fictitious stories in which the developement of the imagination is consulted, at the expence of the more useful faculties; by combining the charms of novelty, with sound reflections and historical anecdote, and disguising instruction in an allegorical dress; our fair author has very happily contrived to season the dryness of a task with the alluring fancies and tasteful play of style and composition which are peculiarly pleasing to young people of a lively and imaginative turn of mind. We doubt, however, whether she has sufficiently levelled her allegorical characters and historical reflections to the comprehension of early youth. In her preface she remarks: "as I intended to pass the summer with this charming family, I resolved to write an historical fairy tale. It was agreed between the mother and myself, that when I read the story to her daughters, she should criticise and contradict some historical statement which I meant to advance. The young people, as we expected, desirous that their mother should be in the right, and wishing to convict me of an error, made immediate reference to their historical dictionary, and tried to discover who and what I meant to represent by such and such points of my argument. We found this plan succeeded beyond our expectations; in a few months our young students were better acquainted with modern history, than the generality of persons when they make their *debut* in the polite world."

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Jomini, Traité des grandes operations militaires, Seconde partie, ou Histoire critique et militaire des Guerres de la Révolution, nouvelle édition, rédigèe sur de nouveaux documens, et augmentée d'un grand nombre de cartes et plans. Tom I.—VI., in 8vo. avec un atlas de 13 cartes in folio. 4l. 14s. 6d.

Revue Chronologique de l'Histoire de France depuis la première Convocation des Notables jusqu'au départ des troupes étrangères, 1787—1818, gros volume, 8vo. 16s.

Nougarède, Baron de Fayet, Histoire de la Révolution qui renversa la République Romaine et qui amena l'établissement de l'empire, 2 vol. 8vo. 18s.

Victoires, Conquêtes, Désastres, Revers, et Guerres Civiles des Français, de 1792 à 1815. Tom. XX. 8vo. 11s.

Portraits des Généraux Français, Seconde Collection. Livraison 8, 9, 10, 8vo. 12s.

Monumens des Victoires, Conquêtes, &c. des Français. Livraison 7 et 8, in-4to. 8s.

Say, Lettres à M. Malthus sur différens Sujets d'Economie Politique, notamment sur les causes de la Stagnation générale du Commerce. 8vo. 5s.

NEW MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Messe de Requiem, à quatre voix, Chœurs et Grand Orchestre, avec Accompagnement de Piano, à défaut d'Orchestre, Ouvrage consacré à la Memoire de Camöes. Par J.D. Bontempo. Prix 36*f.*

THE general construction of this mass or requiem, demonstrates considerable science, contrivance, and fancy. More than two hundred pages are occupied with the display of powers far transcending the common gifts of nature and industry, and which, with very few exceptions, challenges our warmest commendation. As a *choral* production, this piece demands our noticing, that the interesting and appropriate character of the *points*, and the ingenuity with which they are answered and sustained, not only bespeak a familiar acquaintance with the style, and management of the great masters in ecclesiastical composition, but exhibit much originality of conception, and natural soundness of judgment, while the texture of the harmony is rich and full, and the modulation learned, without being affected or extravagant. If we have any objections to offer to this elaborate and studious mass of harmonical combinations, they are, that perhaps the whole is too heavy, too uniform, too little relieved by that occasional mixture of light and shade, indispensable in all choral compositions, especially when such composition is extended to the length of that before us. It certainly may be pleaded in favour of M. Bontemps, that he has embraced every opportunity of varying the *time* of his movements, and that he has availed himself with much success of that diversity of *accompaniment* which, while it agreeably chequers the general effect, not unfrequently illustrates in a striking manner, the sentiments of the words: but nevertheless, we must be allowed to say, that from the want of a freer interspersion of light, easy, and less crowded passages, the harmony is somewhat monotonous, and in a few instances fatiguing. The *score* of this work is full, and demonstrates a thorough knowledge of the powers and characters of the numerous instruments employed, as well as much judgment of orchestral effect. To the whole is subjoined a piano-forte *part*, in which the body of the composition is ably and judiciously compressed, and which will be found very useful to practitioners on that instrument.

Numbers 1 *and* 2 *of Nicholson's Preceptive Lessons for the Flute.* 2*s.* 6*d. each.*

Mr. Nicholson's avowed objects in producing this work, are to save that time of the tutor and pupil, which is generally devoted to the explanation of the rules of fingering, to correct bad habits accidentally contracted, and to assist those who, by various circumstances, are deprived of the advantage of receiving personal and regular instructions. The author's plan is distinct from that of other didactic publications for the flute, inasmuch as it is rather addressed to those practitioners who have made some progress on that instrument, than to the utterly uninformed; and is not intended for the novice. The twelve numbers to which this publication is designed to be extended, will chiefly be directed to the important purposes of explaining the *peculiarities* of the instrument on which his own powers are known to be great; to illustrate the principles on which the command of a good tone may be obtained, by which the fingering should be uniformly regulated, and without which, the beauties of a proper articulation, vibration, &c. can never be expected. The first six numbers will illustrate the six most popular and admired keys (C. G. D. F. B. flat, and E flat) and the latter six elucidate the remaining majors and minors, and furnish such exercises and examples as will at once attract, gratify, and improve the pupil.

From this draught of the author's plan, the reader will judge of its scope and utility. We have only to add, that after a sedulous scrutiny of its execution, we find ourselves authorized to say, that it bespeaks equal ingenuity and attention; and that the work, as far as the present specimens enable us to judge, promises to supply a desideratum in flute instruction; and that although, after all, dead-letter tuition will never equal the aid derivable from the living examples and *viva voce* precepts of a skilful master. All has here been done which could be effected by book instruction, and that those for whose benefit Mr. Nicholson's publication is intended, will be wise in availing themselves of his labours.

Number 2, *of a Selection of British Melodies, with Accompaniments by Mr. Clifton, and appropriate Words by J. F. M. Dovaston, A.M.* 15*s.*

This volume comprises an introductory piece, consisting of a piano-forte duett, five harmonized, and nine unharmonized airs. The introductory piece extends to five movements, and contains the "*Sybyl*, or *Sibel*," "*David of the White Stone*," "*The Melody of Conway*," "*The Delight of the Men of Dovey*," and "*Awake, harmonious Strings*," the selection and arrangement of which are tasteful and judicious, inasmuch as the melodies are pleasing in themselves, derive an advantage from the order in which they are presented to the ear, and form by their assemblage an appropriate opening to the strains they introduce. Of the unharmonized airs, the most interesting are those of "*Love had a Castle in the Air*," (Sally in our Alley.) "*Though my lodging*," (My lodging is on the cold ground.) "*Love like a butter-fly in May*," (The pursuit of Love.) "*Oh! hide that dimpled cheek*" (The dimpled cheek) *and* "*Young Sally was the first and fairest*," (Fair Sally.) Of the harmonized airs, we prefer "*Reged, royal bride of splendour*," for four voices; "*On the smooth shore of Maltraeth*," for two voices; and "*Toll, Britain, toll*," for three voices. Though we point out these as our favourites, the whole selection is of a character to entitle it to our commendation. The single airs are universally agreeable, the harmonizations are conducted with considerable skill, and the piano-forte accompaniment is tasteful and comprehensive. The words, which in general, are full of ideas poetically expressed, are separately printed; a handsome frontispiece graces the head of the volume; and the pages are very correctly engraved.

A Duett for the Piano Forte and Harp, with Accompaniment for Flute, by J. G. 6*s.*

In this duett, Mr. Graeff has exhibited much of that taste and genius which we have noticed in other of his compositions. The three movements of which it consists, are both excellent in themselves and happily contrasted. The subject of the first is bold, clear, and animated, and the conduct regular and masterly. The second movement is graceful and elegantly tender; and the concluding rondo is sprightly and novel in its theme, while the digressive matter is neither without the necessary degree of analogy, nor carried into that extravagance in which composers for the piano forte are too apt to indulge. Of the general concinnity and happily variegated combination of the two *parts* we can speak in the most commending terms; and the flute accompaniment is introduced and regulated, with great address. On the whole, this is one of Mr. Graeff's best productions; and we have no doubt of its very favourable reception with practitioners on the instruments for which it is intended.

The air "Ah vous Dirai," with variations for the Piano Forte, by T. Woolley. 3*s.*

Mr. Woolley's variations to this pleasing little melody of Rousseau, are spirited and vivid; but they want what the painters call keeping. They start injudiciously. From perhaps one of the simplest and most unaffected specimens of Operatic airs that ever were produced, we are instantaneously whirled away into successive demisemiquavers, and lost in the wildness of unprepared rapidity. To this impropriety we have, however, to oppose indubitable marks of a lively fancy, and of that warmth and spirit from which, when reduced and regulated by time and experience, we may expect much.

"If ye a Highland Laddie meet," a Scottish Ballad, with an Accompaniment for the Piano Forte or Harp, by G. F. Stansbury. 1*s.* 6*d.*

The prominent features of this little ballad, are prettiness and originality. The passages are easy, natural, and turned with taste. They are, however, as much English as Scotch. The *seventh* and *fourth* of the key (E. flat) are too freely employed, not to betray the Southern lyre. The melody, nevertheless, is too graceful and too mellifluous, not to equally please the Caledonian and the English ear.

"The Emblem of Love," by J. Wilkins. 1*s.* 6*d.*

"The Emblem of Love," to the melody of which Mr. Wilkins has subjoined a respectable constructed accompaniment for the piano forte, if not a song of distinguished originality, has the merit of presenting to the ear a pleasing assemblage of well-connected passages, and is far from devoid of interest. The words are not replete with fancy or sentiment; but the ideas they express have been too well enforced by the musician to permit every hearer to be insensible of their vacuity.

"The Maid of Devon," by M. M. Lemon Rede, with an Accompaniment for the Piano Forte. 1*s.* 6*d.*

The poetry of this ballad is too good not to be worthy of a more pleasing and expressive melody. Most of the ideas are beautiful and original; but the passages employed for their illustration and enforcement, are so many weights upon the wings of the author's imagination, and rather depress than support his flight. The bass is very inartificial; and the accompaniment is limited to a dull arpeggio.

A new edition of the favourite Canzonet, "If Music be the food of Love," by J. C. Clifton. 1*s.* 6*d.*

The present edition of a composition, many of the passages of which are immediately and powerfully directed to the sentiments of the author, is improved in its substance, and correctly given by the engraver. The call for a second impression of this new and forceful conveyance of one of the finest efflorescences of our finest poet, is honourable to the taste of the present age.

DRAMA.

The winter Theatres have scarcely opened, and the productions of the summer Theatres, with the exception of the **English Opera**, are little adapted to eulogy or criticism. The conduct of the English Opera, under Mr. **Arnold**, cannot be too much commended, and he produces every season some novelties which will be stock pieces in our national drama.

MEDICAL REPORT.

Report *of* **Diseases** *and* **Casualties** *occurring in public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the* **City Dispensary**, *the limits of which, commencing at the Fleet-street end of Chancery Lane, pass through Gray's Inn-lane, Portpool-lane, Hatton Wall, Great Saffron-hill, West street, Smithfield-bars, Charterhouse-lane and Square; along Goswell-street to Old-street; down Old-street, as far as Bunhill-row; thence crossing the Old Jewry and extending along Queen-street, terminate at the water-side.*

THAT intimate connection, sometimes direct and immediate, at other times indirect and vicarious, which exists between the stomach and surface of the body, is remarkable as a principle in physiology, and deserving notice as conducing often to correct indications in the employment of medicine. As is the case with every thing else connected with medical institutes, inferences have been drawn too largely and loosely from predicates respecting derangement of the first passages, but it were as absurd to deny the sympathetic connection now alluded to, as to contend that the whole of medical theory and practice is resolvable into enquiries on the state of of the stomach and bowels.

A child, a few days since, was brought to the reporter, with its skin covered by a virulent eruption, and with an anasarcal swelling over the whole of the body. As there did not appear any thing to which these affections were readily ascribable, it was enquired whether the child had taken any food out of the common way, and the mother replied, that it had been permitted to suck the shells of some muscles of which the family had been partaking; some of the contents had most probably remained in the shells, and by these it seemed fair to infer that the young patient had been literally poisoned; both the eruption and the dropsical swellings are yielding to treatment.

Among the many circumstances in medicine of difficult explication, the consequences which frequently follow upon scarlatina may certainly be ranged. These results seem occasionally to implicate at once, the vascular, the nervous, and the lymphatic part of the organization.

A medical friend of the writer, (Mr. Langley, of Newcastle-street,) requested him to see a child a few weeks ago, who was labouring under St. Vitus's dance, most completely marked as the sequela of scarlet fever. The use of ordinary tonics proved to be contraindicated by an excessive degree of arterial activity which accompanied the weakness, and to the reporter it appeared a case in which digitalis might be given with a prospect of success—this was commenced by three drops of the tincture three times a day, and gradually increased to fifteen, with most conspicuous advantage. A decided improvement exhibited itself in the course of a very short time from the commencement of the medicine, and by the time that the maximum dose had been given every vestige of the disorder had disappeared.* The effects of foxglove in some instances of combined nervous and lymphatic affections, the reporter has often thought and said, are not sufficiently appreciated. It is scarcely necessary to remark that its administration must always be conducted with watchful care, since different constitutions and different states of the same constitution prove so variously susceptible of its powerful influence.

To the physician as well as to the surgeon do mothers often apply for advice respecting discharges from the ears in children. It has occurred to the reporter recently to have seen several instances of this disorder; and he thinks it right to caution against the practice of applying astringent washes to the parts affected, in order to arrest the discharge—a practice which is not seldom attended with dreadful consequences, by inducing irremediable disorder in the brain. The principle of counteraction in these cases, consists in correcting "the disorder of health" as Mr. Abernethy would term it; and nothing applies with more readiness and effective force to these ailments than the *hydrargyrus cum cretá* of the London Pharmacopœia; from two to five grains of which, according to the age of the patient, given every night, will often operate a most unequivocal change in the habits of the child—at first, perhaps increasing the quantity of the discharge in question, but ultimately eradicating the complaint from which it proceeds—and thus operating the desired effect with safety as well as certainty.

The reporter continues the practice of applying castor oil externally in cases of constipation, attended with such a degree of irritability as precludes the internal administration of drastic drugs with the requisite freedom. Within the few preceding days, he has witnessed a marked instance of the efficacy of this plan. Opium too, under these circumstances, although apparently contra-indicated, is in many cases abundantly serviceable, by subduing the spasm upon which depends the constipated state. In reference to this last medicine, opium, the writer takes the opportunity of saying that he has just received a fine specimen of it from his friend Mr. Cowley, surgeon of Winslow, Bucks, cultivated by him (Mr. C.) and Mr. Staines, of the same place. The specimen appears and the writer understands it has been proved by experiment, to be even superior to opium which is imported from Turkey.

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* A pupil of the writer has this moment reported the recovery of another child under the use of digitalis, who was affected after scarlatina in nearly a similar manner. In this case there was great pain in attempting to move the joints.

D. Uwins, M.D.

Bedford-Row, Oct. 20, 1820.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE late continued dry weather enabled the farmer to compleat his bean harvest with equal success as his wheat; and even the northernmost parts of Scotland have shared in this good fortune: which, however, has been alloyed by the consequent backward state of the grass, and injury done to the turnip crops. As threshing has proceeded, the general damage to the wheat crops from mildew, has become more lamentably apparent; and in all probability, notwithstanding the abundance of the crop, fine samples will be scarce and dear as the spring advances. Barley and rye are vast crops, with too large a portion of damaged samples in the former. Beans are fully equal to the great expectation of former reports. Peas, a large crop with defective samples. Seeds have not done well. Potatoes, a full average crop. In Scotland and Ireland, the mildew has not made so great ravages as in this country. In the former, the most sanguine calculators adjudge the wheat crop to be a full fourth above an average, and all well got in. Barley and oats below an average. Beans and peas abundant. Potatoes somewhat short, but of fine quality. Orchard fruits in vast plenty. Prospect for turnips bad. The demand for farms in Scotland seems hitherto to have sustained no check, at the rents current for several years past. Want of employment for labourers in the approaching winter, apprehended. In Ireland, universal plenty of every thing, but money and contentment. Wheat, a heavy sale at 34s. per quarter, and oats at 12s. Any portion on account of rent, obtained with the utmost difficulty, and the lower tenantry in particularly, in a state of despair. Throughout England, the prices of corn have been gradually falling until within the last two or three market days. Live stock of all kinds of which there is great plenty, has suffered a similar depression of price, both from the scarcity of money in the buyers, and the prospect of having much artificial cattle food to purchase in the winter, on account of the defective state of the turnip and grass crops. Wool rather declines, none but the mixed kinds at all in request. In the United States of America, a vast surplus of produce, little demand and no money. The northern parts of the European continent exhibit a similar picture. We have cultivated their *wastes* instead of our own, and they are most anxiously waiting the opportunity to deluge us with the produce. In the mean time, the majority of our farmers are in a state truly deplorable, with utter ruin like the sword of *Damocles*, suspended over their heads by a single hair. And, as another nearly equal misfortune, these their heads, have been for some time led, or rather misled and bewildered by leaders, who are themselves equally bewildered; putting their sole trust for relief, in the delusive witchery of legislative enactment, instead of taking the sound and honest advice of the truly patriotic Coke of Holkham, and going to the *root* of the evil.

Smithfield: Beef 3s. 8d. to 5s.0d.—Mutton 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.—Lamb 4s. 6d. to 6s.—Veal 4s. 6d. to 6s. 0d.—Pork 4s. 0d. to 6s.8d.—Bacon 4s.0d. to 4s.6d.—Raw fat 3s.4d.—Linseed Cake at Mill £13 per thousand.—Potatoes £0. 0s. to £0. per ton.

Corn Exchange: New Wheat 35s. to 72s. Old Ditto —s. to —s.—Barley 24s. to 32s. —Oats 13s. to 30s. – The Quartern-loaf in London 11d.—Hay 3l. 3s. to 5l. 0s. —Clover do. 4l. 0s. to 6l. 0s. 0d.—Straw 1l. 0s. 0d. to 1l. 16s.

Coals in the Pool 31s. 0d. to 44s. 6d.

Middlesex, Oct. 26.

Alphabetical List of Bankruptcies *announced between the* 20*th of Sept. and the* 20*th of Oct.* 1820: *extracted from the London Gazette.*

BANKRUPTCIES. [this Month 62.]

Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.

ANDERSON, J. East India Co's Ship Inglis, Mariner. (Collins. L.
Avison, J. Bridgehouse, near Halifax, Grocer. (Meddowcroft, L.
Bidwith, T. Bagginswood, Salop, Farmer. (Griffiths, L.
Bonsor, H. Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate-hill, victualler. (Fisher and Co.
Bosher, W. Aldersgate-street, jeweller. (Townshend.
Calvert, J. Hebden, Yorkshire, cotton spinner. (Milne and Co. L.
Castley, R. Friday-street, warehouseman. (Wilde.
Clarke, G. St. John's-street, Clerkenwell, shoemaker. (Beetbollome.
Clayton, P. Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, sadler. (Smith.
Cope, W. Chillington, Staffordshire, crate-maker. (Stocker and Co. L.
Emson, R. Lexden, Essex, brewer. (Wright, L.
Field, J. Pickett-street, linen-draper. (Jones.
Forster, W. Strand. silversmith. (Popkin.
Gilbert, M. and R. Tideswell, Derbyshire, linen-drapers. (Hurd and Co. L.
Griffiths, G, Cursitor-street, jeweller. (Porle.
Grunwell, F. jun. Leeds, cheesemonger. (Edmunds. L.

Hart, G. Cheltenham, stone-mason. (Meredith, L.
Harris, J. and C. Cooper, Bristol, cloth-factors. Alexander and Co.
Houghton, G. Hercules' Buildings, Lambeth, carpenter. (Sabine and Co.
Jeremy, C. Acre-lane, Clapham, linen-draper. (Pickering and Co. L.
Jones, T. and E. Powell, Wrexham, grocers. (Long and Co. L.
Koster, T. Liverpool, merchant. (Lowe and Co. L.
Latham, J. Abingdon, grocer. (Osbaldeston, L.
Lee, J. Horslydown-lane, lighter-man. (Knight and Co.
Leach, J. and J. Hinchcliffe, Cateaton-street, hosiers. (Harrison.
Leigh, R. Hanley, Staffordshire, dealer in ale, (Price and Co. L.
Lovelock, S. Bristol, baker. (Bomdilla and Co. L.
Marfitt R. Pickaring, Yorkshire, currier. (Barber, L.
Martin, T. Bristol, linen-draper. (Osbaldeston. L.
Meakin, W. Eccleshall, Staffordshire, grocer. Wright, L.
Miller, G. Watling-street, linen-agent. (Tucker.
Morley, D. Cockspur-street, boot and shoe-maker. (Sarel.
Morton, A. Lower Thames-street, fish factor. (Flower.
Nation, J. Gosport, victualler. (Minchin, L.
Norris, C. and R. Bury, Lancashire, cotton-spinners. (Hurd and Co. L.
Parkes, W. Ashford wharf, Birmingham, coal-dealer. (Turner and Co. L.
Paul, H. Old Exchange, carpenter. (Wilks.
Payne, J. D. Reid, and T. Hall, bombazeen manufacturers. (Taylor and Co. L.
Perkins, R. Lymington, grocer. (Young, L.
Portlock, R. Andover, coach-maker. (Sutcliffe, L.
Redhead, J. M. Durand's Wharf, Rotherhithe, merchant. (Baker, L.
Reynolds, of the Ship Orient, master-mariner. Willis and Co.
Ridmead, J. D. Chalford, Gloucestershire, broad-cloth manufacturer. (Blake and Son, L.
Roach, J. Plymouth Dock, stationers. (Smith.
Sabine, S. Fenchurch-street, druggist. (Saxton and Co.
Seaman, C. and G. Etheridge, Norwich, goldsmiths. (Ayton, L.
Shirley, R. Bucklersbury, carpet-manufacturer. (Walker and Co.
Small, W. jun. Lower East Smithfield, butcher. (Shave, L.
Smith, T. H. Chancery-lane, tailor. (Carter.
Smith, J. jun. Ramsgate, carpenter. (Patten.
Smith, J. H. Bristol, auctioneer. (Pearson.
Smith, J. Balk Mill, Thirsk, Yorkshire, flax-spinner, (Rosser and Co.
Stannard. W. Norwich, manufacturer. (Taylor and Co. L.
Sutton J. sen. Barlestone, Leicestershire, butcher. (Constable and Co.
Thomas, J. and J. Cabell, Oxford-street, linen-draper. (Hurst.
Thornton. H. Rood-lane, upholder. (Warrand.
Tunnicliffe, G. and J. Stone, Staffordshire, grocer. (Wheeler, L.
Waldie, J. and S. Dalston, Cumberland, manufacturers. (Clennell, L.
Wilson J. Swanton Morley, Norfolk, farmer. Stocker and Co. L.
Willett, G. Owen's-row, Islington, picture-frame maker. (Tottie and Co. L.
Woolcott, C. F. High Holborn, window-glass cutter. (Turner.
Young, T. Cheltenham, fishmonger. (Williams, L.

DIVIDENDS.

Abbott, T. Knaresborough.
Alcock, E. Atherstone, Warwickshire.
Anhurst, S. Market-street, Westminster.
Archer, T. Hertford.
Barrett, T. Upper George-street, St. Mary-le-bonne.
Bate, G. Bristol.
Baylis, G. Stapleton, Gloucestershire.
Bidwell, J. G. Exeter.
Binns, J. and J. Dove, Cornwall.
Blanch, W. and J. Bath.
Blythe, E. Dyer's Buildings, Holborn.
Bolton, T. Worcester.
Bowdler, W. Cheapside.
Boyer, A. and R. Kenyon, Liverpool.
Bromer, D. Threadneedle-street.
Brattle, W. Ryarsh, Kent.
Brown, J. Charles-street, Grosvenor-square.
Brown, T. Strand.
Buchanan, W. Ox.
Burton, R. Cornhill.
Button, W. and W. Paternoster-row.
Cawood, R. Armley, Yorkshire.
Cecill, J. Birmingham.
Coleman, W. Gosport.
Coates, J. Worcester.
Colbeck, T. W. Ellis, J. Wilks, W. Holdsworth, and J. Holdsworth, Fewston, Yorkshire.
Collens, R. Maidstone.
Coney, R. Strand.
Crickett, D. Hougham, Kent.
Crombie, R. Chelsea.
Davis, R. New Bond-street.
Dawson, J. New Windsor.
Dewar, J. Stamford.
Elgar, W. Maidstone.
Ellis, W. Bingley, Yorkshire.
Farrant, W. Strand.
Fawcett, W. Liverpool.
Fish, J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Foster, T. and E. S. Yalding, Kent.
Gallant, W. Leadenhall Market.
Gandy, J. Liverpool.
Gardener, G. St. John-street.
Gash R. Bridge-road, Lambeth.
Gardner, J. Newcastle-under-Lyme.
George, G. Gosport.
Gibbs, J. Swanmore, Hampshire.
Gomm, J. Burkland Common, Bucks.
Goodchild, J. sen. and Co. Durham.
Godden, J. F. and N. Wood, Gosport.
Gowland, T. Great Winchester-street.
Greenhalgh, T. and J. Wrigley, Clitheroe.
Greenwood, W. Elwick, Yorkshire.
Gribble, N. and M. Hellyar, East-stonehouse, Devon.
Hale, S. London Tavern, Bishopgate-street.
Hancock, J. Rotherhithe-street, Rotherhithe.
Hanly, M. Mitre court, Fleet-street.
Harris, T. Hereford.
Hawke, W. Lamerton, Devon.
Hayles, C. and J. N. Portsmouth.
Hemming J. Long Acre.
Hornby, J. Liverpool.
Hirst, J. Tower-street.
Homan, W. Barking.
Hoyles, T. Nottingham.
Huggett, T. Bermondsey-street.
Jackson, H. Mincing-lane.
Johnston, D. Brown-street, Hanover-square.
Kelty, A. Pall Mall.
Kershaw, S. Oldham.
Kruse, A. Union-court, Broad-street.
Law, C. Minories.
Law, W. Copthall Chambers.
Lee, J. King-street, Cheapside.
Leigh, P. Haslington, Cheshire.
Leith, J, P. Old City Chambers, Bishopgate-street.
Lewis, R. Trefnanney, Montgomeryshire.
Lewis and Henderson, London.
Lloyd, Tibberton, Hereford.
Lucas, J. P. Birmingham.
Lyons, L. Lower Shadwell.
M'Neal, N. London.
Maddy and Gough, Hereford.
Manfred, J. and Co. Wheeler-street, Norton Falgate
Mawson, G. Bradford, Yorkshire.
Mayor, C. Somerset-street, Portman square.
Meacher, T. Newport Pagnell, Bucks.
Miller, R. Old Fish-street.
Millar, W. Brown's Coffee-house, Mitre-court.
Milwood, J. Redditch.
Minchin, T. A. Portsmouth.
Newcomb, W. Wood-street, Cheapside.
Nield, J. Midgehill, Saddleworth, Yorkshire.
Parish, W. Whitehaven.
Perkins, J. Tiverton.
Perkins, J. Coventry.
Prichard, J. Whitechapel.
Rains, J. S. Wapping-wall.
Ramsay, J. and R. Forster, Old Broad-street.
Read and Baker, Bloomsbury.
Read. J. Tipton, Warwickshire.
Reay, T. South Shields.
Richards, W. Penzance.

Richardson, J. Sloane-street.
Richmond, T. Bell-yard, Carey-street.
Robb, W. S. Black-friars-road.
Robotham, T. Derby.
Rutledge, W. Lucas-street.
Sanders, R. Worcester.
Scoles, C. Bennington, Oxfordshire.
Seagar, S. P. Maidstone.
Scott, W. Portsmouth.
Sharland, G. South Molton, Devon.
Shelbey, G. M. Whitechapel.
Smith, T. Chepstow.
Smithson, R. Whalley, Lancashire.
Southee, J. Canterbury.
Spencer, S. Islington.
Stammers, T. and W. S. Button, Sudbury, and T. Adkin, Colchester.
Street, J. F. and W. Bucklersbury.
Sykes, J. and G. Currier's Hall Court.
Tallock, T. Streatham, Surrey.
Terry, R. Holborn Bridge.
Thornley, T. and J. Becton, Manchester.
Thurkle, G. M. New Street-square, Fetter-lane.
Turnbull and Co. Broad-street.
Voysey, J. S. Ratcliffe-highway.
Walmesley, R. and Co. Basinghall street.
Warrington, N. Southwark.
Webb, J. Wolverhampton.
White and French, Kennington.
Whitehead, J. and Co, Cateaton-street.
Wood, B. Narborough, Leicestershire.
Woodgate, W. F. Tunbridge.
Woods, S. Haventine, Hampshire.
Wright, S. White Horse-lane, Whitechapel.
Wye, W. Newington Butts.
Yates, J. E. Shoreditch.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

The following regulations have been lately published at Batavia; where all the pre-existing laws and ordinances relative to the subject are to be abrogated.

1. All vessels coming from Europe, America, or any possessions of the European powers in Asia and Africa, are to enter only the port of Batavia. The said vessels are to make their declaration of entry and discharge at Batavia, unless for particular reasons, a permit has been granted them from the Superior Regency, to discharge and make declaration at Samarang, or at Sourahayd.

2. Vessels departing for Europe, America, or any possessions of European powers in Asia or Africa, may, at their option, make their declaration of departure at Batavia, Samarang or Sourahayd, provided they have taken their entire lading in any of these three places.

3. No vessel designated in articles 1 and 2 will be allowed to touch at any other port or place in the islands of Java or Madura, and much less to load or unload any kind of merchandize or other articles, without a special permit from the Superior Regency.

4. Vessels under the denomination of *Chineesche Jonken* are admitted only at Batavia.

5. All vessels belonging to inhabitants of Java or Madura, or any other parts in the Oriental Seas under the Belgic authority, as also all vessels belonging to places of Indian people and princes in alliance with the Batavian Regency, may enter and quit all the ports of Java and Madura, conforming to the existing regulations and ordinances. If these vessels depart for Europe, America, &c. like all others, they will be subject to articles 1, 2, and 3.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.	*Sept.* 26.							*Oct.* 27.							
Cocoa, W. I. common	5	0	0	to	5	10	0	£5	0	0	to	5	10	0	per cwt.
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	6	4	0	..	6	6	0	5	18	0	..	6	0	0	ditto.
——————, fine	6	9	0	..	6	11	0	6	5	0	..	6	7	0	ditto.
———, Mocha	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	6	10	0	..	7	5	0	per cwt.
Cotton, W. I. common	0	0	11	..	0	1	0	0	0	9½	..	0	0	11	per lb.
———, Demerara	0	1	1	..	0	1	4	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	ditto.
Currants	4	12	0	..	5	0	0	4	12	0	..	5	0	0	per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	2	16	0	..	3	0	0	3	10	0	..	3	15	0	ditto.
Flax, Riga	60	0	0	..	0	0	0	59	0	0	..	0	0	0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine	41	0	0	..	42	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	ditto.
Hops, new, Pockets	4	4	0	..	5	0	0	4	4	0	..	5	0	0	per cwt.
————, Sussex, do.	3	15	0	..	4	10	0	3	15	0	..	4	10	0	ditto.
Iron, British, Bars	10	0	0	..	11	0	0	10	0	0	..	11	0	0	per ton.
—————, Pigs	6	10	0	..	7	10	0	6	10	0	.	7	10	0	ditto.
Oil, Lucca	11	0	0	..	0	0	0	11	0	0	..	0	0	0	per gall.
—, Galipoli	74	0	0	..	0	0	0	72	0	0	..	0	0	0	per ton.
Rags	1	18	0	..	0	0	0	1	18	0	..	0	0	0	per cwt,
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	3	5	0	..	3	10	0	3	5	0	.	3	10	0	ditto.
Rice, Patna kind	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	ditto.
——, East India	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	0	10	0	..	0	11	0	ditto.
Silk, China, raw	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	per lb.
——, Bengal, skein	0	13	4	..	0	13	9	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon	0	8	1	..	0	8	3	0	8	1	.	0	8	3	per lb.
———, Cloves	0	3	4	..	0	0	0	0	3	4	..	0	0	0	ditto.
———, Nutmegs	0	4	8	..	0	0	0	0	4	6	..	0	0	0	ditto.
———, Pepper, black	0	0	6½	..	0	0	6½	0	0	6½	..	0	0	6	ditto.
———, ———, white	0	0	10	..	0	0	10½	0	0	11	..	0	0	12½	ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0	3	2	..	0	3	4	0	3	11	..	0	4	1	per gal
———, Geneva Hollands	0	2	0	..	0	2	2	0	2	0	..	0	2	2	ditto. I.
———, Rum, Jamaica	0	4	2	..	0	4	6	0	4	0	..	0	4	4	ditto.

Sugar,

Sugar, brown .	. 2 18 0 .. 3 2 0	2 17 0 .. 3 1 0	per cwt.
——, Jamaica, fine	. 3 17 0 .. 4 4 0	3 17 0 .. 4 4 0	per cwt.
——, East India, brown	0 0 0 .. 0 0 0	0 18 0 .. 1 7 0	ditto.
——, lump, fine .	. 5 4 0 .. 5 10 0	5 2 0 .. 5 8 0	per cwt.
Tallow, town-melted	. 2 10 0 .. 0 0 0	2 17 6 .. 0 0 0	per cwt.
——, Russia, yellow	. 2 17 0 .. 0 0 0	2 14 0 .. 0 0 0	ditto.
Tea, Bohea .	. 0 2 1 .. 0 2 2	0 2 2 .. 0 2 2½	per lb.
——, Hyson, best .	. 0 3 0 .. 0 4 0	0 3 0 .. 0 4 0	ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	. 44 0 0 .. 46 0 0	44 0 0 .. 46 0 0	per pipe.
——, Port, old .	. 38 0 0 .. 52 0 0	38 0 0 .. 52 0 0	ditto.
——, Sherry .	. 30 0 0 .. 60 0 0	30 0 0 .. 60 0 0	per butt

Premiums of Insurance...Guernsey or Jersey, 15s. 9d.—Cork or Dublin, 15s. 9d.—Belfast, 15s. 9d.—Hambro', 25s. — Madeira, 20s. — Jamaica, 30s. — Greenland, out and home, 4gs. to 5gs.

Course of Exchange, Oct. 27.— Amsterdam, 12 7.—Hamburgh, 37 8.—Paris, 25 80.—Leghorn, 46¾.—Lisbon, 50.—Dublin, 6¼ per cent.

Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies.—Birmingham, 550l. Coventry, 999l.—Derby, 112l.—Ellesmere, 65l.—Grand Surrey, 55l. — Grand Union, 31l. —Grand Junction, 205l.— Grand Western, 4l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 280l.—Leicester, 295l. —Loughbro', 2400l.—Oxford, 615l.—Trent and Mersey, 1950l.—Worcester, 24l.—East India Docks, 160l.—London, 86½.—West India, 167l.—Southwark Bridge, 18l.—Strand, 5l. 5s. Royal Exchange Assurance, 229l.—Albion, 40l.—Globe, 116l. 10s.——Gas Light Company, 59l. 10s.—City Ditto, 95l. At the Office of Wolfe and Edmonds'.

The 3 per cent. Reduced, on the 27th was 67½; 3 per cent. consols, 68½; 5 per cent. navy 104½.

Gold in bars 3l. 17s. 10½d. per oz.—New doubloons, 3l. 16s. 0d.—Silver in bars 4s. 11½d.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Results from Observations made in London for the Month of Sept., 1820.

	Mean.	Maximum.	Days of the Month.	Wind.	Minimum.	Days of the Month.	Wind.	Range.	Greatest Variation in 24 hours.	Days of the Mth.
Barometer	29·87	30·25	8 & 9	N.	29·31	21	W.	0·94	0·58	20
Thermometer.	57·03	76°	11& 14	SE. & SW.	35°	26	N.	41°	27¼	11 & 14
Thermomet. hygrometer	25·18	59¾°	8	N.	0	18&29	N.&W.	59¼	50	9

Prevailing winds,—W.
Number of days on which rain has fallen, 8.—Hail 1.
Fall of rain, &c. 2·387 inches.

Clouds.

Cirrus.	Cirro-stratus.	Cirro-cumulus.	Cumulus.	Cumulo-stratus.	Nimbus.
14	23	9	25	13	2

The weather, during the first sixteen days, was remarkably fine, warm, and dry, and the sky chiefly clear. No rain fell till the 15th, and then only a few light showers. The temperature was, in general, rather high, but the difference between the daily extremes was unusually great, exceeding that of any of the past months, the mean for the period being 22¾°. Throughout the remainder of the month the weather was variable, with heavy falls of rain at intervals, one of which that occurred between the 17th and 18th, amounted to 1·686 inches; it was accompanied with a change of wind from SW. to N. and succeeded by a great reduction of temperature. At two p. m. on the 21st, we had a smart shower of hail and rain, accompanied with two long distant claps of thunder.

A very great eclipse of the sun, which occurred on the 7th, and lasted for about three hours, was seen to considerable advantage nearly the whole of the time. I regret very much that business prevented me from making any observations on the thermometer and barometer during its continuance, I therefore inserted in the Magazine the usual ones for the day. The state of the weather, modification of the clouds, &c. were as follows: 8 a.m. a thin light fog, the sun shining thro' it of a bright red; 9 a. m. the fog dispersed, a light veil of *cirri*, with a few *cumuli* beneath; 10, 11, and 12, a partial veil of diurnal *cumuli* passing gently over from the east, sun shining out very hot at intervals; 12·25′, the eclipse has begun, and is visible to the naked eye. A thin light lofty veil of indefinite *cirrocumuli* coming slowly over from the W. A few *cumuli* beneath eclipse visible through the clouds. 1h. 55m. p. m. middle of the eclipse, somewhat resembling the following figure, sun shining very pale. Sky (except round the horizon) quite clear, and of a pale blue—atmosphere hazy— much cooler. The darkness within doors very much resembled that which is produced when the sky is partly clear and partly veiled by a heavy bleak nimbus that is coming over in apposition to the sun, and which it has just begun to obscure. 3h. 20m. p. m. quite clear over—sky clear, but still very pale. The wind was nearly calm throughout, in the morning it was E. but veered gradually round to the SW. in the afternoon. S. E.

THER.		BAR.
8 A. M.	53¼°	29·96
Maximum	69¼	
5 P. M.	66	29·98
11 P. M.	58½	30·02
Min.	54	

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN OCTOBER.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE Queen's trial, or evidence before the House of Lords in support of the Bill of Pains and Penalties, still engrosses the attention of all Europe, and of the people of these kingdoms in particular. The proceedings are likely to be preserved in so many forms, and have been so universally studied, that it would be a waste of our pages to fill them with the details.

On the 3d her Majesty's defence was opened on the part of Mr. **BROUGHAM**, by one of the ablest specimens of forensic eloquence, which is to be found in any language; followed by another, not less acute, by Mr. **WILLIAMS**; and these defences have since been sustained by a series of respectable testimony, flatly negativing the assertions of the Italians, and proving the Queen's conduct to have been correct and unexceptionable.

In proof of subornation, perjury, and conspiracy, on the part of the agents for the prosecution, it was stated, by successive witnesses, that offers of bribes, and promises of great advantages had been held out, and also that a wretch, of the name of Vilmacarti, had bribed a clerk of the Queen's solicitor to steal her papers, in which he had been successful. In the course of these proofs it was discovered, however, that Powell, the solicitor, had sent **RASTELLI**, one of the most active and flagitious of these agents, to Milan, directly contrary to the orders of the House; and that this man was reluctant to return, and really, or feignedly, ill of a fever; likewise that another essential witness, the **BARON D'ENDE**, of Baden, had been authoritatively obstructed in his design to come to London. Under these circumstances, therefore, the Queen's Counsel declined to proceed further in her defence; and it was closed by two most eloquent speeches of Messrs. **DENMAN** and **LUSHINGTON**, followed by the Attorney and Solicitor-General.

Mr. **DENMAN'S** peroration was particularly impressive; and, alluding to the active malignity of certain military and royal Dukes, sycophants and toad-eaters of the court, he introduced the following fine apostrophe:

"There is not a single piece of evidence proceeding from any respectable quarter, which has not been answered or explained; and the inventors of the most minute fabrications have been followed with success through many of their windings and minute ramifications. I know that rumours are abroad, of the most vague, but at the same time, of the most injurious character; I have heard them, even at the very moment we were defending her Majesty against charges, which, compared with the rumours, are clear, comprehensible, and tangible.—We have heard, and hear daily, with alarm, that there are persons, and these not of the lowest condition, and not confined to individuals connected with the public press—not even excluded from your august assembly, who are industriously circulating the most odious and atrocious calumnies against her Majesty. Can this fact be? and yet can we live in the world, in these times, and not know it to be a fact? We know, that if a juryman upon such an occasion, should be found to posess any knowledge on the subject of inquiry, we should have a right to call him to the bar as a witness. "Come forward," we might say, "and let us confront you with our evidence: let us see whether no explanation can be given of the fact you assert, and no refutation effectually applied." But to any man who could even be suspected of so base a practice, as whispering

ing calumnies to judges, distilling leperous venom into the ears of jurors, the Queen might well exclaim "Come forth, thou slanderer; and let me see thy face! If thou would'st equal the respectability even of an Italian witness, come forth, and depose in open court! As thou art, thou art worse than an Italian assassin! because, while I am boldly and manfully meeting my accusers, thou art planting a dagger unseen in my bosom, and converting thy poisoned stiletto into the semblance of a sword of justice!" I would fain say, my Lords, that it is utterly impossible that this can be true; but I cannot say it, because the fact stares me in the face; I read it even in the public papers; and had I not known of its existence in the dignity of human nature, I would have held it impossible that any one, with the heart of a man, or with the honour of a peer, should so debase his heart and degrade his honour! I would charge him as a judge . I would impeach him as a judge; and if it were possible for the blood royal of England to descend to a course so disgraceful, I should fearlessly assert, that it was far more just that such conduct should deprive him of his right of succession, than that all the facts alleged against her Majesty, even if true to the last letter of the charge, should warrant your lordships in passing this bill of degradation and divorce. I well know that there are persons to whom, under the circumstances, I think it right to allude, who have had an opportunity of reading a vast variety of depositions against the conduct of the Queen. To those noble indviduals I may distinctly say, "You, at all events, must vote for an acquital. I know nothing of the facts brought before your secret committee, but I know that it is impossible for any rational or honourable man to have presented such a case as has been proved at the bar, as a ground for degrading and dethroning the Majesty of England."

Nothing can atone for the abstraction of the witness Rastelli, nor palliate the stealing of the Queen's papers, or the bribing and suborning of witnesses; it appears to us, therefore, *that the Prosecutors ought to fail*, even if the evidence on behalf of her Majesty had been less respectable, corroborative, and exculpatory, than it has been. The proceedings have, however, assumed too much the character of a party question; and, therefore, though a jury could scarcely be unanimous in deciding in favour of the bill, it is less certain that a decision by a mere majority, without the juror's personal responsibility for the decision of each vote, would be that which might be the verdict of a jury upon the same evidence.

We hope that means of accommodation may be found, and that a question of criminality and punishment will not be allowed to be decided by a MERE MAJORITY, against the highest personage in the state; which, in regard to a subject, would require UNANIMITY IN THE JURY. A decision by a majority is, at all times, but a mere probability, high or low, according to the discrepancy of the numbers; but on a mere probability, however high, no guilt ought to be judicially determined, and no punishment inflicted. Such are the principles of Justice, and especially those of the system of English law, which recognises Trial by Jury, and a verdict founded on their unanimity. We trust, therefore, that the proceedings in this case will be quashed by a prorogation of the Parliament, and that no such instrument as a Bill of Pains and Penalties, to be decided by a mere majority, will ever be allowed again to disgrace our Jurisprudence.

A conspiracy against the Liberty of the Press, and the Liberties of the people of England, has been detected and exposed within the month, unparalleled for atrocity in the history of nations. It has been proved by Mr. Charles Pearson, an active solicitor, that some partizans, if not agents of some of the ministers of the crown, have for years past, been in the practice of printing and circulating inflammatory, seditious, and treasonable hand-bills, and placards, generally previous to any popular meeting, for the supposed purpose either of exciting a tumult to justify the murder of the people by the soldiery; or of bringing the press into discredit by such apparent instances of its abuse; or of alarming the sovereign authorities, so as to induce them to look for safety in the present ministers! Two wretches of the names of Franklin and Bryan, have been traced as parties in these nefarious transactions, and though the former was in custody, yet a police magistrate set him at liberty, and Clive and Sidmouth, two men connected with the executive, did not when warned, adopt any measures for his re-apprehension. All England is filled with indignation at this discovery, and the most anxious wishes are entertained that the guilty authors, their aiders and abettors, may be brought to exemplary punishment. *As the present sovereign receives in person no private petitions*, it seems highly proper that on such an occasion, Parliament and the great Corporate bodies should lay the affair before him, and demand all the satisfaction which the laws afford, if any laws exist to punish crimes of such superlative atrocity that they could never have been contemplated by legislators.

On the 17th, the House of Commons assembled pursuant to an adjournment. The crimes and flight of Franklin, the manufacturer of inflammatory handbills, was submitted to the House by Mr. Hume, who commented upon the subject with so much severity, as to call up Lord Castlereagh, who, for himself and his colleagues, disclaimed, in the most solemn manner, any connection with the incendiary. Upon an understanding that government would afford every possible facility to the apprehension of Franklin, and his prosecution before the proper tribunal, the subject was dropped for the present. Upon Lord Castlereagh's motion, that the House adjourned to 22d Nov. a very animated debate took place, in the course of which frequent allusions were made, but no hint was thrown out of expected mediatory propositions about the Queen.

FRANCE.

The frivolous vulgar in this nation, have in the past month, been presented with an heir to Legitimacy, without the aid of a warming-pan. A *miracle*, at any rate, attended this extraordinary birth, which seems designed to avenge the deed of Louvel and disappoint his partizans. It was, however, most unfortunate that the state-authorities, happened by a series of mischances, not to witness the fact which they were formally assembled to certify, the pregnant lady being left to deliver herself *in the dark*, and three common soldiers are said to have assisted at the delivery, the circumstances of which are detailed in the proces-verbal, in a way that would disgust every female, if not every *male* reader, out of this *polished* nation. The Bourbons, however, have an acknowledged heir, and the cause of legitimacy enjoys a triumph. We hope, if the young Prince lives, that he will be taught to respect the Charter, and in that respect find a better title to a nation's love, than in the circumstances of his birth, whether he be, or be not, the son of the late Duc de Berri.

GERMANY.

An article from the Banks of the Danube, dated the 3d instant, states that "His Imperial and Apostolic Majesty of Austria has at length remitted to the Sovereigns of the Holy Alliance a long note, in which he laments the rapid progress of the innovating spirit of the times; and which his Majesty attributes to the baneful influence of secret societies, and the pernicious works of a few sceptical writers of the age, whose aim, says the Monarch, is the entire subversion of all constituted authorities, as well as all moral and social order. The Emperor then proceeds to recommend to his august allies the immediate extirpation, in their several states, of all secret societies, especially "*Freimaurerey*"—"*Illuminati*"—"*Fregeistery*"—and "*Misticismus*."—His Majesty then states to the several Sovereigns, at great length, the occurrences that have taken place at Naples, the whole of which he attaches to the cabals carried on in the Lodges of the Freemasons, under the name of "*Carbonari*," and dwells very emphatically upon the imminent danger that Sovereigns risk by tolerating in their dominions, Societies that are capable of overturning the regal power of the best consolidated Governments. The Emperor then proceeds to inform the Members of the Holy League, after a long and elaborate '*avant-propos*,' of the motives that induce him to assemble so large a military force in Italy. He declares, that to suffer the Revolutionists in Naples, is incompatible with the dignity of his crown, and with the tranquillity and welfare of his People; that he is bound, by the double ties of consanguinity and State-polity, to re-establish order in the whole of the Italian Peninsula, and to protect the head of the Christian Church against the machinations of revolutionary demagogues that surround him. The Emperor concludes with complimenting his high Allies on the good spirit which evinces itself through all the Northern States of Europe, and declares his determination to restore immediately the ancient order of things in Italy." We trust, the Neapolitans, Sicilians, Spaniards and Portugueze will be prepared to repel the aggression.

ITALY.

A letter from Venice furnishes the following particulars relative to the late disturbance in the Ionian Islands:

"It appears that a spirit of discontent and disaffection, originating in a variety of grievances, has for some time existed in those islands. Towards the end of August last, General Adam, Sir Thomas Maitland's *locum tenens* in his absence, having been informed that that spirit had suddenly assumed a more serious and decisive character in the island of Zante, proceeded thither without delay from Corfu, the seat of Government, with a strong reinforcement of troops, artillery, and ammunition, which were embarked on board of a frigate, and other armed vessels. On his arrival some of the principal and most wealthy of the inhabitants of the town, together with three priests and about twenty country people, were arrested and sent to Corfu, where they remain closely confined in the citadel. Among other causes of dissatisfaction the sequestration of the church domains is mentioned as having principally contributed to this manifestation of discontent in the people of Zante, who ascribe it to the demands necessary for the support of an expensive government, and the erection of superfluous palaces, the adoption of measures so oppressive and so unusual."

Naples, Oct. 3.—Letters from Palermo state, that that city surrendered on the 25th ult. to Gen. Pepe, and the Neapolitan troops, after a sanguinary battle. On the 20th the latter had taken the fort of Salanto, within 12 miles of Palermo; and on the same day the whole fleet of Sicilian gunboats was taken or destroyed by those of Naples.

The Neapolitan Parliament was opened on the 1st inst. by the King in person; on which occasion the Prince Vicar-General, at the request of his Majesty, read a long speech. When the reading was concluded, General Pepe approached the throne, and after a short congratulatory speech tendered his resignation of the post of Commander in Chief of the army, which the King accepted, expressing his satisfaction at his conduct.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Cortes are proceeding with constancy, vigour, and deliberation in eradicating those institutions of barbarism, civil and ecclesiastical, which shackled the energies of the country, paralized its virtues, and retarded its civilization. A decree, abolishing the entails and their feudal consequences, has been amended and confirmed in 16 articles. In the sitting of the 26th, the Cortes discussed the subject of the Liberty of the Press at considerable length, and with a spirit and feeling that shewed how highly the benefits of a free press are estimated by the representatives of the Spanish people. The previous censorship is disallowed in political matters, but continued on subjects relating to religion, with this exception, that if a bishop should refuse his assent to a publication, the author shall be permitted to appeal to the Junta for protecting the liberty of the press. All the monasteries of monkish orders are to be suppressed in Spain: every monk who has been ordained, and who is not above 15 years of age, is to receive annually 300 ducats, and those from 50 to 60 years of age, 600 ducats. No new convent is to be founded, nor any novice proposed, nor any one admitted from this time to take the monkish habit. It is allowed to convents and communities of nuns, that each of them who shall become secularized shall receive an annual pension of 100 ducats.

PORTUGAL.

The Oporto Junta arrived in Lisbon on the 1st instant, some negociations having previously taken place. As they were coming in the character of Representatives of the three Northern Provinces, they thought that Delegates for Alentejo, Algarve, and Estremadura ought to assemble with them; but they waived the point as soon as they were aware of the enthusiastic and popular manner in which a Lisbon Government had been instituted, entirely divested of all previous concert. Their entry into the capital was a complete triumph. Twelve horses, richly caparisoned, were sent out to meet them, and triumphal arches were prepared in the streets. The energy and patriotic disinterestedness of the Oporto Junta had obtained for them the gratitude of the whole kingdom, and endeared them to the hearts of their fellow-countrymen. Several new Papers have commenced their labours, and among them *O Portuguez Constitucional*, of which the first numbers have reached London. Nothing is said of Count Palmella, nor the late Regency. Lord Beresford had not arrived from Brazil.

Lisbon, Sept. 30*th*.—I am happy to inform you every thing is arranged in the most satisfactory manner, both as to the Lisbonians and Portuenians; and the Supreme Junta of Government (the Portuenians)

Portonians) have incorporated themselves with the Junta of Lisbon, by which means all discord is entirely done away, and to-morrow the Portonians are to make their public entry into this city.

The following is the new Government:—

Principal Freire is appointed President.

Selveira (the Oporto President) Vice-President of the Provisional Junta of the Supreme Government of the Kingdom.

The five Deputies are Conte Pennefeil, Brancamp, M. Fernandes Thomas, Friar Francise de St. Luis, and Joze J. F. de Moura.

Secretary of State for Home Department, M. Fernandes Thomas.

Ditto for Foreign Affairs, Hermano Brancamp.

Ditto War Department, General Azido.

Conde Sampayo, President, and Conde Vizente, Vice-President of the Provisional Junta preparatory for the Cortes, and 21 Deputies, being the whole named by the Oporto and Lisbon party, prior to these arrangements.

The Oporto army, consisting of 12 or 13,000 men, entered Lisbon last week in the greatest order. They consisted of seven battalions of cacadores, ten regiments of the line, and nine squadrons of cavalry.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

Sept. 27. A NUMEROUS meeting of the inhabitant householders of St. James's Westminster, was held at the Pulteney assembly rooms, Brewer street, Golden-square, for the purpose of voting an address to her Majesty. J. T. B. Beaumont, esq. chairman, commented at some length on the testimony that had been adduced against her Majesty, as did also Mr. Bowie and Mr. Hobhouse.

— 28. A deputation presented an address from St. Luke's parish. It consisted of an immense number of barouches and four, more than one half of which were filled with respectable females, elegantly dressed in white. The gentlemen were dressed in black with white favours on the left breast. Her Majesty's answer observed: "The constitutional liberties of the people have, within a few years, experienced numerous restraints, but those restraints have still left us such a portion of the liberty of the press as has not only most successfully defended me against my enemies, but has excited such a spirit in the nation as appears to augur the most favourable consequences to the public weal.—The liberty of the press is that vital flame that has preserved the constitution in the worst times, and under the domination of the most worthless faction.. Political liberty has little to fear while the press is free: but if the free agency of the mind, through the medium of the press, should ever be destroyed, the people have nothing left, but to bow the neck, and bend the knee at the shrine of arbitary power."

— 29. Alderman Thorpe elected Lord Mayor.

Oct. 2. A dinner in commemoration of the triumph of civil liberty in Spain, Naples and Portugal, took place at the Crown and Anchor Tavern. The chair was taken by Sir Robert Wilson, who was supported by Major Cartwright, Mr. Alderman Wood, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. Hume, Sir Gerard Noel, &c. About 400 persons were present.

News was received that a dreadful conflagration took place at Port-au-Prince (St. Domingo) on the 15th August; ten squares of the richest, most populous, and best built part of the city (including 600 houses) were in a few hours in ashes.

— 10. A meeting of the united parishes of St. Andrew's, Holborn, and St. George the Martyr, took place; Mr. White, overseer in the chair; when the usual resolutions and an address were unanimously agreed to.

— 11. A meeting of the Catholics was held in the Crown and Anchor, Strand, the Rev. R. Hayes, in the chair, when an address to the Queen was agreed to.

A deputation from the ward of Farringdon within, went up in procession to Brandenburgh-house, and presented an address voted by the ward to the Queen: her Majesty returned an appropriate answer of thanks.

The benefit societies also went up with their address in great numbers, bearing numerous flags, with various mottoes and devices, and accompanied by bands of music.

— 14. A numerous body of journeymen letter-press Printers presented an Address to her Majesty; the address was printed, and was the finest specimen of the typographic art ever seen. In her Majesty's answer she observed, "The press is, at this moment, the only strong hold that liberty has left. If we lose this, we lose all. We have no other rampart against an implacable foe. The press is not only the best security against the inroads of despotism, but it is itself a power that is perpetually checking the progress of tyranny and diminishing the number of its adherents. That sun never rises which does not, before it sets, behold some addition to the friends of liberty. To what is this owing? To what can it be owing but to the agency of the press? The force of truth is ultimately ulimately irresistible. But truth, without some adventitious aid, moves with a slow pace; and sometimes its motion is so slow as to be imperceptible. The press is its accelerating power—the press gives it wings—the press does more for truth in a day than mere oral teaching could in a century.'—What is it that has made the members of the Holy Alliance turn pale with dread? Is it that the press has inspired the love of liberty even in the sword?"

— 5. A meeting of the inhabitants of Kensington was held, when an address to her Majesty was unanimously agreed to.

— 14. A country lad was examined at Bow-street, charged with distributing amongst the crowd in Parliament-street some hand-bills of an inflammatory nature, containing direct incitements to the people to overthrow the King and his Government.—Mr. Pearson, solicitor, attended for the purpose of disavowing, on the part of the Queen's Plate Subscription Committee, (by whom the bills were purported to be issued) all knowledge of the infamous libel.

"I charge (said Mr. Pearson) Mr. Franklin with having printed and published the atrocious addresses to the livery of London, which about two years ago affrighted the timid for the safety of their homes and their fire-sides. I charge him with having deluged the Smithfield meetings with the papers entitled, 'Bread or Blood,' and the other papers exciting the people to revolution and bloodshed. I charge this man with having in 1819, practised on the feelings of a starving populace, by addressing to them an infamous placard; I charge him with having published the bloody address to the brave non-represented reformers, which, in 1819, called upon the people to insist on universal suffrage, or death; I charge him with having written the threatening letter addressed to Sir Francis Burdett's Jury, which operated so powerfully against the baronet's cause;" and he adds, "I charge Mr. Franklin with having done so as an agent of administration, and I am ready to prove his connection with ministers; and that, at this moment there are several of his associates, who are, and have been for some time, devising treason against the people of England!"

— 17. The house of commons met, and after a long discussion on various topics, amongst which the "hand-bill conspiracy" was not the least interesting, an adjournment took place until the 23d November.

— 23. Thomas Davison was convicted at the Court of King's Bench, Guildhall, of publishing the "*Deist's Magazine,*" and Mrs. Carlile, of publishing a number of the "*Republican.*"

During every Wednesday in the month, a great sensation has been created by the numerous bodies carrying up addresses to her Majesty, at Hammersmith. Twenty or thirty processions have regularly proceeded for this purpose, attracting thousands of applauding spectators, and as many as fifty addresses have been presented on a single Wednesday.

MARRIED.

Capt. W. C. Dallyell, R. N. to Miss Maria Sampayo, of Peterborough-House.

At St. John's, Hackney, William Steele, esq. of Abergavenny, to Miss Harriet Dyne, of Palmer's-green.

William Dawson, jun. esq. of Hammersmith, to Miss Letitia Brown, of Sportsman's Hall, Jamaica.

John Greenwood, esq. of Halstead, Essex, to Miss Yeldham, of Edwards-square, Kensington.

John Davison, esq. of Tavistock-place, to Miss Letitia Stevenson, of Pamoor, Bucks.

Mr. G. F. Matthew, to Miss Selina Matthew, of Newgate-street.

Mr. Joseph Robins, of Warwick-street, Golden-square, to Miss Marianne Lock, of Edgeware-road.

Henry Lucas, esq. of Newport Pagnell, Bucks, to Miss Eliza Anne Smith, of Surrey-square.

Mr. H. Hall, of Newgate-street, to Miss Mann, of Pulteney-bridge, Bath.

Mr. Edward Ball, of the Ordnance Department, to Miss Mary Longman, of Sherborne.

John Marsh, of Kingston, Surrey, to Anne Marsh, of Folkestone, both of the Society of Friends.

Mr. Thomas Hollands, of Croydon, to Miss S. Baldock, of Pembury, Kent.

Mr. Joseph Nash, to Miss Jane Amelia Stevens, of Edmonton.

John Oswald, esq. to Miss Martha Carttar, both of Deptford.

William Batty, esq. of Brompton, to Miss Agnes Staunton, daughter of the late T. Staunton, esq.

Mr. Lupton Relf, of Camberwell, to Miss Hannah Woodhouse, of Maida-hill.

Mr. Nathaniel Thornton, to Miss Faber, of Brook-green, Hammersmith.

Thomas Lamb Atkinson, esq. of Chiswell-street, to Miss Maria Green, of Chelsea.

Mr. Henry Smith Cafe, of Great Marlborough-street, to Miss Waine, of Kensington.

Mr. Thomas Rennell, jun. of the Bank of England, to Miss Sarah Margaret Bailey, of Vauxhall.

Mr. Samuel Beechy, of Gravesend, to Miss Louisa Asperne, of Cornhill.

Capt. Philip Ripley, of the East India Co.'s Service, to Miss Anne Nottidge, of Wandsworth.

John Ravenhill, jun. esq. to Miss Harriet Ripley, both of Clapham Common.

At St. James's Church, George William Rowley, esq. of the Priory, St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire, to Miss Jane Catherine Maine.

The Rev. H. Welsford, of Tewkesbury, to Miss Newman, Castle-street, Leicester-square.

Mr. W. Orchard, of Hatton-garden, to Miss Caroline Wyatt, of King's-road.

Mr. Henry Porter, of Brunswick-square, to Miss Caroline Lobb, of Southampton.

J. Ouvry, esq. of Worthing, Sussex, to Miss Charlotte Brown, of Lower Cheam, Surrey.

Mr. S. Ashwell, of Lime Street-square, to Miss Eliza Smith, of Bath-place, Peckham.

DIED.

At Hornsey, 75, *William Nans[illegible]*, esq. of Russel-square.

At Clapham-terrace, 70, *T. Fuller*, esq.

In Chapel-street, Grosvenor-square, *Catherine*, daughter of the late Sir Robert Anstruther, bart. of Balcaske, Fifeshire.

In Bury-street, St. Mary Axe, *Diana*, wife of Joel Benjamin, esq.

In Assembly-row, Mile End, Mrs. *Curtis*.

At Teddington, Middlesex, the widow of John Crutchfield, esq.

In Hackney-road, 25, Mr. *John Henry Tolkien*, late of Cheapside.

At Walham Green, 70, the Rev. *Leonard Chappelow*, of Hill-street, Berkeley-square.

In Doughty-street, 78, Mrs. *Richardson*.

In Burton Crescent, 20, *Maria*, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Povah.

At Great Berkhamstead, 66, *Augustus Pechell*, esq. Receiver General of the Customs.

In Upper Harley-street, 76, *Martin Pearkes*, esq.

The Rev. *Charles de Coetlogon*, M.A. rector of Godstone, a magistrate for Surrey, son of the celebrated preacher at the Lock Hospital.

In Gloucester-terrace, Hoxton, 68, *William Francis Eld*, esq.

In Golden-square, 83, the widow of James Macgregor, esq. of Bellimore, N.B.

In Earl's Court, Brompton, *Thomas Grey*, esq. formerly a respectable jeweller in Sackville-street.

At Cheltenham, *John Haig*, esq. of London.

R. A. Nelson, esq. late Secretary of the Navy Board, and nephew of the late Lord Nelson.

At Coombe, Oxfordshire, *Dennis Vernon*, esq. of the Customs, London.

Miss *Mary Foulerton*, of Upper Bedford-place.

At Brockley-house, Lewisham, Miss *Isabella Ibbetson*.

The Rev. *T. Edwards*, 56, one of the Masters of Christ's Hospital.

At Hammersmith, *Charles Cowper*, esq. of Albany, and late of the Inner Temple.

At Old Ford, 65, Mr. *R. Tyley*.

At Crouch End, Mrs. *M. A. Hillary*, of Mark-lane.

At Walworth, Mr. *Robert Hewitt*, of the Middle Temple.

In the Strand, Mrs. *Ann Schmalcalder*.

In Charter House-square, Mrs. *Hawes*.

In the East Indies, in the prime of life, *Geo. Ballin*, esq. of Holloway, leaving a large and interesting family to lament his loss.

In Lansdown-place, 23, *William Forsyth*, esq. of Montreal, Canada.

On Dowgate Hill, 74, Mr. *William Cleveland*.

At Wimbledon, 82, *Thomas Harris*, esq. who for more than half a century had most honourably filled the arduous situation of chief proprietor and manager of Covent-Garden Theatre. Few possessed so many qualifications as Mr. Harris for this office. His manners were those of a polished gentleman; his temper was firm, yet mild and conciliatory; his principles steady, and faithful to his engagements; his dramatic taste and judgment pure and correct. So long the head and patron of the dramatic art, he had become its Father; and the skill and liberality with which he had managed is proved by the great improvements of the national theatres since he became the chief proprietor of one of them. The *late dinner* hours, and the change of manners resulting from them, tended, however, to deprive him of his reward, and to counteract the effect of his taste and exertions; but these will be felt and enjoyed whenever a regard for health and for true and rational enjoyment shall lead the vain and frivolous to fix the dinner hour at any other time than that at which the curtain is drawn up at the public theatres. Till within these few years Mr. H. maintained vigorous health and undiminished energy of mind; but an attack of paralysis having affected the use of his lower limbs, he resigned all his theatrical interests to his son, Henry Harris, esq. who now conducts the Theatre.

Of an apoplectic attack, aged 80, *William Fielding*, esq. son of Henry Fielding the novelist, and senior Magistrate at the Police-office, Queen-square. Mr. Fielding's eminent talents at the bar, for a series of years, have been well known, and need no comment. He had also been a Police Magistrate for about twelve years; and, during that period, discharged his official duties with impartial ability; and, upon all occasions, was the strenuous advocate of the poor and unfortunate. He was about eighty years of age, and maintained his mental faculties to the last.

At Marden Park, Surrey, 87, *John Hatsell*,

Hatsell, esq. Chief Clerk of the House of Commons. Mr. H. sat at the table of the House, as Clerk Assistant, at the close of the reign of George II. and succeeded to the office of Chief Clerk in 1768. He retired from active service in 1797, and from that time shared the profits of his lucrative office with Mr. Ley, and subsequently with Mr. Dyson. Mr. Hatsell was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge. He enjoyed his faculties and a comfortable state of health to the last. After having read prayers to his family on Saturday evening, he was seized in the night with an apoplectic affection, which terminated his life at three o'clock in the morning of Sunday. His volumes of "Precedents of Proceedings in the House of Commons," are well known, and the work will long survive him as the text book resorted to in all cases of difficulty.

The late Peter Dollond, was the eldest son of John Dollond, inventor of the Achromatic Refracting Telescope, and was born Feb. 24, 1731, in Spitalfields, where his father was a silk-manufacturer. Under the direction of his father, he commenced optician in 1750, and established himself in Vine-street, Spitalfields, in a house suited to the smallness of his capital, and the humility of his pretensions. But, in the year 1752, the father, who till that time, had pursued his original occupation, grew weary of pursuits so little congenial with his mind, and became optician, in partnership with his son, in a house near to Exeter-'Change, in the Strand. In that humble situation it was, that the father, constantly assisted in his labours by the subject of this Memoir, began and continued that course of experiments, which, in the month of June, 1758, led to the memorable conclusion on which was founded the construction of the achromatic refracting telescope. In the following April, a patent was obtained for the exclusive sale of such telescopes; and it is painful to relate, that, so limited were the circumstances of the author of this discovery, that he was compelled to sell to an optician the moiety of its value for the purpose of defraying the expense of the patent. Accordingly, on the 29th of May, 1758, a connection was formed between John Dollond and the purchaser, and telescopes were constructed for their joint interest upon the achromatic principle. But, however singular it may appear, and how much soever it may be lamented, it is certain that an invention which excited the doubt and wonder of the illustrious Clairaut and Euler, which commanded the attention of all the scientific men in Europe, that grand desideratum in optics, whose practical application and ensuing advantages were secured to the inventor by the King's Patent, was so little known or valued by the community at large, that, for many years, it produced very small benefit to his family. Himself it could not greatly benefit; for, in the year 1761, he died of an apoplectic fit, leaving a widow, a son, and three daughters, to the protection of his eldest son, the subject of this Memoir. The partnership which had been formed by the father with the optician who paid for the patent, was continued by the son, who administered to his father's effects. But the connexion was of short continuance; for the conduct of the partner was, on various accounts, so unsatisfactory to our artist, that in 1763, the partnership was dissolved; the partner resold to him his interest in the invention, and, in defiance of the patent, made and sold achromatic telescopes for his own advantage. Our artist, having re-purchased the moiety of the patent for 200l. was soon called upon to assert and defend its validity, in repeated suits, against the depredations of that man who had so lately been concerned to protect it. When the property of the patent was secured by several legal processes, the name of Dollond began to be known, and the subject of this memoir became acquainted with the philosophical men of the time—with Mr. James Short, so highly distinguished in art and science; and with Dr. Maskelyne, the late Astronomer Royal, who honoured him in his early days with his countenance and friendship, and continued them unimpaired to the close of his long, useful, and honourable life. About the year 1766, the optical business of Mr. Dollond's house had been removed from the Strand to St. Paul's Church-yard; where, becoming at length extensive and prosperous, John Dollond, the brother of our artist, who had acquired great skill and shewn great industry under his instruction, was admitted to a share of the profits. At this place the brothers resided during almost 50 years, living together in great harmony, and applying every skilful and honourable effort to improve and extend each branch of the profession: with what success, the fame and opulence which followed their exertions furnish an evidence not to be resisted. This fraternal union was unhappily destroyed in 1804 by the premature death of the younger brother. In the year 1817 he took up his residence at Richmond Hill, where he lived in great ease, comfort, and respectability, till the 24th of June, 1820. Having then removed to Kennington Common, being arrived at his 90th year, and nature being quite exhausted, he breathed his last on the 2d of July. Two daughters survived him: the eldest was married to the Rev. Dr. Kelly, rector of Copford and vicar of Ardleigh in Essex; the youngest to the Rev. George Waddington, rector of Blaby in Leicestershire, and vicar of Tuxford in Nottinghamshire.

Additional particulars of the late Vice-Admiral BAZELY. He was descended from a respectable family in Kent, and was born at Dover, in March, 1740. Having received an appropriate education, he entered the

Royal Navy in April, 1756, under Captain, afterwards Admiral Sir Joshua Rowley, in the Ambuscade frigate. He afterwards served in different ships under the late Sir Edward Hughes, till 1760, in which year he was made a lieutenant, He continued in active service till 1777, when he got the command of the Alert cutter of 10 guns, 10 swivels, and 60 men. On the 22d of September in that year, he fell in with, and brought to action an American brig privateer, called the Lexington, of 16 guns, 12 swivels, and 84 men, which he captured after a severe engagement of three hours. —The Admiralty were so well pleased with his conduct on this occasion, that they registered the Alert as a sloop of war, and promoted him to the rank of Commander. In April, 1778, he was advanced to the rank of Post Captain in the Formidable, the flag ship of the late Sir Hugh Palliser, in the fleet under the command of the late Admiral Keppel. Captain Bazely was consequently engaged in the memorable action off Brest, on the 27th of July; and it is remarkable that he had more killed and wounded than any other ship in the fleet. He was removed from the Formidable, to the Pegasus of 28 guns, in 1779, and attached to Admiral Rodney's fleet, and on the 8th of January 1780, they fell in with the Spanish squadron off Cape St. Vincent, and took, sunk, and destroyed seven sail of the line. After this action, Captain Bazely sailed with Admiral Rodney to the relief of Gibralter, and thence to the West Indies, where he assisted in defeating the French squadron, commanded by Count de Guichen, and was sent home in the Pegasus with the Admiral's dispatches of this glorious victory. Soon after his return to England, he was appointed first to the Apollo frigate, and afterwards to the Amphion, in which he continued to serve on the American coast during the remainder of the war. On the 10th of September, 1781, having a small squadron under his command on this station, he, in conjunction with General Arnold, completely destroyed the town of New London, together with several magazines full of stores, and all the vessels that were in the harbour. On the return of peace, Capt. Bazely was appointed to the Alfred of 74 guns, a guardship stationed at Chatham; he continued in her in active service on the home station till after the war with France broke out, and had the honour of serving under the late Lord Howe in the glorious engagement of the 1st of June, 1794. Early in 1796, the Alfred was paid off, and Captain Bazely was appointed to the Blenheim of 98 guns; and on the 1st of June, in the same year, his services were rewarded by a flag promotion. In 1796, he held a temporary command in the Downs, and afterwards was similarly employed at the Nore.

Further Particulars of the late Vice-Admiral Bury.—He was descended from a family of the name of Incledon, in the north of Devonshire. In addition to his paternal name of Incledon, he, some years ago, assumed that of Bury.

He was made a lieutenant in 1778; and served as second of the Agamemnon, Captain, now Admiral Caldwall, of 64 guns, in Admiral Rodney's memorable action with the Count de Grasse, on the 12th of April 1782. In that engagement the Agamemnon suffered severely, and Lieutenant Incledon was wounded. In the year 1789 Mr. Incledon was promoted to the rank of commmander in consequence of his being first Lieutenant of the Magnificent, of 74 guns, Captain Richard Onslow, and attending on his Majesty at Weymouth. After his promotion he was appointed to the Childers sloop. On the 22d of November, 1790, he was raised to the rank of Post Captain; and at the capture of the French West India Islands, by Admiral Sir J. Jervis, and General Sir C. Grey, in 1794, he commanded the Ceres of 32 guns. After the reduction of Martinique and St. Lucia, the Ceres was one of the frigates detached with Captain Rogers, of the Quebec, to take possession of the Saintes; a service which was effected with great propriety on the morning of the 10th of April, without any loss. The captain brought home a large convoy from the West Indies, in the Vengeance; which, on his arrival in England was paid off. In 1800, he was appointed to the Texel, of 64 guns, which was one of the ships engaged in watching the movements of the Dutch squadron, in Helvoetsluys. On the 31st of July, 1810, Captain Incledon Bury was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral of the Blue squadron; on the 1st of August, 1811, he was made Rear-Admiral of the White; on the 12th of August, 1812, he was again promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral of the Red; and then Vice-Admiral of the White.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. Wm. Carey, D.D. appointed Bishop of Exeter, in the room of the Rev. George Pelham, D.D. translated to the See of Lincoln.

Rev. Robert Stevens, to the Deanery of Rochester.

Rev. George Ingram Fisher, B.A. to the rectory of Winfrith, Dorset.

Rev. James Bullock, M.A. to the perpetual curacy of Grendon Bishop, Herefordshire.

Dr. Kyle appointed the new Provost of the University of Dublin.

Rev. J. B. Sumner, to a prebendal stall in Durham Cathedral.

Rev. F. D. Perkins, to the rectory of Swayfield, Lincolnshire.

Rev. Edwin Daniel, to the lectureship of Helton, Cornwall.

Rev. Arthur Atherly, to the vicarage of Heavitree, Devon.

Rev. William Nickson, M.A. appointed domestic chaplain to the Dowager Countess of Errol.

Rev. Robert Ferrier Blake, to the rectory of Bradfield, Norfolk.

Rev. Charles Shrubsole Bonnett, to the rectory of Avington, Hants.

Rev. Henry Wilson, to the vicarage of Flixton St. Mary, Suffolk.

Rev. James Gisborne, to the perpetual curacy of Barton-under-Needwood, Staffordshire.

Rev. William Hardwick, domestic chaplain to Lord Gwydir.

Rev. James Fox, B.A. has been appointed chaplain to Visc. Galway.

Rev. Frederick Leathes, B.A. to the rectories of Great and Little Livermere, Cambridgeshire.

Rev. G. Moore, rector of St. Pancras, to be one of the Marquis of Camden's chaplains.

The Right Rev. C. M. Warburton, D.D. Bishop of Limerick, to the Bishopric of Cloyne.

The Rev. T. Elrington, D.D. to the Bishorick of Limerick.

Rev. Henry Phillpotts, prebendary of Durham, has been presented to the living of Stanhope in Weardale, in that diocese; and the Bishop of St. David's succeeds to the prebendal stall, void by the cession of Mr. Phillpotts.

Rev. Henry Wilson, to the vicarage of Flixton Saint Mary, Suffolk.

Rev. E. Evans, to the rectory of Hirnan, Montgomeryshire.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

With all the Marriages and Deaths.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

MR. FALLA of Gateshead, has this year grown upon land worked by the spade, pieces of wheat transplanted from a seed-bed into rows six inches apart, which produced 17 coombs per acre; and one twelve inches, which produced 15 coombs; a fourth piece sown in drill, and a fifth in broadcast, yielded 19 coombs per acre. The produce of the land there by ploughing is usually about six coombs.

Married.] Mr. R. H. Doughty, to Miss R. Kerr, both of Newcastle.—Mr. R. Thwaites, to Miss E. Hopper; Mr. J. Ward, to Miss M. Johnson; Mr. J. Allen, to Miss J. Liddell; Mr. G. Robinson, to Miss J. Kirkley: all of Durham.—Mr. Pettigrew, to Miss Richardson, of East King-street: Mr. J. Scott, to Miss F. Clark: all of North Shields.—Mr. W. Watfield, to Miss Shields, both of Sunderland.—Mr. N. Kilburn, of Barnard-castle, to Miss Bewick, of Darlington.—Mr. J. Hall, to Miss A. Tolson, both of Darlington.—Mr. T. Ayres, to Miss E. Wetherell, of Stockton.—Mr. G. W. Todd, to Miss E. Jennett, of Stockton.—The Rev. A. Hutchinson, of Warrenford, to Mrs. J. N. Dickson, of Morpeth.—Mr. J. Stark, of Picktree, to Miss J. Rogers, of Lambton-hall.—Mr. W. Blackett, of the Abbey Mill, near Durham, to Miss E. Hopper, of New Elvet.

Died.] At Newcastle, in Forth-lane, 42, Mrs. R. Robinson.—Miss Jefferson.—In Forth-street, 31, Mr. R. Barlow.—At the North Shore, 68, Mrs. J. Hetherington.—Mrs. E. Todd.—27, Mr. J. Pile.—In Cumberland-row, 74, Mr. R. Cranford, much respected.

At Gateshead, 80, Mr. J. Mason.—At the Windmill Hills, the Hon. Mrs. Smith, sister to Lord Donoughmore.

At Durham, Mrs. J. Fawcett.—25, Mr. F. Hall.—52, Mr. R. Orton, much respected.—Mrs. C. Ebdon.—At an advanced age, Mr. J. Thurlow.

At North Shields, in Stephenson-street, 63, Mr. R. Hogarth.—In the Churchway, 67, Mr. H. Johnson.—76, Mr. R. Lock.—67, Mr. P. Rowe.—34, Mrs. C. Foster.

At South Shields, 60, Mr. A. Thomson.—29, Mrs. Rippon.

At Sunderland, 86, Mrs. F. Parker.—27, Miss J. Macreath.

At Darlington, 70, Mrs. J. Widdop.

At Stockton, 37, Mr. J. F. Lumley, much respected.

At Hexham, 31, Mr. E. Baty.—72, Mr. A. Shield.

At Hurworth, 24, Mr. H. Nicholson of Cotherstone, much respected.—At Staindrop, 84, Mrs. E. Wood.—At Chirton, 79, Mrs. E. Liddell.—At Frosterley, 66, Mr. C. Todd, much respected.—At Alston, Miss A. Rowell.—At Morton, 22, Mr. G. Armstrong, deservedly lamented.—At Cockerton, 80, Mrs. D. Richardson.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

An address to the Queen, from the inhabitants of Kendal and its vicinity, was lately signed, without any solicitation, by upwards of 1,300 individuals, in the short space of two days.

Married.] Mr. G. Rennison, to Miss M. Palmer; Mr. J. Davidson, to Miss E. South; Mr. J. Pescod, to Miss J. Carruthers; Mr. H. Smith, to Miss M. A. Ritson: all of Carlisle.—Mr. J. Sesson, to Miss H. Boak, both of Penrith.—Mr. T. Tinling, to Miss Thirlwall, both of Brampton.—Mr. J. Weal, of Preston, to Miss J. Park, of Carlisle.

Died.] At Carlisle, in Shaddongate, Mr. T. Knott.—In Lowther-street, 80, Mr. J. Murray.—In Scotch-street, 58, Mr. B. Dorran.—In Caldewgate, Mr. J. Taylor.

At Penrith, 58, Mrs. P. Peacock

At Brampton, 33, Mr. J. Maxwell.

At Kendall, 48, Miss D. Shaw.—86, Mrs. A. Gaskell.—34, Mr. J. Laycock, of Burnside.

At Clint Head, 29, Mrs. A. Walker, of Coat-house.—At Kerkoswald, 77, Thomas Fisher, esq., of the R.N.—At Knorren Lodge, 78, Mrs. Blackburn, widow of Quintin B., esq.—At Cross House, in Lambrig, 106, Mr. N. Whitehead.

YORKSHIRE.

The annual dinner of the York Whig Club lately took place; the company consisted of above four hundred persons.

The corn mill of Messrs. L. and J. Simpson was lately destroyed by fire; crowds of people resorted to the ruins all the next day. Between 12 and 1 on Thursday noon, the gable end of the building suddenly fell upon them, and several persons were killed and wounded.

At a late meeting of the artisans of Sheffield, it was unanimously agreed, that a subscription should be entered into for the purpose of presenting her Majesty the Queen with a piece of plate of Sheffield manufacture, as a token of their sympathy and regard, as well as of their high admiration of her conduct under her present peculiar circumstances.

On the 27th ult. the wife of one Spencer, at Gale, near Hawes, while paring some boiled potatoes for dinner, cut off a part of one and ate it; when she discovered a small black spot on the remaining part, and on applying her knife to take it out, she found the potatoe hollow in the middle, and a lizard nearly four inches long, concealed in it, but without any apparent orifice by which it could have introduced itself.

Married.] Mr. T. Underwood, to Miss Steel, both of York.—Thomas Wood Wilson, esq., to Miss J. Buckle of York.—Mr. F. Burr, of York, to Miss A. Hick, of Acomb.—Mr. W. Roberts, to Miss Murton; Mr. W. Walker, to Mrs. A. Edmonstone; Mr. W. Turner, to Miss Jordeson; Mr. W. Biglin, to Mrs. E. Cooper: all of Hull.—Mr. D. Brown, jun., to Miss M. Booth; Mr. T. Pearson, to Miss R. Long; Mr. R. Skelton, to Miss M. Gaunt; Mr. N. West, to Miss S. Dinforth; Mr. R. Robinson, to Miss A. Martin: all of Leeds.—T. Wolrich Stansfield, esq., of Leeds, to Miss A. Briggs, of Sheffield.—Mr. T. Cordingley, to Miss Jackson, of Pollington.—Mr. S. Green, to Miss M. Naylor; Mr. J. Wilton, to Miss G. Wilton; Mr. J. Tempest, to Miss Webb, both of Huddersfield.—Mr. T. Swift, of Huddersfield, to Miss A. Moor, of Derby.—R. Lambert, esq. to Miss S. Shore, both of Bradford. Mr. G. Nesfield, to Miss B. Fowler, both of Scarborough.—R. Nicholson, esq. to Miss E. Brittain, both of Ripon.—Mr. W. Thorne, to Miss Hurst, both of Pontefract.—E. Swaine, esq. of Crow Trees, to Miss M. Sykes, of Gomersall.—Mr. T. Pickering, of Acaster Malbis, to Miss Milner, of Bishopthorpe.—Mr. R. Kirk, of Acomb, to Miss Lambert, of Rufforth.—Mr. T. Bateson, to Miss H. Bateson, both of Wortley.—Mr. W. King, to Miss S. Buck, both of Skipton.—Mr. W. Elby, to Miss Dixon, both of New Malton. Mr. J. Sowden, to Miss M. Holdsworth, both of Farnley.

Died.] At York, 86, John Taylor, esq.

At Hull, 67, Mr. Goforth.—84, Mr. H. Green, jun.—50, Mr. J. S. Bowden.—53, Mr. J. Barths.—In Great Union-street, 67, Mr. W. Gibson, much esteemed.—In Mason-street, 25, Mrs. M. Brown.—52, Mr. W. Bork.—59, Mr. W. Appleyard.

At Leeds, on Quarry Hill, 42, Mrs. A. Flatcher.—Mr. J. Wood.—Mrs. Holmes.—45, Mrs. F. Morgan, deservedly regretted.—In Woodhouse-lane, Mrs. Dibb.—Mr. W. Wlison, suddenly.—At New-road End, 43, Mrs. J. Braint, deservedly lamented.

At Halifax, 60, Mrs. H. Broome, widow of Richard B. esq., a great benefactress to the poor.

At Doncaster, 94, Mrs. Hall.—52, Mr. T. Tetley.

At Knaresborough, 85, Mr. T. Marshall.—Mr. J. Taylor.—Mrs. Jennings.

At Bradford, 49, Mr. R. Sedgwick, much and deservedly lamented.—21, Mrs. J. Roberts.

At Pocklington, Mr. R. Richardson, greatly respected.

At Chickenley, 85, Mrs. Russsel, deservedly regretted.—At Acaster Malbis, Mr. W. Pickering.—At Bramley, 24, Mr. G. Wilson, justly lamented.—At an advanced age, Mr. D. Wood, of the firm of Fenton, Murray, and Wood, Holbeck.—At Cawood, 81, Mrs. E. Moxon, much respected.—At Acomb, 85, Miss M. A. Speed, of Hammersmith.

LANCASHIRE.

General Gascoyne lately presented a petition from the inhabitants of Liverpool to the House of Commons. The petitioners represented the state of the town from decay of trade to be increasingly distressing; the inhabitants were 100,000, and only 20,000 paid poor rates; and 7000 of these were unequal to the burthens imposed upon them; the paupers were 14,000.

A beautiful piece of sculpture has been erected in St. John's Church, Manchester, to commemorate the 50th year of the incumbrancy of the Rev. John Clowes, M.A. the present rector. It consists of a tablet of white marble containing ten figures in basso relievo, admirably executed by Mr. Flaxman, and is placed over the rector's seat.

Married.] Mr. W. Giles, to Miss R. Davies; Mr. W. Giles, jun. to Miss M. Plant; Mr. T. Wright Hodgson, to Miss E. Burton; Mr. Tatlock, to Mrs. Rothwell; Mr. Sells to Miss Jarrold; Mr. J. Bowyer, to Miss E. Alderley; Mr. W. M. Vernon, to Miss G. S. Mellor; Mr. W. Peeston Aston, to Miss C. F. James; all of Manchester.—Mr. W. Pick-ford, of Manchester, to Miss M. Beardman, late of Warrington.—Mr. Barker, of Manchester, to Miss J. Hall, of Cocker-hill.—Mr. T. Lyon, jun. to Miss A. Ellis; Mr. B. Haram, to Miss J. Ferguson; Mr. T. Emery, to Miss M. Boyer; Mr. P. Capper, to Miss Orphat; Mr. W. Daniels, to Miss S. Hudson; Mr. W. Potter, .o Miss M. Mawdsley: all of Liverpool.—Mr. E. Frodsham, of Liverpool, to Miss H. Andrew, of Manchester.—Mr. Taylor, of Liverpool, to Miss Marshall, of Winsford Lodge.—Mr. W. Ellis, of Liverpool, to Miss S. Turton, of Grenfield.—Mr. J. Gwin, of Liverpool, to Miss J. Goff, of Whitchurch.—Edward Pemberton, esq. of Warrington, to Miss M. Whitley, of Norley-hall.

Died.] At Manchester, in Mosley-street, Otho Hulme, esq. of the firm of Otho Hulme and Sons, merchants.

At Salford, 55, Mr. Jon. Warren, deservedly respected.

At Liverpool, in Richmond-row, 76, Mrs. Birchall.—83, Mr. E. Roberts, sen.—In Mersey-street, 25, Mr. M. Brannagan.-In Bold-street, 25, Miss M. Danson.—In Chapel-street, 38, Mrs. A. Hoey.—46, Mr. J. Willie.—52, Mr. N. Workington.—In Castle-street, 37, Mr. J. Kevan.—In Sweeting-street, 60, Mrs. M. Currie.

At Ormskirk, Mrs. M. Leak.

At Withy Grove, 71, Mrs. E. Carter, respected.—At Hulme, 73, Mr. P. Taylor.—At Horwich, Mr. J. Gorton.

CHESHIRE.

The late Chester Fair was well attended. There was an immense show of cattle of every description, which sold at prices much the same as those of last fair. There were few horses of a superior description for sale, and those fetched a tolerable price. The halls were filled with goods of every description, of hard and soft ware, which were offered to the public infinitely below their actual value. Irish linens cheaper.

Married.] William Ward, jun. esq., to Miss E Jones, both of Chester.—Mr. W. Wildig, of Chester, to Miss Bennett, of Shotwick-park.—Mr. T. Denton, to Miss J. Lowe, of Northwich.—Mr. S. Middlehurst, of Barrow, to Miss Birchwood, of Liverpool.—The Rev. J. W. Turner, of Barthomley, to Miss M. Watkis, of Edge-hill, Liverpool.—Mr. E. Gaskin, of Tarvin, to Miss E. Connah, of Liverpool.

Died.] At Chester, in Crane-street, at an advanced age, the Rev. Thos. Crane, Rector of Over; a man of great piety and learning. He was celebrated as an antiquary, and was not unknown to the literary world. He possessed one of the best private collections of Roman, Saxon, and British coins in the kingdom.

At Congleton, 60, Joseph Roe, esq.

At Moorside, Parkgate, 85, Mr. Jon. Bedson.—At Over, Mr. Alderman Walker—At Minshul, 22, Miss F. Stringer.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Lieut. Gawler of the 52d regt. to Miss Maria Cox of Derby.—Mr. W. Shaw, of Derby, to Miss M. Briggs, of Alvaston.—Mr. T. Thornhill, to Miss J. Dolman, both of Mickleover.—Capt. R. Yates, R. N. of Ballard Lodge, to Miss J. Cookson, of Egam.

Died.] At Derby, 67, Mrs. Shepperdson.—Miss H. Adcock, much esteemed and lamented.—79, Mr. J. Ellis.—62, Mr. N. K. Pigott, of the firm of Pigott and Co.—26, Miss A. Pearson.

At Ashborne, 64, Mr. R. Gottliffe, much respected.

At Ireton Word, 103, *Samuel Heapy.*—At Leam, Mary Ann, wife of M. M. Middleton, esq. suddenly.—At Hasland, Miss Jones, greatly lamented.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

At Nottingham Fair on the 2d ultimo there was a good supply of plain and coloured Cheese, and the sales were from 44s. to 60s. the first day. The second and third days of the Fair, prices lowered and sales were heavy, but nearly all was sold. The great horse and beast fair was held in the fields, and on the road to the west of the town.

A society of Ladies has lately been formed in Nottingham, to inspect prison discipline, after the manner of the amiable Mrs. Fry.

Married.] Mr. W. Sales, to Miss M. Frost; Mr. G. L. Smith, to Miss E. Jones; Mr. J. Fletcher, to Miss H. Davis: all of Nottingham.—Mr. W. Branston, of Nottingham, to Miss M. Porter, of Colwick.—Mr. T. Buck, to Miss S. Wells, of Radford.—Mr. C. Antill, jun. of Gilt Brook, to Miss Dalby, of Biggin.—Mr. R. Gilbert, to Miss M. Beedall, both of Worksop.

Died. At Nottingham, 51, John Blatherwick, esq. much respected.—24, Mr. S. Wilcock.—In Rose Yard, Bridlesmith-gate.—46, Mrs. Milner, much and deservedly lamented.

At Newark. 36, Mr. W. Sheppard, deservedly lamented.—Mrs. Lilly.

At Mansfield, Mr. A. Slinn, justly regretted.

At Carlton in Moorlands, 59, Mrs. Brocklebank, wife of the Rev. W. B.—At Pleasley, 64, Mrs. E. Cooper.—At Upton, 66, Mrs. Cullen.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. W. King, to Miss Sandars, of Gainsborough.—Mr. S. Isaac, of Boston, to Mrs. R. Moss, of Leeds.—Mr. G. Harrison, of Brant Broughton, to Miss F. Barston, of Grantham.

Died.] At Stamford, Sarah, widow of William Moore, esq. of Wisbech.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

Within the month a numerously signed address was forwarded from the inhabitants of Leicester to the Queen. The following is an extract from her Majesty's answer:—"There are critical periods in the political history of every country, in which indifference is sin, and neutrality a sort of patricide. Right and wrong, justice and injustice, humanity and cruelty, liberty and servitude, are not matters of indifference, and he, who is neuter amidst such alternatives, must have a base nature, or at least can have none of the generous qualities of his species. There are questions of vital importance to the welfare of one's country, when individual interest, or even personal safety, instead of being permitted to turn the scale, ought to be thrown out in the calculation."

Married.] Mr. B. Neal, to Mrs. Jones, both of Leicester.—Mr. Wood, to Miss H. Shaw, both of Loughborough.—Mr. F. Shaw, of Loughborough, to Miss A. Wood, of Newcastle-under-lyme.— Mr. G. Keightley, of Loughborough, to Miss M. Needham, of Leicester.—Mr. M. Cooke, to Miss A. Clementson, of Melton Mowbray.—Mr. Meadows, jun. to Miss Bailey, of Oakham.—Mr. Pick, of Hallaton, to Miss Tacey, of Oakham.—Mr. J. Ellis, of Beaumont Leys, to Miss P. Evans, of Goodrest Lodge, both of the Society of Friends,

Died.] At Leicester, in Humberstone-gate, Mr. Turner, suddenly.

At Loughborough, Mrs. W. Martin.

At Oakham, 68, Mrs. Stanger.

At Hobey, Mrs. G. Healey.—At Liddington, Mr. T. Pretty.—At Medbourne, Mr. Corby.—At Turlangton, Mr. Lewin.—At Knipton, 63, Mr. N. Jones.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. C. Eglinton, to Miss S. Cooper, both of Walsall.—Mr. T. Phillips, of Uttoxeter, to Miss Edensor, of Tissington. —Mr. J. Holah, to Miss Brett, of Stone.

Died.] At Stafford, 53, John Collins, esq.

At Litchfield, John Chappel Woodhouse, esq.

At Wolverhampton, 79, George Molineux, esq. banker, generally esteemed and regretted.

At Walsall, 78, Mr. S. Adams.

At Tipton, 78, Mrs. S. Etheridge, late of Wolverhampton.—At Perry Bar, 72, Mrs. Cooper.—At the Lloyd House, 36, Richard Bayley Marsh, esq.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The performances of the late Birmingham Musical Festival, went off with great eclat; the total amount of the receipts was 9060l. 5s. 2d. There was a larger assemblage of distinguished visitors than ever before were present at this meeting; and the town was filled during the festival.

Married.] Mr. J. Freeth, to Miss S. Horton; Mr. J. Edwards, to Mrs. Everton, of Lionel-street; Mr. S. Bellamy, to Mrs. Batty: all of Birmingham.—Mr. W. Webb, of Birmingham, to Miss Herinshaw, of Castle Bromwich.—Mr. J. S. Blount, of Birmingham, to Miss M. Walker, of Ludlow.—Arthur Debbs, esq, of Seckington, to Miss Wilson, of Camden-street, Birmingham.—Mr. H. Allbutt, of Selly Oak, to Miss J. Bedford, of Birmingham.—Mr. J. J. Waddington, of Edgbaston, to Miss F. Foster, of Northallerton.—Mr. J. Parish, of Oldbury, to Miss S. Chattin, of Mosley-street, Birmingham.

Died.] At Warwick, Mr. T. Perkins.

At Birmingham, or Summer Hill, Mrs. C. Hooper, deservedly lamented.—In Hall-str., 68, Mr. T. Smith, much respected.

At Green Bank, 68, Mrs. Wilkes. At Oldbury, 66, Mr. J. Smith.

SHROPSHIRE.

A simple machine has lately been perfected by a gentleman of Shropshire, for raising water from the holds of ships, and for supplying reservoirs, which by means of a small weight will raise a column of water, at the rate of 15 quarts per minute, to the height of 100 feet, and so on, in proportion, double, treble, or quadruple columns of water, to double, treble, and quadruple weights.

Married.] Mr. E. Marshall, to Miss M. M. Davies; Mr. W. Hotchkiss, to Miss J. Pugh: all of Shrewsbury.—Thomas Du Gard, M. D. of Shrewsbury, to Miss M. Whitfield, of Hereford.—Mr. R. H. Lee, of Shrewsbury, to Miss M. A. Lloyd, of Much Wenlock.—Mr. J. Withorn, of the Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury, to Miss E. Lloyd, of Wolverhampton. — Mr. Holt, of Market Drayton, to Miss Cullier, of Moreton.—The Rev. Joseph Marriot, to Miss E. Davies, both of Whitchurch.—Mr. Jones, of Bridgnorth, to Miss Aingeworth of the Hay.—Mr. Sanders, of High Hockiey, to Mrs. Walmsley, of Wethington.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, in Hill's Lane, 71, Mrs. Thomas.—64, the Rev. O. Williams.

At Oswestry, 68, Mrs. Jeffreys, widow of the Rev. Mr. J.

At Newport, 24, Mr. G. Collier, deservedly respected.

At Wem, 25, Miss Briscoe, highly and deservedly lamented.

At Middle, Mrs. Turner, greatly respected. —At the Moor, 84, Mrs. Starr.—At Knockin-hall, 65, Henry Bowman, esq. highly respected.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The Worcester and London Fly Coach was lately overturned at Stoughton, near Worcester, most of the passengers, fourteen in number, were severely injured.

Married.] John Scott, esq. of Bromley, to Miss S. L. St. John, of Worcester.—Mr. Oliver, of London, to Miss M. A. Thomas, of Hillhampton.—Mr. E. W. Oldaker, of Pershore, to Miss J. Baker, of Highfields.

Died.] At Worcester, Mrs. Digby, wife of the Rev. W. D. prebendary.

At Levant Lodge, J. W. Dorville, esq. suddenly.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Spencer Compton, esq. of Brompton Abbots, to Mrs. Llewellin, of Llansannor.—At Clifford, the Rev. R. Price, to Mrs. E. A. Gwynne, of Llanelwell.

Died.] At Hereford, 99, Mary, widow of Edward Matthew, esq. of Aberavon.

At Leominster, Mr. J. Harwood, deservedly lamented. — 88, Mrs. S. Vaston, greatly regretted.

At Orleton, Miss Mary Coleman.—At Hampton Bishop, Mrs. Fry, wife of H. Fry, esq.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

The late Gloucester Music meeting was attended by a great number of distinguished visitors; the following were the receipts on each of the three days:—

First Day . .	£163	16	4
Second Day . .	244	10	0
Third Day . .	262	19	0
	£681	14	4

Married.] Mr. J. Taylor, to Miss E. Holford, both of Gloucester.—Mr. Vanston, to Miss H. Stephens; Mr. W. Weir, to Miss C. Stiles; Mr. J. Howell, to Miss A. Chidley; Mr. J. Wintle, to Miss M. A. Peacock: all of Bristol.—At Bristol, John George, esq. to Miss Mason of Usk.—Mr. J. Moody, to Mrs. Brown, of Oxford buildings, Cheltenham.—Mr. J. Bidmead, of Cheltenham, to Miss C. Tibbitts, of Northgate-street, Gloucester.—Mr. W. Thomas, of Tewkesbury, to Miss Groutt, of Worcester.—Mr. S. Turner, to Mrs. Hodges, both of Tewksbury.—Mr. T. Howship to Miss Lyze, both of Down Hatherly.—Mr. S. Jenner, to Miss H. Gardner, of Stonehouse.—At Berkeley, Mr. C. Marklove, to Miss Laugharne.

Died.] At Gloucester, in St. Mary's-square, 89, Mr. W. Pear, sen.—In Barton-street, Mrs. J. Helps.—47, Mr. George Yeates, of Broadway Wood House. — In Northgate, street, Mrs. D. Edwards.

At Bristol, Mr. J. Walter, late of Little Sodbury.—Dr. Chester, late of Jamaica.—In Prince's-street, Mr. J. Cooke.—In Anchor-lane, Mr. W. Rees, deservedly regretted.—In Old Market-street, at an advanced age, Mr. R. Witherel. — In Philadelphia-street, Mr. N. Milgrove.—In Hillgrove-street, 82, Mr. J. Pinnock, deservedly lamented.

At Usk, Samuel Brown Prothero, esq.

At Llandilo Pertholy, 50, Mr. T. Williams —At Ashton-under-hill, Mr. W. Martin, suddenly.—At Cherrington park, 32, James Georges, esq. deservedly regretted.—At Highfield Farm, Tetbury, M. F. Millard.—At Down House, Maria, wife of Jeremiah Hill, esq.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The brewers of Oxford have reduced the price of ale from 2l. 12s. to 2l.; and strong beer from 3l. 10s. to 3l. per barrel, in consequence of which the publicans have lowered the retail price of ale from 6d. to 5d.; and strong beer from 8d. to 7d.

Married.] Mr. J. Steane, to Miss Slatter; Mr. J. Wiblin, to Miss J. Roberts; Mr. Norris, to Miss P. Perry: all of Oxford.—Mr. J. Couldrey, of Oxford, to Miss A. Lawes, of Portsmouth. Mr. C. Gurney of Bristol, to Miss M. Hawkins, of Witney, both of the Society of Friends. Mr. T. Rogers, of Mixbury, to Miss S. Shrimpton, of Marlborough.

Died.] At Oxford, Anne, wife of T. P. Pantin, esq. of Queen's Coll. Mrs. Tiddeman, widow of Richard T. esq. of Ipswich.—In St. Aldate's, 93, Mrs. M. Wyatt, much respected.—In Magdalen parish, 27, Mr. W. Hambridge.—50, Mr. J. Cooper.—75, Mr. J. Upton.

At Chastleton, Miss M. Adams.—At Cowley, 60, Mr. Withers.—At Ensham, 31, Miss C. Parker, highly and deservedly esteemed.

BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

At the late Reading Fair, 300 tons of cheese were pitched, which was nearly all sold at 5s. per cwt. lower on the first day, and on the second at a reduction of 10s. below last year. For a large drove of Scotch oxen, 7l. a-head was asked, but no buyers.

Married.] Mr. Burton, jun. of Egham, to Miss Wardell of Great Coram-street, London. —T. Bunbury, esq. of Mariston House, to Mrs. Taubman, widow of Col. T.—Philip Lord Box, esq. of Bourton, to Miss J. Lord, of Ensham.

Died.] At Reading, Mr. Wilmshurst.—55, Mr. E. Edwards, much respected.—Mrs. Hawkes.—At an advanced age, Mr. Warry. —At Colly-Cottage, Elizabeth, wife of John Dutton, esq.

At Great Marlow, 69, Mr. J. Rolls, greatly and deservedly esteemed.

At Kingston House, Miss H. Blandy. At Upton, Mr. Vere, suddenly.

At the house of her father, in the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, aged 31, Catherine, the eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. James M'Dermoth of that establishment. The character of this inestimable and much-lamented lady, could not be better delineated than it was in an elegant and affecting funeral sermon, preached upon the melancholy occasion at the chapel of the R. M. College, by the Rev. W. Wheeler, who was justified by fact in the following statement:—"When I tell you," said he, "that her afflicted parents cannot call to mind one occasion of her life in which she gave them cause of complaint, and though the time allowed her on earth was short, as compared even with the allotted time of human existence, yet it was long when contrasted with general conduct as distinguished by the rare excellence of undeviating filial obedience, you will allow that great indeed is their cause for sorrow."

BEDFORDSHIRE AND HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Rose, of Leighton Buzzard, to Miss J. Belton, of Welford.

Died.] At Dunstable, Mrs. Row.

At Cheshunt, 80, Mrs. Delamore.

At Royston, Mrs. Cartner.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Northampton, Henry Clement, esq. of Alton, to Miss S. C. Jones.—The Rev. R. White, of Eperston, to Miss Foster, of Northampton.—The Rev. J. D. M. Mitchell, rector of Quinton, to Miss M. A. Spragg.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON.

Married.] Mr. James Hunt, to Miss M. A. Haylock;

A. Haylock; Walter M'Dowall, esq. B. A. of Corpus Christi Coll. to Miss A. Metcalfe: all of Cambridge.— James Taylor Haylock, esq. of Balsham, to Miss M. C. Haylock, of West Wralbing.—Mr. Johnson, jun. of Burwell, to Miss Aspland, of Wicken.

Died.] At Cambridge, 36, Mr. J. Chevell. 65, Mrs. M. Chevell.—75, Mrs. Wallis.

At Newmarket, Mr. Warner.

St. Ives, Lieut. Houghton, R. N. deservedly lamented.

At March, 61, Mr. J. Ladds.—At Sedbergh, 85, Mr. J. Dawson.—Mrs. Twining, wife of the Rev. D. T. rector of Stilton.

NORFOLK.

A fire lately broke out in the workshops of Mr. Neal, coachmaker, without St. Giles's gates, Norwich. The flames spread with rapidity, and in an hour and half the whole range was entirely destroyed.

Considerable presents of game were lately sent to the Queen from the neighbourhood of Holt, Wells, &c.

Married.] Mr. Stark, jun. to Miss M. Stannard; Mr. E. Starling, to Miss S. M. Sieley; Mr. R. Ladbrook to Miss Symonds: all of Norwich.—Mr. J. King, of Yarmouth, to Miss Iverson, of Lynn.— D. B. Hickie, esq. of Thetford, to Miss Chambers, of Euston.— The Rev. C. Campbell, jun. of Weasenham, to Miss S. J. Thomas, of Chesterfield.—Mr. W. Bradfield, to Miss M. Carr, both of Bintry. —Mr. R. Haslewood, to Mrs. M. Plumpton, both of Attleborough.

Died.] At Norwich, in St. Lawrence, 82, Mrs. Moore.— In St. Michael's Coslany, Mr. W. Cooke Smith, deservedly esteemed and regretted.—In St. John's Maddermarket, 76, Mrs. S. Bambridge.— In Bethell-street, 68, Mrs. W. Ducker, 27, Miss E. Rackham, highly esteemed and lamented.—In St. Swithin's, 66, Mr. S. Gray.—In St. Stephen's, 73, Mrs. A. Lubbock, much respected.

At Yarmouth, 21, Mr. Sam. Bly.— Mr. C. Boyce, of Shipmeadow, generally respected. —Mrs. J. Goodings. —65, Lieut. Boyce, R.N. —69, Mr. T. Gooch.—81, Mr. T. Barber.

At Lynn, Miss Scarnell, highly esteemed. —At an advanced age, Mr. J. Adams.

At Aylsham, 55, Mr. J. Reynes.

At Thurlton; 75, Mr. J. Banhum, greatly respected.— At East Dereham, Miss C. Burcham.—At Rainham, 67, Mr. J. Whiteman.

SUFFOLK.

The following circumstance lately occurred at the parish church of Webstead, near Bury St. Edmund's.— During divine service, when the Clergyman came to that part of the Liturgy where the King and Royal Family are the subject of prayer, a respectable parishioner, Mr. Twight, exclaimed "*and God bless the Queen also!*" This the Rev. Gentleman conceived interrupted his congregation, and he cited Mr. Twight to appear at Bury, at the Magistrates' Sitting. Mr. Twight appeared before the Magistrates, and refusing to pay 20*l.* demanded by them, or to find bail, he was committed to prison till the Quarter Sessions.

Married.] Mr. J. Wright, of Beyton, to Mrs. E. Bly, of Bury.—Mr. R. Wing, of Cavenham, to Miss F. Worledge, of Bury.— The Rev. R. W. Tunney, to Miss Spicer, of Southwold. Mr. T. Kearsey, of Fakenham, to Miss E. Wade, of Gedgrave.— Mr. S. Johnson, to Miss M. S. Allen, both of Lowestoft.—Mr. J. Firmin, to Miss Scott, both of Sudbury.— Mr. F. Alderton, to Miss Rudland, both of Shotley.—S. Golding, esq. of Walsham le Willows, to Miss Vautier, of Stanton.

Died.] At Bury, Mrs. Winkup.—65, Mrs. J. Rampley.—84, Mr. J. Vine.—51, Mr. S. Rutter.—In Northgate-street, 78, Mr. S. Johnson.

At Ipswich, 37, Mr. G. Pilkington.—49, Mr. W. Webb.

At Bungay, 76, Mr. J. Barnes,

At Lowestoft, 68, Mr. W. Simpson.

At Brook's Hall, Mrs. Orford, wife of John O. esq.—At Hitcham, Mr. H. G. Harper, much respected.—At Gillingham, 53, Mrs. M. King.—At Kelsale, 94, Mr. W. Kett.

ESSEX.

At the late Maldon Fair, there was the greatest show of bullocks and sheep ever exhibited at that mart; cattle sold at full fifteen per cent. under the last year's prices, and sheep at a reduction of more than six shillings per head.

An Iron bridge in one span was lately opened over the river Chalmer, at Springfield, in the great east road leading to Colchester, Harwich, &c. This is the most classically elegant iron bridge ever erected in this kingdom. It is of a superb Gothic order, and is highly creditable to the taste and ability of Mr. Dodd, the engineer, in making it a flat bridge, similar to his design of the Waterloo: it being on the principle of tenacity, it has room and play for the expansion and contraction of the iron, created by the change of heat and cold.

Married.] Mr. James Weeden, to Miss H. Cooper, both of Chelmsford.—Capt. Cheslyn, of the 73d regt. to Mrs. Corfield of Chelmsford.—Mr. James Byass, to Miss G. Syer, both of Rayleigh.—Mr. T. Spurgen, to Miss Potter, both of Coggeshall.—Mr. J. Hockley, of Thaxted, to Mrs. Fitch, of New House, Barnston.—James Lufkin, esq. of Great Wigborough, to Miss Garrad, of Bardfield-hall.—Mr. W. Scruby, of Moore End Farm, Broxted, to Miss E. Phillbrick, of Great Dunmow: — Norfolk Burleigh, esq. of Baythorn hall, to Miss Milner, niece to the late Dr. M. Dean of Carlisle.

Died.] At Colchester, Miss S. Spitta.—56, William Younghusband, esq.

At Saffron Walden, 38, Joseph Collin, esq. Dep. Lieut. and magistrate of this county.

At Braintree, Mrs. A. Wade Portway.

At Manningtree, Mr. Tice.

At Rochford, George Wyatt, esq. a magistrate for the county, and generally regretted.

At Bexfield, 54, Mr. C. Ruffel.—At Thorpe

Hall, Southchurch, Mrs. Saward.—At Ramsey vicarage, Mr. H. Whinfield, R. N. deservedly lamented.—At Marden Ash, Jno. Hughes, esq.—At Gosfield-hall, 82, Thomas Astle, esq. highly esteemed and regretted.

KENT.

On the arrival of the witnesses for the Queen at Dover, the enthusiasm of the people was boundless, and as great as at the arrival of her Majesty herself. The sailors jumped into the sea, and brought the men on shore in their arms; they arrived at ten o'clock, but it was five before they got their certificates from the Custom-house. They went off in two coaches, preceded through the town by a band of music; they were cheered through the towns they passed.

A meeting was lately held at Maidstone, for the purpose of addressing the Queen, on the proceedings pending against her. The Mayor, having refused attendance, Mr. James Smyth was called to the chair. It was then resolved to present an Address to the Queen, expressive of sympathy in her afflictions and abhorrence of the proceedings against her.

During the middle week there was a continued succession of gales from the S. S. W. W. N. W. and W. The shipping all along the coast suffered severely. Several vessels were lost, including one at Portsmouth, with all the crew. Nearly all the vessels in the Downs ran for Ramsgate harbour. The tide on Sunday the 22d, was the highest for 20 years here and at Brighton.

Married.] F. A. Dickens, esq. to Miss H. M. West of Dover.—Mr. M. Ray, to Miss J. Pratt, both of Dover.—Mr. Holmes, of Sheerness, to Miss M. Smith, of Tooley-street, Southwark.—Mr. O. Dan, to Miss E. Court; Mr. J. Dan, to Miss Beal: all of Faversham, —Mr. T. Wilding, to Miss S. Laker, both of Ashford.—B. Cobb, esq. Romney, to Miss E. Pollett.—Richard Ashbee, esq. of Pluckley, to Miss Beacon of Ashford.—Mr. W. Baurner, of Tenterden, to Miss E. Wenser, of Rolvenden.—At Tenderden, Lieut. J. Sutherland, R. N. to Miss M. Sutton.

Died.] At Canterbury, 44, Mr. S. Simmonds.—22, Mr. S. Hardeman.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Dawes.—58, Mrs. H. Lewis, respected.—41, Mr. J. Culling, of Folkestone.—23, Miss M. E. Deans, of the Elms, near Dover.

At Rochester, Miss A. Vail.

At Chatham, 82, Mr. T. Knight.—Mrs. Dry.

At Folkestone, 76, Mr. R. Minter.—25, Mr. H. Pay.—27, Mrs. Dray.—60, Mrs. F. F. Goldup.—77, Mrs. Hall.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Briggs, one of the Society of Friends.—Mrs. Rouse, suddenly.

At Astley-house, 44, Major J. Burn, R. N.

At Sheriff's Court, Minster, Mr. H. Paramor, respected.—At Lamberhurst, 74, Mr. G. Wibley.—At Nursted Court, at an advanced age, Hen. Edmeades, esq.—At Nackington, 85, Richard Milles, esq.

At Maidstone, 72, Mr. Robert Dawson, a staunch friend of British independence; and for many years an active circulator of the political papers which advocate the cause of Parliamentary Reform. He fell a victim to his indefatigable exertion, in the laudable cause of procuring signatures to an Address in behalf of the persecuted Queen.

SUSSEX.

Brighton during the month exhibited all its attractions and gaity; and no diminution was visible after the departure of Majesty on his aquatic excursion. It was fuller during October, than had been known in the same month for some years.

Married.] Capt. Banks, of Chichester, to Miss H. Poback, of Penryn.

Died.] At Brighton, Miss Caroline Fell, much and deservedly esteemed.

At Twyford-Lodge, 77, widow of Sir Thomas Sewell, Master of the Rolls.—At Storrington, Charlotte, wife of George Mant, esq.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] Giles King Lyford, esq. of Winchester, to Miss D. M. Johnson, of London.—Mr. P. Grant, to Miss S. Soper, both of Winchester.—J. Mac Pherson, esq. to Mrs. Cox, of Newport.—At Andover, R. Aberdeen, esq. to Miss M. Wakeford.—William Wolrige, esq. R.N. to Miss C. S. Ridge, of Kilmiston. The Rev. H. Brent, rector of High Bray, to Miss E. Hutton, of Stockbridge.—Mr. H. Baker to Miss H. Holland, both of Petersfield.—Mr. R. Strudwick, of Steep, to Miss P. Holland, of Petersfield.

Died.] At Southampton, 82, Mrs. Halliday. —20, Miss C. Munro.—In Kingsland-place, 85, Mr. J. Rider.—Sir Francis Holburne, bart.

At Portsea, in St. George's-square, Mr. Besant.

At Portchester, Mr. Hellyer.

At Lymington, Mrs. Lyons, widow of John L. esq.

At Hurstbourne Farrant, Mrs. Blount, wife of Joseph B. esq.—At Bedhampton, Miss Turner, of Portsmouth.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] J. G. Cloves, M. D. to Miss C. Singer, of Round Hill, Cheltenham.—Mr. E. Parker, of Cricklade, to Miss S. Plummer, of Purton.

Died.] At Salisbury, 36, Mrs. C. Batten.

At Trowbridge, 68, Mrs. Heritage, greatly esteemed.

At Westbury, Miss T. Breecher, justly lamented.

At Britford, 70, Mrs. Dixon.—At Fisherton Anger, 74, Mrs. L. Frampton.—At Holt, Mrs. M. Redman, of Weston, regretted.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A complete service of Sacramental Plate for the use of the New Free Church in James's-street, Bath, has lately been presented by an *unknown benefactor.* It is beautiful, and consists of two flagons of the ancient urn shape, two chalices, and two small and one large salver; the whole is richly chased and highly wrought; the flagons and chalices are gilt inside. On the rim of each piece is engraved, "*An offering of gratitude to Almighty God by a native of Bath.*"

A great sensation was excited, and much feeling exhibited in Taunton and the neighbouring villages, by the late decision of the court of King's Bench on the trial of Maria Glenn and Mary Whitby, for perjury, the two principal witnesses against the unfortunate and ruined Bowditch family: joy for the event was universal; the farmers plentifully supplied their cider; and festivities not equalled before on any public occasion, commenced as if by electricity.

The Endowed Grammar School of Taunton, which has been held as a sinecure for the last twenty-five years, is about to be restored as an efficient seminary for the children of the townsmen, under the care and management of the assistant-preacher of the parish.

Married.] Mr. M. Lloyd, to Miss M. Langley: Mr. C. Moore, of the Abbey Church Yard, to Miss L. Hibbard, of North Parade: all of Bath.—Philip George, jun. esq. of Norfolk Crescent, Bath, to Miss S. Butt, of Frome. -William Stephenson, jun. esq. of Cobham, to Miss M. A. Bayly, of Frome, Mr. W. Chaffey, of Frome, to Miss E. Alway, of Thornbury.—Mr. Adams, of Oldford, to Miss Stiles, of Frome.

Died.] At Bath, in Westgate-street, Mr. Williams.—In Pulteney-street, Tho. Græme, esq. of Oldbury-court, Gloucestershire, generally respected and lamented.—On Walcot-parade, 75, B. Dawson, esq. greatly regretted.—In Marlborough-street, Mrs. Irwin, widow of James I. esq. of Devonshire-place, London.

At Taunton, 84, Mrs. Cottle.

At Frome, Mrs. J. Harvey.—Mr. James Crocker, deservedly regretted.

At Wellington, the Rev. R. Brown, curate of Lambrook, a distinguished classical scholar.

At Ilchester, Edward Tuson, esq. generally lamented.

At Batheaston, at an advanced age, Mrs. G. Ettell.—At Lark-hall, Mrs. J. Morley.

At Bridwell-house, Thomas Were Clarke, esq.—At Westcombe, 76, Mrs. George, generally respected.—At Walcot, 73, Mrs. Harris, much esteemed.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. S. Bulgin, to Miss Saunders, both of Poole.—Mr. J. Hayter, to Mrs. M. Duke, of Weymouth.—Mr. T. Parmiter, of West Lulworth, to Miss S. Gillingham, of Wareham.—Mr. W. Cluett, of Starminster Newton, to Hester George, daughter of the late Capt. Wilson, R. N.—Mr. Etty, of Park Cottage, Moor Critchell, to Miss E. Bristowe, of Poole.

Died.] At Weymouth, Mrs. S. Tizard.

The Rev. Charles Berjew, 93, rector of Upcerne.—At Pimperne, 20, Miss E. Johnson.

DEVONSHIRE.

A new Literary Society is about to be established by a few young gentlemen of education and ability in Exeter, not limited to reading, but to composition and discussion.

Married.] Mr. C. Preswell, to Miss F. Howe, both of Exeter.—Mr. G. Houghton, of St. Sidwell's, Exeter, to Miss Huxham, of Alphington.—Mr. J. Baker, of Exeter, to Mrs. A. Bedford, of Bath.- J. A. Morrell, esq. R. N. to Miss Beddep; Mons. Tolmer, to Miss Hellman: all of Plymouth.—Mr. E. Pring, of Awliscombe, to Miss Madge, of Broadkembury.—John Cann, esq. of Tuidge-house, to Miss B. S. Newman, of Charlton.—The Rev. J. Wollocombe, rector of Stowford, to Miss E. J. Webber.

Died.] At Exeter, 64, George Gifford, esq. elder brother of the King's Attorney General, deservedly respected and regretted.

At Plymouth, in King street, Mr. Every.—In St. Aubyn-street, Mr. Crowle.—In Market-street, 85, Mr. F. Jay.

At Bideford, at an advanced age, Mrs. Marks.

At Totnes, 72, Mr. William Harnaford, who, for about 50 years, filled the truly useful situation of a country schoolmaster, not only with credit to himself, but to the lasting advantage of many of his pupils. Mr. Harnaford, from his birth, laboured under some physical defects, but his mental powers were of the first class; grammar, writing, the most useful parts of the mathematics, the belles lettres, drawing, and botany, were his favourite pursuits. The correspondents of the "Ladies' Diary," have to lament the loss of a long and early contributor. His garden, the delight of his declining years, abounded with some of the most beautiful productions of Flora, such as Linnæus would be gratified with seeing; many of which he delineated with a faithfulness which will be a lasting memorial of his attachment to the beauties of nature. Through life he laboured, utility his goal. Mr. Harnaford has left a widow, two sons, and a daughter, to lament his loss.

At Exmouth, H. Rowcroft, esq.

At Dawlish, Jaquette Elizabeth, daughter of the late Admiral Mr. Thomas Louis, bart.—At Stoke, 22, Miss A. Barrow.

CORNWALL.

A block of silver, worth 1500l. has been smelted at Wheal Rose Mine in Newlyn.

Married.] The Rev. T. R. Winstanley, to Miss Stackhouse, of Trehana.

Died.] At Grampound, 82, Mr. W. Simmons, alderman of that borough, and much respected.—At Callington, Capt. W. Nicholls, of Wheal St. Vincent Mine.—22, Mr. E. Brendon

At Camborne, 74, Mrs. A. Odgers, of Redruth.—At Lanbourn Perran, 62, Miss J. Williams.—At Budock, 70, Mrs. E. Warne.—At Treworgie, 82, Mr. W. Jenkin, a worthy member of the Society of Friends.

WALES.

A lamentable accident lately occurred in a colliery near Swansea, by an explosion of gas. Several workmen were killed, and others severely injured.

Married.] Capt. Davies, R.N. of Haverfordwest, to Miss Pavin, of the Happy Retreat, near Milford.—Mr. J. Harris, of Carmarthen, to Miss E. James, of Ferryside. St. Ishmael's—John Lewis, esq. R.N. to Miss Rowe, of Westfield, Pembrokeshire.—The Rev. J. Griffith, curate of Llanfachreth to Miss F. D. Lewis, of Llanfechell.—Lieut. Thomas, of Hendregadog, to Miss M. Roberts, of Newadd, Anglesea.

Died.] At Swansea, Mrs. M. Richards, much respected.—Miss M. Lovering.

At Carmarthen, Mr. B. Heaviside, the deaf and dumb printer, of whom we gave an interesting account in our number for September.

At Welshpool, 26, the Rev. W. Moody.—Miss Harriot Jones.

At Llanelay, Glamorganshire, Miss Vaughan.

At Crosswood, Montgomeryshire, Edward Haywood, esq.—Watkin Thomas, esq. late of Aberystwith.—At Brynllithrig, near St. Asaph, the Rev. P. Whitley, sen. of that cathedral, and rector of Cwm, Flintshire.

SCOTLAND.

On Tuesday, the 17th, Thomas Morrin, Turnkey of the jail of Dumfries, was murdered by David Haggart, one of the prisoners, by striking him on the head with a large stone, put into a bag for the purpose.

Married.] At Dalry House, Edinburgh James Douglas, esq. of Cavers, to Emma, daughter of the late Sir David Carnegie, bart. of Southesk. Warren Hastings Anderson, esq. to Miss Mary Elizabeth Dewar, of Vogrie, county of Edinburgh.

Died.] At Portobello, the Right Hon. Alexander, Lord Elibank.

IRELAND.

A melancholy catastrophe lately occurred near Limerick. The Rev. Mr. Sterling, Rector of Athlone, his wife, and two children, were on a visit in the county of Tipperary. Previous to their arrival, the governess had died, said to have been of a most malignant fever, caught from the clothes of her husband, who had fallen a victim to a similar disease about six months before, in Dublin. Some time after their arrival, Mr. Sterling's son caught the distemper, and died; the daughter in a few days after, shared the same fate; which had such an effect on the parents, that they became distracted and inconsolable. Mr. Sterling then complained of illness, which was considered only the effect of grief, but the disease made such rapid strides, that in a few days he was also removed from this mortal life. Finally, Mrs. Sterling complained of illness, and, after three days' confinement, died. The entire family were thus swept off within the space of ten days. Mr. Sterling was a most respectable and highly esteemed clergyman, brother-in-law to Sir George Tuite, Bart.

Married.] The Hon. Lionel Charles Dawson, to Lady Emily, daughter of the Earl of Westmeath.—Thomas Revel Guest, esq. of Cork, to Miss H. Biggs, of Bandon.—Valentine Browne, of Rrownville, county of Galway, to Miss Frances Butler, of Drum, county of Tipperary.

Died.] At Dublin, in Merrion-square, 23, Mary Ann, sister of Sir William Hort, bart.

At Rathmines, near Dublin, Eliza, wife of Lieut. Col. T. D. Kane.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We thank Mr. Wake *for his admonition, but must repeat on this occasion, what we have often stated, that we do not identify ourselves with the opinions of all our correspondents: indeed we sometimes consider it our duty to admit papers whose sentiments are directly opposed to our own: for we should consider it highly dangerous to set up our own opinions as standards of truth on every subject.*

The subject of Veri Studiosus *is too Theological for insertion in the pages of our miscellany.*

We recommend T. A. *to transmit his case to the* Medical Journal. *J. A. M. Mr. Pasley, and R. A. A. are accepted.*

Beautifully coloured impressions may be had of the View of the House of Lords, given in our last, at 3s. *each; plain ones at* 1s. 6d.*; or the Magazine and print at 2s.*

We shall be glad to receive further information relative to Magazine Societies, *whose progress we are desirous of accelerating, as connected with the extensive diffusion of knowledge.*

Errata.—*In the last number, page* 241, *for* "Nil mihi, *&c.*" *read* "Nil mihi rescribas, attamen ipse veni." *At page* 300, *line* 31, *for* "then," *read* "thus."

W. Shackell, Printer, Johnson's-court, Fleet-street, London.

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If any one enquire in regard to the public feelings which guide the Conductor of this Miscellany, he replies, that in *Politics*, he is an immovable friend to the principles of civil liberty, and of a benevolent administration of government; and is of the party of the Tories, the Whigs, and the Radical Reformers, as far as they are friends to the same principles and practices;—that in matters of *Religion*, acting in the spirit of Christianity, he maintains perfect liberty of conscience, and is desirous of living in mutual charity with every sect of Christians;—and that, in *Philosophy*, he prefers the useful to the speculative, constantly rejecting doctrines which have no better foundation than the authority of respected names, and admitting the assumption of no causes which are not equal and analogous to the effects.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LIVERPOOL—*its* INSTITUTIONS, *and* SOCIETY.

THE opinion which strangers entertain of Liverpool is very favourable. The appearance of the town itself is pleasing; the streets are, in general, clean and neat, and the houses well built. There is, however, no good approach to the town. The public buildings are not many, but they are worth attention. The most important are the Town-hall, the Liverpool Royal Institution, the Athenæum, and the Lyceum. The Town-hall, which has been built about sixty years, is in a striking, but not very pure, style of architecture—it forms one side of a handsome quadrangle, which was erected a few years since, called the Exchange Buildings, which consists of news-rooms, Merchants' offices, &c. There are several entertaining rooms in the Town-hall.

The Liverpool Royal Institution has nly been lately established. Its ob-ect is the extension of literature and ducation amongst the inhabitants of he town and neighbourhood, by means f lectures and schools. A museum is ttached to it, to aid the researches of he naturalist: and the Literary and hilosophical Society of Liverpool are rovided with apartments in the buildng. A large exhibition room has been uilt for the use of the artists of Liverool, who are likewise accommodated ith rooms for study. A reading room supplied with the best English and reign Reviews and Journals, but no ewspapers are admitted. The propritors of shares, who each contributed ne hundred pounds, are intitled to adission to the lecture-room, museum, d reading-room, and have some adantage in recommending their childn to the schools. These, hitherto, ave been conducted with great sucss. No boys are admitted under 12 years of age; and, by the laws of the institution, corporeal punishments can never be inflicted. The Rev. Mr. Monk, assisted by Mr. Heathcote, both members of the University of Cambridge, presides over the classical school, and the Rev. Mr. Wildig over the mathematical. The number of pupils in the classical school at present, amounts to about sixty or seventy. The lectures of the institution have, in general, been well attended. They were opened by Mr. Roscoe, who presided over the institution for a considerable time as chairman of the committee, with an address, which, at the request of the committee, he afterwards published. An excellent course of lectures was soon after delivered by Dr. Traill, a resident in Liverpool, and well known in the scientific world, on the elements of natural history. Since that time the public have been gratified by hearing the lectures of Sir J. E. Smith, P. L. S. on botany, and of Mr. Campbell, the author of "The Pleasures of Hope," on poetry. During the last autumn, a course of twelve lectures on astronomy was delivered by Mr. Marratt. The museum of the institution is not as yet very rich in specimens, but a valuable collection of minerals has been deposited there by Dr. Traill, and many beautiful specimens of birds appear, from the tickets, to be the property of Mr. Wm. Swainson, a gentleman of great taste and knowledge on subjects connected with natural history. The artists' exhibition room at present contains a curious collection of original pictures, purchased at Mr. Roscoe's sale, exhibiting the progress of Italian and Flemish painting, and round the room are fixed casts of the beautiful freeze discovered at Figalia, representing the battle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ. It is said that the king has ordered casts of the Elgin marbles to be transmitted to this Institution. Hitherto there has been no exhibition of modern paintings in this room.

The architecture of the Athenæum has but few pretensions to beauty. It has a plain, neat stone front. It contains a news-room and a library, the latter of which is tolerably extensive, and comprises all the most useful books in many departments of literature; these are not allowed to be taken away from the library, by which means they escape a great deal of damage. Each proprietor has a right to nominate a young man under twenty-one years of age, who is thus enabled to make a profitable use of his spare hours, by devoting them to reading in the library, and it is a pleasing spectacle to strangers, when they enter the room in an evening, to see a number of young students applying themselves to their improvement. A well-arranged catalogue of the books has lately been published by Mr. Burrell, the librarian.

The Lyceum, like the Athenæum, consists of a news-room and library.—The books, however, are allowed to circulate, and many of them are consequently not in a fit state to be read. The library is a handsome circular room, but the eye of the inquisitive stranger will soon perceive that many of the books resemble the set of Xenophon, mentioned in the Adventures of a Bashful Man, not only the binding, but the whole composition of which was *boards*. If the proprietors are not rich enough to fill their shelves with books, they ought still to have the good taste to despise so miserable a substitute.

The Theatre has a handsome stone front, but is built in a heavy style of architecture. The company of performers is, for a provincial town, pretty good, and in the summer the best actors from the London theatres make their appearance on these boards. It was here that Kemble first displayed those great talents by which he was afterwards so much distinguished, a circumstance which he very feelingly adverted to in his address on his last appearance in this town. The Theatre is of a tolerable size, and the decorations are handsome. A few years ago, when the privations of the poor were very great, a number of gentlemen of Liverpool resolved to act a play, and distribute the profits in charity. The prices were doubled, and the proceeds were very considerable. The prologue was written by the Rev. William Shepherd.

There is, perhaps, no public institution at Liverpool which reflects more credit on the public, from the mode in which it is conducted, than the Botanic Garden, which was established about the year 1802. On the opening of this institution also, an address on its object and utility was read and published by Mr. Roscoe. A communication is kept up with almost every part of the world, and plants and seeds are received from the remotest parts of America and the East Indies. The range of glass is remarkably fine, and contains some very magnificent plants. It is through the unremitting care and attention of the curator, Mr. John Shepherd, whose zeal and attachment to the science of botany are well known, that the garden is kept in such complete order. The affairs of this institution are managed by a committee, selected from amongst the proprietors, who have the right of introducing their own families, and any stranger who visits the town.

The School for the Blind will not escape the attention and the minute examination of strangers. It is a noble and well-conducted establishment. A church has lately been erected in its vicinity, for the purpose of increasing the revenue of the institution, by receiving donations at the doors, in the same manner as the Foundling, in London. The plan has hitherto been found to answer extremely well. The church, which is on the model of an ancient Grecian temple, was designed by Mr. John Foster, junior, who travelled many years in Greece. The corporation of Liverpool are also erecting another church, towards the south end of the town, to be called St. Michael's. The design is said to be copied from that of the church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, in London, and it will certainly form a striking object from many parts of the town and neighbourhood.

The Wellington Rooms, erected by subscription, contain a suite of entertaining rooms, to which proprietors and strangers, introduced by them alone, are admitted. The building, which is light and fanciful, was designed by the late ingenious Mr. Edmund Aikin. In these rooms the aristocracy of Liverpool assemble.

The Borough Gaol is a fine building constructed on Howard's plan. Since the visit of Mrs. Fry to Liverpool, about two years since, a committee of Ladies has been formed, chiefly from amongst the Society of Friends, who have exerted themselves most meritoriously in instructing and reforming the females who are confined there.

It is impossible, within the limits of this paper, to give even a slight sketch of the trade and commerce of Liverpool, nor is there, indeed, any thing to distinguish that town from others of the empire in this respect, unless it may perhaps be, that its inhabitants display a greater spirit of enterprize and speculation. Nothing can give strangers a better idea of the extent of the commerce of Liverpool, than the new dock which has lately been constructed at the north end of the town.—This most capacious reservoir is upwards of five hundred yards in length, and will be capable of containing a vast number of ships. At present it is intended to open it next Christmas.

In the opinion of strangers, Liverpool has acquired a character for literary pre-eminence which, on a more strict enquiry, would probably be found to rest on no very solid pretensions. The inhabitants of a large commercial town have, in general, but little leisure to devote to the nobler occupations of the intellect. Ambition and rivalry are strong principles in the human mind, but the inhabitants of Liverpool do not contend for literary distinction.—Wealth must necessarily be the idol of those whose souls are mainly intent, and whose time is solely employed, in accumulating riches. In a town where importance and consequence so naturally follow the acquisitions of fortune, and where almost every one is pursuing the same path to distinction, it can scarcely be expected that the competitors should turn aside into the more quiet and retired walks of literature and science, where the reward which awaits them is of such little estimation in the eyes of their fellow townsmen. The merchants of Liverpool, as a body, are quick, intelligent, active, and enterprising, but they have no pretensions to cultivation of mind; they have but little information which is unnecessary to them. To say this would not offend them, for such things are without the boundaries of their aim. They can purchase comforts, luxuries, and consideration without it; of what use, therefore, would literature be to them? A large proportion of the wealthy inhabitants of Liverpool have risen from inferior situations in life by their own ability and industrious exertions; and many who had not the good fortune to enjoy opportunities of education in their youth, have the good sense to bestow that advantage on their children. By this means, and by the exertions which the town has made to afford the benefit of instruction on such as are willing to receive it, there is no doubt that, in time, the intellectual character of this great town will be much improved. It must not be supposed, that it is here intended to be asserted, that amongst so large a body of men there can be none selected of cultivated and polished understandings—on the contrary, some individuals might be pointed out amongst them, whose talents and attainments would be creditable in any situation of life, and who have the wisdom to perceive that there is something else in the world worth living and struggling for, besides gold and the luxuries it can purchase.

How, then, it may be asked, has the idea originated that Liverpool is a soil in which the arts and letters have flourished, for it is a town of merchants, and the merchants make no pretensions to such attainments. It may, perhaps, be answered, that this is principally owing to the efforts of a few individuals whose literary reputation has been confounded with that of the town. It cannot, however, be denied, that the same spirit of enterprize which prompts the inhabitants of Liverpool in their commercial dealings has been extended to those undertakings for the promotion of learning and science which have been carried into effect by public subscription. It has been the good fortune of Liverpool to possess a few individuals whose eminent taste and talents have enabled them to direct their fellow townsmen in the course which it was proper for them to pursue; and it implies no small merit in the inhabitants at large, that they have had the wisdom and spirit to execute the plans thus pointed out. The individuals here alluded to cannot be unknown to their fellow townsmen, but for the information of the public at large it may not be improper to mention the names of Mr. Roscoe, the late William Rathbone, the late Dr. Currie, and the Rev. W. Shepherd.

The native literature of Liverpool, with the exception of those names which have been just mentioned, may be comprised in a small space. The writings of Mr. Roscoe as an historian, a poet, a poet, and a politician, are well known to the English public, and editions of many of his works have been published in most of the continental languages. The life of Poggio Bracciolini, by Mr. Shepherd, was published a few years after the appearance of Mr. Roscoe's Life of Lorenzo. The opinion of the Edinburgh Reviewers on this work had any thing but fairness to recommend it. The same gentleman a few years since published an account of his journey to Paris, a lively and interesting work. The name of Dr. Currie, cannot be unknown to any who are acquainted with that of Burns. The life of that unfortunate, but highly gifted man, prefixed to the complete edition of his works published by Dr. Currie, displays at once the acute and sagacious judgment of the writer, and the warm and correct feelings of his heart. The presses of Liverpool but seldom offer to the public any works which can be considered worthy of their attention. A few pamphlets of ability and interest have occasionally issued from them, but nothing further. Nor can the town boast of any periodical publications, which might do credit to the intelligence and activity of its inhabitants. There are, indeed, about half a dozen weekly newspapers, none of which, however, aim at any thing more than displaying the passing events of the day. The Liverpool Mercury, perhaps, makes some pretensions to literature, but the effort generally expires in a pun or an anecdote. The proprietor of that paper has established a small weekly publication, called the Kaleidoscope, which is more exclusively devoted to literary and scientific purposes, and which to those who have no other means of knowing what is passing in the world of letters, must afford considerable amusement. It contains, however, very little novelty, being chiefly compiled from the more important periodical publications of the day, and seldom boasting an original article of much value. This, however, must not be considered the fault of the proprietor, who must of course rely on the contributions of his friends, and who would doubtless gladly avail himself of their assistance. The literary people of Liverpool, if indeed such a class can be found, should endeavour to make this publication, even small as it is, more worthy of the character which their native place has acquired. At present it consists of little more than extracts from magazines or the corners of newspapers, a few dramatic critiques, not always in the best style and taste, and an occasional letter from *Juvenis* or *Tyro*, complaining of some local nuisance. The editor has enriched several numbers of it, by extracting the papers of the Sketch Book, by Geoffrey Crayon, the *soubriquet* of Washington Irving, a gentleman who resided for some time amongst the inhabitants of Liverpool. In noticing the literature of this place, the Caxton printing-office cannot be passed over in silence. Large quantities of cheap editions of many valuable works, principally divinity, issue from this press, which are sold in monthly numbers to the inferior classes of people. The Imperial Magazine, a monthly publication, also proceeds from the same source. The pages of this work, which are generally devoted to the promulgation of peculiar religious opinions, have secured it a considerable sale. It cannot, however, be considered to possess general interest. In what degree literary subjects form a part of conversation in Liverpool, will be considered in the sketch of society in that town.

The arts have been tolerably successfully cultivated in Liverpool. Even as far back as forty years ago, attempts were made and partially carried into effect by some individuals, who have lived to see the beneficial results of their endeavours, to establish an academy of art. About ten years ago, the attempt was renewed, and for two or three years the inhabitants of Liverpool were gratified with an annual and very respectable exhibition of paintings, a considerable part of them executed by the artists of the place. A society of artists is not always the most free from dissentions, and the splendid room erected for them at the Institution has not yet been made use of. Amongst the names of the artists who have done honour to the town, may be mentioned those of Hargreaves, S. Williamson, Mosses, and the two Gibsons. The beautiful miniatures of Hargreaves are generally known and admired. They are full of power and expression, united with the utmost delicacy of finishing. The landscapes of S. Williamson, many of them painted when he was very young, would do credit to any artist. The public have had an opportunity of judging of the merit of Mosses, from a picture of Dr. Adam Clarke, and his two Singalese pupils, which was, if we mistake not, in the last exhibition at

Somerset-house. The reputation of the elder Gibson is not confined to this country: studying at present in the workshop of the illustrious Canova, his genius and application have gained him the friendship and esteem of that great man. The works of this young sculptor before he left England, excited the admiration of many persons, but they will doubtless be surpassed by the efforts of his maturer judgment. His brother, S. Gibson, who still resides in Liverpool, has displayed great ability in several of his works. It would not be doing justice to the talents of two young men, of very considerable promise, to pass over the names of Austin and Spence. The former, who teaches drawing in Liverpool and the neighbourhood, has produced some beautiful landscapes in water-colours, and the latter has displayed much taste as a sculptor in various works upon which he has been employed. Many bold and promising sketches of several celebrated statues of antiquity, casts of which are deposited in the exhibition room of the institution—the Venus de Medici, the Apollo Belvidere, and the Elgin Theseus, may occasionally be seen growing under the enthusiastic hands of the young artists of this place. It is to be hoped that the munificence, if not the taste, of the Liverpool merchants will induce them to afford that solid encouragement to these pursuits, without which even the ardour and devotion of the professors of art must ultimately prove unsuccessful. Wealth has many privileges, and it is not among the least that it enables its possessor to extend encouragement and protection to the arts and letters.

The society of Liverpool is respectable, and very frequently pleasing. It is curious to observe how, in a town like this, where the mass of the inhabitants are necessarily almost upon an *agrarian* equality, that spirit, which has divided empires into classes and orders, has effectually exerted itself in the classification of the inhabitants.—As there was no natural aristocracy in Liverpool, there arose a self-dignified order, who claim for themselves the respect and privileges which, in other places, are accorded to real rank. The great foundation of the claim is, of course, riches, sometimes influence in corporation matters, sometimes mere naked assumption. By these means an invisible line is drawn, and we have two distinct ranks of patricians and plebeians. Such a distinction as this may, perhaps, seem rather ludicrous in a town where there is scarce a single individual out of trade, and where the sole difference between A. B. Esq. and Mr. C. D. is, that the former sells coffee by the hundred weight, and the latter by the pound. This *playing at* distinction is harmless and amusing enough, where it is not carried so far as to offend the feelings of others. All the respectable people of Liverpool must move, for the most part, in the same circle, so that, though there may be many persons who are not considered to rank amongst the *primates*, there is, in fact, but one kind of society there. The inhabitants of this town have always borne a character of hospitality, and the magnificence of their entertainments would seem to confirm it. At few places is the science of feasting better understood; turtle is plentiful there, and the wines are generally of excellent quality. The latter, indeed, furnish a frequent topic of discourse after the cloth is removed, and the learning which is displayed on such occasions is said not to be inconsiderable. The state of the markets, and common-places on politics, generally fill up the voids of such conversations. At the more mixed meetings, where the ruggedness of mere commercial habits is softened down by the grace of female manners, the society of Liverpool becomes much more pleasant. Amongst the young ladies of that place, as in higher and more fashionable circles, literature is, perhaps, considered as being in *mauvais ton*—yet it is easy to perceive that their understandings have been cultivated, and that they are capable of repeating better things than the mere tattle of the day. Indeed, the minds of women in the middle ranks of life, will frequently be found to possess more refinements than those in a more elevated station, a circumstance, perhaps, principally proceeding from the greater opportunities of useful employment which they enjoy. The young men of Liverpool are all that can be expected from young men whom fortune has placed in such a situation. Taken fresh from school, before their lessons have ceased to be any thing but tasks to them, and immured in the counting-house, where, day after day, they are compelled to pass through the same dull routine, confined from morning to night to the same unvarying talk, it cannot be expected that their minds should exhibit many signs of cultivation. The consequence is, that their ambition is satisfied with excelling in the fashionable frivolities of the day, in making themselves competent judges in horse-flesh, and obtaining a share or an introduction to the Wellington Rooms. There are, indeed, a few whom nature has destined to better things, but the quickest spirit must lie dormant beneath the weight of a ponderous ledger. At the houses of professional gentlemen, or of the more scientific individuals of the town, a higher class of society may occasionally be met with—strangers of talent who are passing through the town, and such of the inhabitants as find time to snatch a few hours for nobler occupations, from their active and never-tiring pursuit, not of independence merely, but of riches.

A sketch like the present would perhaps be thought incomplete if it did not give some idea of the state of parties and of public feeling. It certainly is honourable to Liverpool, that there exists amongst its inhabitants a great spirit of liberality and toleration.—However different may be the opinion of individuals on matters of politics and religion, the variance seldom disturbs the courtesies of private life. The name of a reformer does not, as in a neighbouring town, subject the man who bears it to social excommunication, nor does the orthodox churchman shun an intimacy with the conscientious dissenter. The wealth and influence of the town are generally exerted in favour of the powers that be; but the ranks of the opposition contain many men of powerful talents, and several of large fortune. During the heat of a contested election, party-animosity sometimes rises to a high pitch, but the general character of the populace of Liverpool is peaceful, temperate, and firm. The mass of the people are decidedly attached to the cause of liberty. Y.

Everton, Nov. 1, 1820.

For the Monthly Magazine.

MEMOIR *on the management of* PUBLIC CHARITIES *in* NORWAY, *by* M. JULLIEN, *Editor of the Revue Encyclopedique.*

IN the parish of Eidsvold, and most of the other parishes of Norway, there are permanent committees to superintend the direction of whatever relates to the concerns of the poor, and to acts of charity.

This committee consists of the head minister of the parish, who is president, and of the beadle, independently of some other individuals, selected by the minister from his most estimable and popular parishioners. The number of these members depends on the extent of the parish.—To facilitate the operations of the committee, each parish is divided into local districts. In each district, the pastor selects the most respectable and intelligent fathers of families, to make part of such committee; these are called quarterers.

The functions of these are to seek out the poor and infirm that from shame would not disclose their circumstances, to pass by none that are indigent, to observe their condition and way of living, to report their enquiries to the committee, to execute its injunctions, to distribute the alms, and attend to all the minor business of the committee. Such are the duties imposed on the quarterers, each in his circle or district.

The committee meet twice a year, at Christmas and Midsummer, to arrange matters for the next six months. On examining the details procured for the six months preceding, a register is made of such as are deemed worthy of public beneficence. The mode of affording relief is then debated and adopted.—Pecuniary succours are the most usual, but sometimes the indigent are confided to the care of particular families.

The charitable fund is deposited with the pastor, and is derived from different sources—1. Fines pronounced by the sentences of the judge.—2. One quarter per cent. of the sums declared in sale contracts.—3. Gratuitous donations.—4. A contribution of fourpence laid on all of both sexes that have been confirmed, with the exception of proprietor-peasants and their wives;* the quarterers are the collectors.—There are unfortunate individuals and families that labour to the utmost, to procure the means of subsistence, but whose exertions are inadequate, and who would sink into extreme distress, without aid; from the family being too numerous, inability to labour, &c.—These objects are particularly provided for by the committee, with a pension, or by taking some of the children, so that there may be fewer wants to supply.

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* A distinction exists in Norway, respecting the peasants: there is the class of proprietors and that of their tenants, or the farmers. These hold a small portion of land of the proprietor-peasant, with the buildings on it, for an annual rent of from 5 to 10 crowns, and this, independent of their engagements to go and labour with the proprietor, eight days in the year, whenever called upon.

Besides these the committee frequently grant extraordinary gratifications to poor families, in case of sickness, deaths, unexpected misfortunes, &c.

With respect to the children of indigent parents which the committee have in charge, as also orphans, and persons infirm from sickness, privation of sight or limb, mental alienation, &c.; to such, pecuniary succours would be a very insufficient mode of relief. Their infirmities call for the tenderest consolations of charity, constant attentions, and beneficence of a superior order. And besides, to raise money sufficient to provide comfortably for their wants would far exceed the revenues of the chest, as the number of such indigents is considerable.

Hence it has been found expedient to distribute these classes among the husbandmen-proprietors, whatever rank of citizens they may belong to, who are to receive them into their houses, supply their wants, and, in short, consider and treat them as members of their own families.

The obligations of this charity are not confined exclusively to the proprietor peasants, but extend to all the proprietor cultivators, whatever class of citizens they may form a part of. In Norway there are three classes of cultivators, 1. The *proprietor* peasants, properly so called, who religiously adhere to the manners, ways of living, apparel, &c. of their ancestors.—2. Such proprietors as move in a somewhat higher sphere, who either have had a better education than the simple peasant, or believe so, and who, in point of manners, imitate the inhabitants of the towns—and, 3. There are the great proprietors, who belong to the most distinguished class in society. None of these classes are exempt from the duties, but each, in their turn, and according to their means, must take care of such as the committee send them. In a situation near Christiania M. Anker resides, who is a minister of state, he has occasionally had 40 poor individuals to maintain and take care of together. It should be observed that these indigents are almost all capable of some kind of work, which labour is often of such advantage, that the proprietor is thereby enabled to discharge some of his domestics. These indigents may be further considered as moveable or stationary. The latter remain in the families assigned, till death, unless some favourable event should remove them to a better situation. The former remain in one house for the time, be it more or less, sometimes only a single day, prescribed by the committee, after which they pass into another house, according to a route that is given them.

I know not whether such attentions to the poor are practised in Russia, but I can aver, from experience, that great utility arises from establishing these reciprocal relations. Individuals, fit objects of compassion, in a family that feeds, clothes, and ministers to their comfort, become attached to their benefactors. Here they find an asylum that shields them from the horrors of want or precarious subsistence; their minds are at ease, and they pass their time in tranquillity; old age and infirmities need not dread the vicissitudes of fortune. In case of death, where the poor are placed, they are sure of removal to as good or a better place.—Here the orphan will find parents that will procure him instruction, as well as food and raiment, till the period of confirmation; then, considered as mature in age, he enters into service, often in the house where he has been brought up, and begins to earn his own livelihood.

But neither does this practice habituate the poor to indolence. It is for the interest of both the master and the children early to acquire a willingness to labour, and that even the old and weak should have some task or other adapted to their abilities. This is very happily executed, without any thing like rigorous imposition, and the products are sometimes found to be an equivalent for the cost.

In the distribution of the poor, due regard is paid to the inequality of fortune, in the peasant-proprietors. As many individuals cannot afford to be at the charge of maintaining a poor or infirm object, for a whole year, a common contribution is levied on certain others, to aid in the expence; the committee decide whether one or more shall be concerned, and for how many days a poor man shall be entertained in any house.

It requires both justice and humanity in the committee to reconcile the interests of those who thus give and receive hospitality; and it is therefore only doing them justice to declare that the most scrupulous attention is evinced by them to a multiplicity of circumstances. It is true that frequent removals cannot be very agreeable to the unfortunate poor, but for this there appears to be no remedy. In countries like France or England, recourse is had, for charitable purposes, to such as are in better circumstances, but here it is often the poor who relieve the poor. He who contributes his alms to day, may perhaps, in a little time, receive them himself. Indeed, the general character of the people is marked by the sensibilities of charity. Thus it happens that many fathers of families, proprietors of small lots of land, and hard enough put to it, in a disastrous time, to find bread, &c. for their own occasions, must for some days in a month share the morsel which they have earned with some forlorn individual whose wants are still more pressing.

Billets are circulated beforehand, by the quarterers, in the name of the committee, giving notice to houses and families of the dispositions they are to conform to. It devolves on the quarterers to see that such regulations are enforced. At the end of every six months, all who may have felt themselves aggrieved, or who have any observations to make, are invited to appear before the committee, or give their representations through the medium of the quarterers. Just and proper arrangements are then added to the dispositions previously in force. If, for instance, a child has been well treated, he is ordered to remain; if otherwise, he is removed to another place. If a family has been, for a long time, at great expences in some particular case, a remuneration is allowed, more or less, or the infirm person is exchanged for one capable of labour. When a family is judged unable to continue its acts of beneficence, an exemption is granted. Should a poor man die in the course of the six months no further charge is laid on the family till the next session, but they must be at the expence of the interment.

If the poor man has a cottage left, or any relations or friend, he commonly prefers charitable aid at home, to the being transported into an unknown family. The committee fix the quantity and quality of such relief.

The above is a transcript of the measures adopted in favour of the poor in one district. The same practice is prevalent in other parishes, with modifications called for by local circumstances.

This memoir, though edited by M. A. Jullien, was addressed, in the first instance, to the literary corresponding committee of the Imperial Society of Charity at Petersburgh. The proper author was M. Nicolas Wergeland, curate* of Eidsvold, in the government of Aggerhus, knight of the royal order of the polar star, and member of the royal society of sciences of Drontheim.

The following remarks by M. Jullien, appear as an appendage to the memoir.

We have the promise of documents of a similar kind, describing the principal establishments for instruction, beneficence and public utility in Russia, by means of the Baron de Vitinghoff. It is high time that civilized nations should become mutually acquainted with such of their respective institutions as are interesting and honourable to humanity. This sort of information has a tendency to accelerate the march of civilization—to effect a more complete developement of the human faculties, in reference to the physical, moral and intellectual amelioration of man, considered individually and in general. The present is an epoch wherein frequent and intimate communications between enlightened and worthy characters of countries that have been too long divided, will be only commensurate with the wants of the people. Such a lending and borrowing of different philanthropic benefits will redound to the profit of governments, nations and individuals, in proportion to their activity and direction.

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* By the term *curate*, in this paper, we are not to understand the ecclesiastical functionary styled a *curate* in England, but an established protestant pastor or minister of a parish in Norway, Scotland, Holland, &c. The *curatus*, or the ecclesiastic invested with the *cure* of souls, was, and still is, in France, Spain, Italy, &c. the person who held a permanent benefice, or the rector of a parish; and was, therefore, denominated *curé*, *cura*, *curato*. The *curate*, in the common English acceptation of the term, was in France styled *vicaire*, and in Spain and Italy *vicario*; for, in fact, he only acted vicariously, or in the place, or by the substitution of, the possessor of the benefice. In England the *curate* has not generally the cure of souls, and, in many cases, is himself subordinate to a *vicar*, who ought, in fact, to be only the *curate's* deputy. On the subject of rendering into English various honorary titles employed in foreign languages, the reader will find some practical observations in page 304 of our Magazine for May last.—EDITOR.

For the Monthly Magazine.

MEMOIRS *of the* SHEREEF DRIS, EDRIS *or* EDRISSI, *commonly called the* NUBIAN, *but more properly the* MOGRARBEEN GEOGRAPHER; *from Arabic documents, by* JAMES G. JACKSON, ESQ.

MUHAMED ben Abd Allah ben Edris (Emir el Mumeneen, i. e.) leader of the faithful, [in Muhamed] was descended from the race of Aly, uncle of [Inneby, i. e.] the prophet Muhamed. He was born at Ceuta,[*] in the year of the Hejra[†] 493. He wrote his African Geography in the year 550,[‡] under the patronage of Roger, King of Sicily; soon after which he wrote a book on the Pyramids of Egypt.

About four centuries before this period, viz. about the year 140,[§] two Arabs of the race of Aly, persecuted by the Abassides, quitted Arabia, to seek their fortune in the West. Extensive knowledge, far superior to what was possessed by any of the inhabitants of the West, soon obtained for them celebrity and respect. The names of these two adventurers were Suliman and Edris; the latter, travelling through Egypt, the Desert of Barca, and Bled el Jereed, to Tafilelt, reached the Atlas Mountains. He crossed that chain about the year 170,[||] at the commencement of the reign of the celebrated Khalif Aaron Errashid, the great and liberal patron of the arts and sciences, who ordered several celebrated ancient authors to be translated into Arabic.—Dris, or Edris, fixed his residence on the western declivity of those stupendous mountains, in a most romantic country called Zerone, about fifteen English miles east of the city of Mekenes, and about the same distance north from the city of Fas. At this place Edris founded *(Zawia)* a sanctuary,[*] which was called *Zawia Muley Edris Zerone*, i. e. the Sanctuary of Muley Edris Zerone. He found the inhabitants of this beautiful country immerged in barbarism and pagan ignorance; he undertook to inculcate among them the doctrines of Muhamed, and the unity of the Deity. El Mohedi the 1st King of the Almohedes, and father of Aaron Errashid,[†] was interred at the sanctuary of Zerone.

Whilst he was thus propagating the doctrine of the Arabian prophet among these barbarians, his fame spread so rapidly that he was encouraged to build a city, for the population that had collected at the sanctuary was considerable; he therefore changed the hovels and caves of Atlas, for houses and walled habitations. After examining the extensive plains and productive country west of the Atlas to the shores of (Bahr Addolem) the Atlantic Ocean, he fixed upon the spot where Fas now stands, and built the city now called *Fas el balie* i. e. old Fas, adjoining the city since built, called *Fas Jedeed*, i. e. new Fas. Edris now assumed great authority, and adopted the title of [Emir el Mumeneen] conductor of the faithful. The abomination of idolatry was abolished, and the unity of God, an eternal Spirit, was inculcated throughout the rich and extensive (schell) plains west of the Atlas, unto the shores of the Atlantic. Edris retained the title of Emir El Mumeneen at Fas till the 307th[‡] year [of the Hejra] when a period was put to the power of the Edrisites in Western Africa, and a truce was made with Salem the Emir of Sicily, who sent his Khalif to Fas to govern in his name.

The conquests of the Khalifs[§] extended too far to enable them to watch over these distant regions. They had so much to engage their attention, that they could not attend to what passed in the remotest West, but about the year 347[*] Bu l'Hassen Jawker, one of the slaves of El Monz, was sent by the latter with a numerous army to Fas, which city he attacked, but, being vigorously defended by Hamed ben Beker, the Emir of the place, Hassen proceeded to the shores of the Atlantic, and returning, again attacked Fas, and took it by storm, in the Ramadan of the year 347.

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[*] His ancestor was governor of Ceuta in the 414th year of the Hejra, and soon after conducted a successful expedition into Spain, where he conquered and took many towns.

[†] This means the year of the Hejra, which corresponds with the 1099th year of Christ.

[‡] 1154th year of Christ.

[§] 750th year of Christ.

[||] A.C. 810.

[*] A description of this sanctuary is given in Jackson's Travels in Africa, annexed to Shabeeney's Account of Timbuctoo, published by Longman, Hurst, and Co. p. 118 to 120.

[†] Generally, but erroneously spelt Al Rashid, for the ra is a solar letter.

[‡] A.C. 921.

[§] The Khalifs were to Muselmism what the Pope formerly was to Christianity, the fountain of government. Khalif signifies also, a Regent, Viceroy, or Lieutenant.

The distance from Egypt, where the Khalifs of the Fatimite dynasty held their power, produced in the West[†] various revolutions. Arabs, Marabts, who were settled *near Sahara*, leading an errant life, now founded a new power. An African named *Giouhar*, a man of enterprize and zeal, undertook to convert the people of that country to Muselmism: in doing this, he found considerable difficulty, not being till lately a Muhamedan himself. He therefore selected a man of talent and intelligence, and elected him *Emir el Muselmeen*, conductor of the pacificators. This man, whose name was *Bub'ker*, as he gained popularity and renown, threw off his allegiance to *Giouhar*, who seeking to assassinate him, *Bub'ker* retorted on him and killed him with his own hands.

In the year 300[‡] the Khalif Kadder attacked Abd Rahaman at Talavera, in Spain, and obliged him to retire to Cordova. Abd Rahaman was so irritated at this defeat, that he sent to obtain succour from the family of *Edris*, who governed Mauritania Tingitana, or West Barbary. After this period history becomes obscure, but in the twelfth century we find the ancestor of the Shereef Edris, the Mograrbeen or Mauritanian Geographer, residing at Fas, with the title of Patriarch, or leader of the faithful, and chief of the celebrated family of *Zeniti*, a powerful tribe of the Atlas, of which the *Benemerin* is a branch; they inhabit the mountain of Hentit, the highest among the Atlas, and they live in caverns from November to March inclusive.

During this interval Abeed Allah took the title of *Khalif*, and that of *El Mohadi*, i. e. leader of the faithful. He also assumed the title of *Eman*, which secured to him great respect and reverence, and he proclaimed that he would never arm but to convey the Koran to tribes and nations who were unacquainted with it. This proclamation made all ranks flock to his standard, anxious to partake with him the honours of what they denominated the Apostolic office. His first voyage was to Sicily, where he had the King of Sejin-Messa put to death, because he would not acknowledge his authority.

Abdelmamune, a fanatic who fancied himself inspired, began, in the year 528,[*] to preach in the West, the unity of God, and a more severe observance of the Muselmin law. All the sectaries crowded to the standard of Abdelmamune—they became proselytes; and Abd Allah, who maintained the supreme command, entered the states of Marocco from the East. Abdelmamune reproached Bryhim, King of Fas, for the disgraceful debaucheries which he committed, and condemned his wives for not veiling themselves. Bryhim's conduct produced disgust among the people. His forces met Abd Allah's; they fought; Bryhim was vanquished; and having fallen into the hands of Abdelmamune, his head was cut off and sent to Abd Allah. The latter took this opportunity of making arrangements for the maintenance of his sect, and his own kingdom; he established a council of forty [Alemma] learned men; he added to them sixteen secretaries, the first being charged with the administration of religious matters, and being all preachers, they spread into all the surrounding countries to propagate their doctrines and preach to the people; they were accordingly denominated Muhamedans, which was corrupted to *Almohaddin*, and the latter again to *Almohaddi's*. After Abdelmamune's decease, Jacob El Mansor, so celebrated in Mauritannic history, ascended the throne. * * *

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A. C. 1234.

Sometime after the death of Jacob El Monsor, the people persuaded his son, Muhamed El Nakeer, to ascend the throne, who headed an expedition against Spain, which was unfortunate. El Nakeer was succeeded by his grandson, Zeid Barran, who reigned but a short time. The provinces now became dissatisfied with the government of the Almohadi's, and revolted. * * * * * *

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[*] A. C. 958.

[†] The word El Grarb here used in the original, applies not to the province of that name wherein Tangier is situated, but to the West of Africa.

[‡] A.C. 914.

[*] A. C. 1132.

In the year 762,[†] Yuseef, of the dynasty of the Ben Emereens, was Emperor of Marocco and Fas, which dynasty continued to occupy the throne till 894[‡] when Edris's family was again called to the sovereign power. Al Hassen, an ambitious Arab of this family, spread his high origin as being from Aly, and found no difficulty in persuading the ignorant people that he was a fit person for their leader. Al Hassen, used to arms, and possessing a great knowledge of men, knew how to make them subservient to his views: he began by affecting much wisdom and religion; he established a high reputation for sanctity; his hypocrisy assisted his ambition. He had three sons, *Abd Elkabeer*, *Hamed*, and *Muhamed*, whom he educated with a view to favour his designs. He made them perform the pilgrimage to Mecca, and on their return they affected the sanctity of their father; the two last, *Hamed* and *Muhamed*, were deputed to the government of Tlemsen, Haha, Suse and Marocco. In vain did the King's brother (who clearly saw the ambition of the Shereef, under the veil of religion) endeavour to open his eyes; he would not listen to his suggestions.

A. C. 1500 Hamed and Muhamed, by courage and prudence, augmented their power; they made themselves masters of Haha, Duquella, and *Tlemsen*, under pretence of defending the two first provinces against the Portuguese. Muhamed fixed upon the town of Tedna, in Haha, for a royal residence, and there built a magnificent palace.[*] *Hamed*, by stratagem, poisoned Buchentuff, the governor of Marocco, and was made king.

Thus the family of the Shereefs again got possession of the throne of Fas, and of Marocco, of which Edris is a member, and this family continues to this day on the throne of Marocco. The sanctity of the family of Edris is celebrated, and stands high in estimation at Fas, where a descendant, Abd Allah Ben Edris, has a sanctuary, which has been, and is, maintained by contributions, bequests, and donations, from generation to generation. Hospitality and philanthropy prevail in the sanctuary. The present occupant is the Shereef Muly Abd Allah Ben Edris, a gentleman of great goodness of heart and liberality, a protector of the oppressed, and a supporter of the poor. He is uncle to the present Emperor of Marocco, Soliman Ben Muhamed.

The celebrated African traveller, who assumed the name of *Aly Bey El Abassy*,[*] met this gentleman at Fas, who admired Aly's abilities. A child that Aly had by the female that the Emperor presented to him to marry, is now, and has been ever since Aly Bey left the country, under his protection; he is a very fine intelligent youth, about seventeen years of age, and such an one as would be a valuable acquisition to the African Association.[†]

The work of Edris[‡] in the Bodleian library, is said to be a true copy of the original work; this is, however, extremely difficult to ascertain, without being in possession of the original: in fact, it is dated about three centuries after the æra of the author. Now, if there be such mighty difficulty to translate a letter from the Emperor of Marocco, in the *Mograrbeen Arabic*, how is it possible that the professors of the Universities can ascertain whether this be a true copy or not?

I do not hesitate to declare, without fear of contradiction, that it is impossible for any Arabic professor, knowing only the Koreish Arabic, which is the dialect taught at our Universities, to translate a *Mograrbeen author*, unless he has resided a sufficient period in that country, and has had very extensive colloquial intercourse with the natives. Perhaps the only person in Europe competent to give an opinion on this question, is *M. Ellions Boethor, professeur d'Arabe Vulgaire à l'Ecole Royale et speciale des Langues orientales vivantes à Paris*, who, although he may not have been in Western Africa, is unquestionably a master of African Arabic.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Particulars of the BANDITTI *of* CALABRIA *and the* ROMAN STATES, *in a Letter from a Modern Traveller, written in* 1820.

WE should have proceeded through Calabria, in our route from Naples to Sicily, if we had not been deterred by a fear of the *Brigands* of

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[†] A. C. 1360.

[‡] A. C. 1490.

[*] Now in ruins, and not a vestige of it left.

[*] See Shabeeney's Account of Timbuctoo, &c. pp. 303 and 304.

[†] See Ditto, p. 408.

[‡] See an account of this work in the Annals of Oriental Literature, No 1. p. 128.

Calabria, who here, as on the road from Rome to Naples, are the real masters of the country.

The existence of these bands of robbers is no problem but to those who are ignorant of the countries and the governments in question, and of the kind of men of whom these bands are composed. Thanks to the vigorous and wise measures adopted at a certain period (during the possession of Italy by the French) this disorder no longer afflicted the unhappy country, and the traveller no longer trembled in the centre of Europe, for the safety of his life or his liberty. But the evil has since returned; and has proceeded to a more enormous and incredible extent than ever.

These bands are chiefly composed of inhabitants of these countries, or disbanded soldiers, who were first driven to this course by want of employment, and extreme distress, but who now find it a trade, which from day to day grows more and more lucrative—a trade of which the infamy falls less, undoubtedly, upon the men who pursue it than upon the government by whom it is protected, not only by the absence of all measures of suppression of the evil, but by direct capitulations which the two governments have signed with these robbers.*

Concealed within the mountains bordering upon the great roads, the intrepidity, the coolness, and above all the tactics of these men, too plainly betray the former profession of their leaders. They have their spies in the towns, in the inns, and on the roads. The moment their prey presents himself, already acquainted with the value of the prize, they pour down upon him, and their number and resolution render resistance useless, and even extremely dangerous. These men, who, in fact, want nothing but your purse, are not generally so ferocious as their appearance would seem to announce. Never, or at least very rarely, do they proceed to acts of cruelty, except when their own personal safety demands such acts: in a word, they never kill but to avoid being killed. As soon as they see the traveller's carriage approaching, they draw a strong cord across the road in front of him, and this either throws or stops the horses. One of the gang goes to the head of the horses, others cut the traces, and others seize the luggage and carry it off; meantime, two of them open the doors of the carriage, make the travellers descend, and, in the most profound silence, with their pistols at their breasts, keep them in awe, while others search their persons, and sometimes abridge their work by cutting the traveller's clothes by pieces from off his back.

All this is the business of a few minutes: and all this arrives regularly two or three times a month, in spite of pretended guards, placed from distance to distance, to escort the traveller.

Seven different strangers (of whom two were English, three French, and two Germans) were stopped and robbed in this manner, during the last six months of my stay at Naples. One of the two Englishmen, an extremely interesting young man, whom I saw on the evening of his departure from Rome, died a few days after his arrival in Naples, in consequence of the ill treatment he had received.

At the period when I was travelling from Rome to Naples, several of these brigands, who had been shut up for some time in a castle, were on the point of marching out, and actually did afterwards march out, in virtue of a capitulation signed by them and the government of the church. If the reader think I am dealing in fables, let him refer to the testimony of all the inhabitants of Rome, and to thirty thousand strangers who were witnesses of the fact.

I know that it will be deemed difficult of belief, but it is nevertheless true, that in the midst of Europe, in the centre of Italy, on the roads of Rome, Naples and Calabria, the traveller runs a hundred times more risk, than the Christian passenger who sails along the coast of Barbary.

The banditti of Sicily, at least the men whom Brydone calls such, are scrupulous and honourable people, and very little to be feared, compared with those of whom I have been speaking. The Sicilian robber attacks or defends you, kills you or hinders your being killed, according to the compact you make or neglect: their bands are true insurance companies; the policy once signed, the chances are thenceforth at their risk. More cruel and more fierce than the African pirate, the banditti of

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* I here state a fact known to all Italy, and to all who have recently travelled through that country. If the fact be not so, let it be denied; if true, let us hear how it will be justified.

Rome, Naples and Calabria, make not only your liberty but your life dependent on the payment of your ransom. By an audacity, which is shamefully suffered to shew itself with impunity, they treat daily with the relatives or friends of those who have fallen into their hands: a bill of exchange, extorted from the captive, is coolly presented by one of the robbers to his relations, or his banker, and the prisoner's head answers to the banditti for the payment. Twenty examples of this kind, known to all Italy, might be set down here, but I content myself with the following, because of its great interest.

On the hills which overlook Frescati, a town situated about three leagues from Rome, are the ruins of the famous *Tusculum.* In the midst of these ruins, rises a handsome modern house, named Ruffinella, which belonged to Lucian Buonaparte. Robbers, at noon day, penetrate into the gardens of this dwelling. Lucian is walking there, sees them, and, guessing their design, flies to a pavilion where his family are assembled. His haste to open the door, hinders his attempt: and, to screen himself from his enemies, he throws himself into a neighbouring plantation. The cry which he uttered, drew his principal secretary to the spot where he had been, which he reaches in the same moment as the robbers; he is taken by them for Lucian, and they seize and carry him away to the mountains. This faithful servant knows well that he is taken for his master, and leaves them in their error, to give Lucian and his family time to escape.

The next day all Rome knew the fact. At the end of a few days more, a man delivers a letter to Lucian. The letter sets an enormous price, as a ransom for him whom the robbers still took for Lucian. The police of Rome knew all this, and remained quiet: the ransom was paid, and the generous friend of Lucian set at liberty; and still the police of Rome remained neutral and quiet. Lucian never more set foot on this estate; and the most frightful misery at present weighs down a country into which he had introduced comfort and happiness, the fruit of employment and industry.

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE crime of simony is not only ill defined, but misapplied at the present day. Simon Magus's offence was that he wished to purchase the gift of the Holy Ghost: the modern offence is the actual purchase of temporal wealth. We come nearer to the original sin when any one is unduly chosen into the holy office of a Christian minister, when any worldly inducement prevails on persons to recommend him to the bishop, or on the bishop's examining chaplain to present him to his lordship as a proper person; or chiefly, when favour, affection or interest of any kind induces the bishop himself to lay his hands upon him. I may follow these remarks further another day, if some more competent person will not take up the subject.

C. LUCAS.

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your last number, under the head of Contemporary Criticism, you have made some very judicious remarks upon the present mode of paying tithes. I agree with you in thinking that the subject is "one of no common importance, both as it affects the interest of the establishment and the country." I have paid considerable attention to several plans that have been proposed, but their partiality either to the people or the clergy, made them all liable to injustice. Until lately I considered a plan of commutation to be a *desideratum,* (but happily that difficulty is superseded) that would preserve the interests of the people and the church.

After having proved, much to my satisfaction, that all the present taxes should be repealed, and one imposed upon all sorts of property that would be equitable and efficient; he proposes that all property should be valued, and as parts of property must bear a proportion to the whole, Mr. Wilkinson recommends the value that the tithes have to the whole shall be paid to the lay, or clerical impropriator, in money. "As the proportion that the tithes had to the whole property, would be ascertained, the proportion, deducting the equitable tax, should be paid to the tithe proprietor in money."*

After the valuation of property proposed by the new system of finance, it is to be for a long time continued unchanged.

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* Vide Principles of an Equitable and Efficient System of Finance, by H. Wilkinson, p. 76.

changed. This mode of application would punish the idle and reward the indefatigable. With respect to tithes, after being once fixed, the proportion is not to be altered for a long period of time. It is asserted that agriculture, under the present plan of taxation, has reached its *maximum*, and that it could only go farther by adopting the new system of finance, and giving a premium to agricultural industry, or as it is stated that "tithes being a fixed annual sum, paid *ad infinitum* out of the land, whether the land was cultivated or not, and well or ill managed, would tend to improve agriculture, as all the crops that extraordinary exertion produced, would be tithe free and also tax free."* The adoption of this plan, would preserve the integrity of the property of the church, maintain the interests of the people, and put a period to every species of litigation connected with the tithe system. A MIDDLESEX YEOMAN.

Cranford, *Nov*. 4*th*, 1820.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE connection between the mind and the organs of sense is allowed by all to be extremely close; but there is reason to believe that this connection is of a far more intimate nature than has hitherto been supposed. The effect of light on the pupil of the eye, is too well known to require any description. Every person may observe, that when in a somewhat dark situation, the diameter of this aperture dilates, in order that an image, as well defined as may be, shall fall on the retina; and that, in proportion as the degree or quantity of light increases, it gradually contracts, in order that no more rays may be admitted than are necessary to render vision distinct. Your philosophic readers are best able to inform me whether or not the observations that follow, have the merit of originality; but of this I am convinced, that in as far as my own reading has extended, no writer whatever on optics seems to have anticipated me therein.

I have found, after repeated trials, that to contract or to dilate the pupil, it is not necessary that light should be actually presented to or removed from this organ; for *imagination* alone seems capable of producing on the optic fibres the same tendency to expand and contract the pupil as is observable on the approach or the withdrawing of an illuminated body.

Place a person in a part of a chamber where the sun's light does not fall forcibly on the eye. Observe attentively the size of the pupil, and bid him suppose himself looking into a *dark*, deep cavern, and it will be seen that the pupil is considerably enlarged; on the contrary, desire him to fancy himself gazing at a brilliant flame, as a gas light, with his eye quite close to it, and a very sensible contraction takes place. The same appearances may be observed, though not quite so evident, if the person imagines himself narrowly inspecting a piece of black cloth, or of bright scarlet.

Imagination exerts a still more surprising controul over the organ of sight. Let the same individual imagine to himself any animal, say a lamb, grazing quietly and in the same spot in a level field, and the eye of the person will also remain perfectly at rest; but if he be desired to suppose the lamb to run off suddenly and at full speed, either to the right hand or to the left, his eye will glance to the right or left accordingly as the lamb is described to proceed.

It is proper to observe that in making these experiments, particularly the one respecting the perception of light and darkness, the pupils of some people have been found to contract and to dilate much sooner than those of others; and this seems to be the cause. An effort of fancy somewhat more considerable than may at first be imagined, and a certain fixedness, as it were, of that faculty is necessary to conceive quickly the alternate appearances of brightness and of gloom: and as imagination is not equally vivid and capable in all, so the contractions and dilatations of the pupil are more quick and more sensible in different persons, and on different occasions, even in the same persons.

These experiments, it ought to be remembered, must be performed fairly; and the individual on whom the illustrations are to be made, must not be previously apprized of the effect that is to be produced; because his very knowledge of the circumstances will create a degree of even involuntary guardedness, which will counteract the subtile action of imagination on this delicate organ. R. A. A.

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* Vide p. 79, *et supra*.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *relative to the* YELLOW FEVER, *written in Guadaloupe, in* 1816, *by* M. LE DOCTEUR VATABLE, *Physician to the French King, dated Basseterre, February* 22d, 1817.

FOR several years past, the yellow fever has become an object of general attention; its annual return into the principal towns of the United States; its ravages in the Antilles, where it has destroyed whole armies of recruits; its appearance in Spain and at Leghorn, whence it seemed to threaten the rest of Europe—these considerations have called for the interposition of governments and the investigation of physicians.

The year 1815 was not a fortunate one for Guadaloupe; political troubles which disturbed its internal security, were followed by an epidemical scarlet fever and sore throat, which spread through all the quarters of the island, and proved very fatal. It was accompanied with an epizootic, which destroyed a great number of dogs. Towards the end of the year both disappeared. I mention these particulars from their resembling the epidemics observed in 1793 and 1797, at Philadelphia, which had been preceded by very violent inflammatory sore throats and by an epizootic that was fatal to the cats.

In the Antilles, the winter is generally mild, and the temperature refreshed by frequent showers and northerly winds, so that in the elevated parts the inhabitants use woollen coverlits during the night. That of 1816 was remarkable for continual heat and great drought, through all parts of the island.

In the beginning of the month of May, the yellow fever first appeared at Basseterre. I was called on the 9th at night, to a boarding-school of young ladies, to visit a boarder that had been ill four days. I recognised the characteristic symptoms of the malady, similar to what I had observed in 1802, in the epidemic that had been destructive to the military under General Rochepanse. I found that a Provençal baker, who lived opposite to the boarding school, had died with the same accidents or symptoms, a few days before. Two of his companions were attacked the week following, with the complaint, and survived but a few days. No doubts were now entertained of the fever, and the alarm spread among the Europeans lately arrived in the colony. Some, according to advice, retired to elevated situations and by remaining there during the heats, escaped the malady. Of those who remained in the town, almost all caught the infection, and many fell victims to its violence.

The epidemic was not confined to Basseterre, it spread into other quarters of the island adjacent to the shore. The town of Pointe à Pitre, which from its position is the centre of commerce to the colony, lost a number of sailors belonging to the merchant ships in the harbour. The crew of one of those vessels was twice renewed, previous to quitting the colony.

The evil was already great and spreading, when the disembarkation of the first companies of the legion attending his Excellency the Governor-General, as also of a number of Europeans, come in quest of employments in the colonial administration, served as a fresh pabulum to the malady. The salutary measures adopted, made the losses of these companies the less, and prevented the dangers that threatened such as arrived later. These troops were stationed at a distance from the shore, on their first landing in the camps of Beau Soleil and Voltier, on situations elevated and exposed to the sea breezes. These detachments that remained near the shore and Basseterre, suffered considerably, especially that of the artillery in barracks at the arsenal. The corps of engineers which was quartered in the town, was equally a sufferer, and the service is deprived of the talents of many distinguished officers. The town of Pointe à Pitre has no adjoining hills, and the garrison there was sensibly diminished by the ravages of the fever.

In the months of August, September, and October, the epidemic was most violent; it declined about the middle of November, and sunk progressively in the months of December and January. In the town of Basseterre, one case only remained, and at length it was confined to the hospital.

The fever most commonly appeared at night or towards morning, some hours before day. No previous symptoms of its approach gave signal of alarm, but its attack was sudden, in the apparent enjoyment of the best health.

The following, however, were the symptoms that attended it: violent pains in the head, the same in the upper region of the belly, (epigastrum) more sensibly felt on touching it, the same also about the loins, bitterness in the mouth, the face discoloured, a yellowish mucus on the tongue, nausea, vomiting a yellow or greenish substance, diminution of the moral powers, an expression of uneasiness, alarm and dread on the countenance, sleep little or none, or if any, troubled with frightful dreams, a vast difference in the beatings of the pulse, sometimes full,strong,and hard, as in inflammatory affections; in other subjects, quite the reverse, and frequently resembling a state of health; in other cases, uncommonly slow. Deaths usually between the fifth and the ninth days, seldom after that. If the seventh day passed and the accidents were moderate, a fair prospect of recovery offered. The convalescence would sometimes be prolonged to the twentieth day.

The crises were seldom by sweat or urine, most commonly by the intestinal evacuations. The vomiting of black matter, passive hemorrhages, the icterus before the 7th day, and the coma, were sinister prognostics: but the suppression of urine on the fourth or fifth days was the most fatal. None of the patients survived this accident.

Some Europeans have been taken with a bilious diarrhœa which, however, proved a security against the yellow fever. This was the case with the late intendant.

The number of women and children from Europe has been so small, that there has been no opportunity of comparing the degrees of susceptibility as to catching the disorder, in the different ages and sexes. In general, it has been less violent in women than in men.

With respect to the methods of cure, gentle purgatives, cassia, manna, tamarinds, acidulated tartrite of potash, oil of palma christi, during the first, third, or fourth days, were attended with moderate evacuations that proved beneficial. Tisans or diet drinks, acidulated with bitter orange or citron, which they took with pleasure, were the common beverage. These served to diminish the nausea, to cool the internal heat, and allay the thirst.

Towards the fourth or fifth day laxatives were discontinued, and bitter drinks were substituted. A slight infusion of quinquina, of camomile flowers, of wild succory leaves, with a few spoonfuls of old Madeira, were then of service. Sometimes the patient was allowed light food, as rice-creams, bread or sago. These means, as the symptoms grew less dangerous, helped to strengthen the digestive faculty which had suffered the most by the disorder. This debility did not terminate with the fever; it lasted during the convalescence, and sometimes brought on a relapse more violent than ever. In this case, the use of bitters was continued, especially of the quinquina. The tonic effect of these was seconded by promenades on horseback or on foot, morning and evening in fair weather, but the recovery was much accelerated and the danger of a relapse obviated, by quitting the town and retiring to the *mornes* or higher districts.

Bleeding was seldom practised, and only in cases where a strong excitation of the vascular system in robust and plethoric constitutions occurred. Emetics were not employed, nor drastics, though the latter have been eulogised by Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia, and certain English physicians. Sedatives and demulcents were the only medicaments of this description that I durst make use of.

After all, to speak ingenuously, though it is a humbling and afflictive avowal, in the very violent cases of the yellow fever, whatever methods were employed, the consequences were the same, and occasional success, from time to time, could by no means console the physician for the regret of witnessing the general impotence of his art, and the speedy destruction of his patient.

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

"One dedicates in high poetic prose,
  And ridicules beyond a hundred foes;
  One from all Grub-street will my fame defend,
  And more abusive, calls himself my friend."

POPE.

THIS complaint of the poet against impertinent friendship has been lately exemplified in a specimen of biography, published in a newspaper, which purports to be the *Life of Sir Joseph Banks*, but is, in reality, a mere pretext for the abuse of other characters, while even the hero of the memoir suffers severely from the praises of his biographer; insomuch that the friends of the worthy baronet may say, "an enemy has done this."

The events of the memoir are comprised under three heads:—First, Sir Joseph's voyage with Captain Cook; secondly, his voyage to Iceland; and, thirdly, his victory over the mathematicians in the Royal Society, that is, of the followers of Linnæus over those of Newton.

The voyage with Cook, which is considered the foundation of his fame, is described by the biographer as productive of an important discovery. His statements are in substance, that the adventure was attended with great distress, constant sickness, extensive mortality, and even with the loss of most of the curiosities; but all these misfortunes were amply compensated by the discovery of the *kangaroo!*

With a similar specimen of the *bathos* the result of the second voyage is thus set forth. "All his hazards were rewarded by the discovery of the Cave of *Staffa*, in the Hebrides," which, it is well known, was no discovery at all. Such insidious praises are even more satirical than Dr. Johnson's cynical remark on the subject, who observed (according to Boswell) that "Mr. Banks went out on the voyage only to cull simples."

His knowledge, however, of plants, and his skill in horticulture, procured him the advantages of royal patronage, and this inspired him with an ambition to be at the head of various scientific institutions, for which he was incompetent.

The third great achievement of this disciple of Linnæus was (according to the memoir) that of weeding the Royal Society of all the Newtonians.—These were the *Horsleys*, the *Huttons*, the *Maskelynes*, the *Maseres*, and other proud mathematicians, who had assumed a superiority over the botanists; but they were conquered by the book of numbers. In order to magnify this memorable victory, the biographer first abuses all mathematicians in the gross, and then in detail, selecting two, however, for his most severe animadversions. These are Dr. Horsley, the late Bishop of Rochester, and Dr. Hutton, formerly professor of mathematics in the Royal Academy at Woolwich. The Bishop he designates as a furious disturber of the Royal Society, who, in his opposition to the president, gave way to all the bitterness of his nature — "violent, intriguing and insolent."

Such is the uncourtly language with which this writer assails the memory of the Right Reverend Prelate, whose talents and learning were considered an ornament of the age in which he lived. His commentaries on Apollonius and Newton, are described as *maigre*, as if the biographer knew any thing of the subjects: but those who are better judges think otherwise, and regard his lordship as the most universal scholar of his day. The loss, therefore, of such a member in the Royal Society was irreparable.—and his secession was the more violently resented.

A further cause of resentment was his parting prophesy, which has been unfortunately verified. — His Lordship foretold the decay and degradation of the Royal Society when the mathematicians should withdraw, and he concluded his prediction in the following memorable words:—

> "Sir—when the hour of secession comes, the president will be left with his train of *feeble amateurs*, and that TOY, (pointing to the mace on the table) the GHOST of that Society where philosophy once reigned and Newton was her minister."

The next, and evidently the chief object of this biographer's abuse is Dr. Hutton, a name universally identified with science; and the feeble charges brought against him prove how invulnerable his character must be. He is accused as having been originally a village schoolmaster in Westmoreland, as if this were a disgrace; but the writer misrepresents trifles as well as essentials. It is well known that Newcastle was the scene of Dr. Hutton's first exertions, and that he was promoted from thence at an early age to the first mathematical appointment in the kingdom, that of the professor in the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich.

But if further proofs were wanted of great and uncommon merit, they followed in quick and constant succession during the long period of nearly forty years. It is well known that he soon raised the institution from a state of comparative inferiority to the most flourishing condition, and that to his instruction the country is indebted for the numerous officers of both artillery and engineers, who have, for the last forty years, so eminently distinguished themselves, and carried the success and celebrity of the British arms into all parts of the world; and this is the character that the biographer compares to Goldsmith's village schoolmaster, and adds, that Sir Joseph's services (without specifying them) were worth those of the "whole host of the mathematicians." The comparison is mere irony, and indeed too contemptible to deserve notice, as exposing a person who never benefited society with either invention or publication, not even by a paper in the Philosophical Transactions: this is panegyric with a vengeance! for

> "Praise undeserved is satire in disguise."

But to return to the subject: it would not be easy to mention any mathema tician, either ancient or modern, that has more effectually promoted the diffusion of useful science than Dr. Hutton. Besides the national importance of his oral instruction, his publications are numerous, many are of great magnitude, and all in the highest estimation. Some have continued standard works in the principal schools wherever the English language is known for above half a century.

Such is the venerable character that excites the envy, and calls forth the virulence of this abusive biographer, whose praises even are abuse. He plainly shews, however, that his hero aspired at supremacy without qualification—such as to be Director of the Board of Longitude, without Astronomy,—and President of the Royal Society (in Newton's chair) without any knowledge of mathematics, and even with an avowed hostility to mathematicians.

This hostility was chiefly exercised against those who were most capable of promoting mathematical knowledge, such as authors and schoolmasters. To the latter he manifested particular resentment, which could only be justified on the ground that certain members of that profession had obviously neglected their duty in conducting his education even in the inferior departments of literature.

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For the Monthly Magazine.

REASONS *of an Individual, as a Man, a Member of Society, and a Christian, for declining and refusing on any occasion to take an* OATH.

1. BECAUSE I *profoundly revere* GOD; and humbly conceiving a public appeal to HIM, as a witness of the truth of what I should say or do, would be *gratuitous* and *irreverent*, I cannot—dare not—make such an appeal.

2. Because on any of my fellow men *requiring* me to take an oath, my complying with their requisition would be an acknowledgment of a *right* in them to make it: which right, however exalted they may be by OFFICIAL SITUATION, I positively deny and protest against. No mortal, not the whole of human society, can have a shadow of a right to interpose between individual man and his Maker. Such interference is daring presumption.

3. Because an oath, although a solemn religious ceremony, is not a *christian rite*. And, professing christianity, I cannot practise or submit to the imposition of any *religious* rite or ceremony, not instituted or authorised by Jesus, the Christ, the sole and only master of christians.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

NOT hearing sooner in reply to my letter inserted in your Magazine for February last, I concluded that Mr. Angus and his pawnbroking had gone to rest together; but by his letter in your Magazine for this month (November) it appears he has been studying Grecian and Roman history, searching the records of Rome, heathen and christian, pagan and papal, for arguments to support pawnbroking: nay, he has gone further, and consulted Blackstone and Bentham, and even the Bible itself, without finding one argument in favour of his plan. For want of argument he is pleased to call my opinions "crude notions on morality," and says, "that some persons think it beneath their character to retract a syllable of what they advanced, &c." This I hope I shall never be justly chargeable with, when any thing like fair argument is adduced to the contrary. He then goes on to ridicule the idea of encouraging a principle of frugality and economy amongst the working classes, and calls such an one a pietest who says to gold, thou art my hope, &c. and those who encourage such a principle puritans. If this is puritanism I am a puritan.

I shall not follow Mr. Angus further in what I think wild declamation, but would recommend him to get better acquainted with his subject before he writes again. He says "the situation England was in sixty years ago, &c. with a population of 20 millions, &c. whereas now we have a population of 65 millions, &c." From what census did Mr. Angus take his estimate of the population of England at 20 millions sixty years ago? or the present population at 65 millions? As to the first, I never heard of it being half of 20 millions, nor of the latter being one fourth of 60 millions: he surely must have taken into his account not only the human race, but every beast of the field and every fowl of the air, to make 65 millions of inhabitants in England.

I shall only add that when it can be proved that the amount paid by the poor of this town annually to pawnbrokers for the loan of money (and for which they never eat or drink) is nearly equal to half the amount of the poor's rates for the town, and would be sufficient to pay the house rent for 4000 or 5000 families for a year, I leave the public to judge whether it is not a ruinous practice, to say nothing of the application of the money so raised, a great part of which is spent in liquor. I now take leave of Mr. Angus.

Liverpool, Nov. 4. 1820. J. M.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Executive or Legislative Measures which would render GEORGE THE FOURTH *the most popular* SOVEREIGN *that ever sat on the* BRITISH THRONE.

1. TO acknowledge that his confidence has been abused by talebearers and evil counsellors, and seek a public reconciliation with his Queen.

2. To dismiss his present ministers, and appoint a new ministry of men of honour, principle and character.

3. To receive in person, according to the usage of all great sovereigns, the Petitions of his subjects, attend to their prayers, and afford all practicable redress.

4. To modify the Charters of all close corporations, so as to empower the inhabitants of all cities and boroughs to elect their own magistracy.

5. To call a new Parliament elected by the householders of the several places represented.

6. To allow Napoleon *le Grand* freely to prosecute his voyage to North America, which he was meditating when he magnanimously went on board the Bellerophon.

7. To separate himself from the Alliance with foreign Despots, and interfere in no other way with the affairs of other nations, except in support of their independence against foreign interference.

8. To set at liberty all persons confined for political offences, and indemnify them for their sufferings according to the verdict of a Jury.

9. To dismiss the magistrates concerned in the outrages on the people at Manchester, and prosecute the criminal authors of those enormities.

10. To appoint a commission to enquire into the moral reformation of criminals suffering under sentences of the law, at home and abroad; and to mitigate the punishments in every case meriting relief.

11. To appoint commissions to visit all the Colonies, and enquire into the condition of the people, and the administration of their several governments.

12. To restore to the counties the right of choosing their own sheriffs.

13. To direct that juries may be summoned in exact rotation, and not picked or selected, as at present, by the returning officers.

14. To cause a sufficient number of houses to be built on farms of 10, 20, 30, and 40 acres; and to assess in double, treble, quadruple, and quintuple rates, all landlords and tenants of farms consisting of above 200, 300, 400, and 500 acres, respectively.

15. To prohibit the underletting of land for agricultural purposes, and permit no proprietor to let except to occupier, nor occupier to pay rent, except to *bonâ fide* proprietor.

16. To limit parochial relief of the poor to childhood, old age, infirmity and sickness; and to cause the appointment in every parish of an agent to support the just claims of poverty, while the overseers continue to act for the interests of the parish.

17. To cause disputes betwen masters and journeymen to be referred to arbitrators named by each, and to prosecute associations of Masters, as rigorously as conspiracies of Journeymen.

18. To limit enlistments and re-enlistments in the naval and military service to periods of seven years.

19. To limit prosecutions by informations *ex officio* to public crimes of magistrates and peers.

20. To repeal the corporation and test acts, and allow no civil disqualifications to be consequent on variety of religious opinions or practice.

21. To establish a general law for the equitable commutation of tythes.

22. To enact a general enclosure bill, with due respect to the rights and interests of the poor.

23. To liberate all crown debtors, and place them, in future, on the legal footing of private debtors.

24. To enable all insolvent or embarrassed debtors to arrange their affairs, with the consent and participation of two-thirds or three-fourths of their creditors.

25. To defend every point of the empire by local militia, officered by educated military; to send no British regiments on West India, or other foreign service; and to pay all men employed by government as well, at least, as they would be paid in private employments.

26. To cause cottages for road-labourers, with one or two roods of attached land, to be built on or near the site of every mile-stone on all turnpike-roads.

27. To refer all claims on government to the arbitration of respectable and independent persons, nominated by the opposed interests.

28. To require the receivers of divi-

dends from the funds to pay a proportion of the taxes equal *to* what is paid by incomes derived from other property.

29. To extinguish the national debt, by assessing all rentals and dividends three shillings in the pound, redeemable in stock at the average price of the last six months: and after seven years to repeat the operation in such rate as may then be necessary to extinguish the whole debt.

30. To transfer all taxes which interfere with individual liberty, commercial enterprize, and domestic independence to assessments on real property and stock-dividends.

31. To adopt effectual measures for putting an end to the transport of slaves from Africa to the American colonies.

32. To ameliorate the criminal laws, and proportion punishments to the aggravated character and repetition of offences.

The adoption of which measures, or of the greater part of them, would not only remove most of the causes of discontent, and be the means of substituting happiness and comfort in place of misery and distress, but would raise the Sovereign to a pitch of popularity and pinnacle of true glory, without any parallel; while they would violate no principle of the constitution, and affect no privileges, rights of property, or assumptions of authority worthy of respect or preservation. COMMON SENSE.

Nov. 12th, 1820.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE GERMAN STUDENT.

No. XVIII.—BUIRGER.

GODFRED AUGUSTUS was the second child and only son of a Lutheran minister, John Godfred Buirger, by his wife Gertrude Elizabeth, whose maiden name was Bauer. He was born in 1748, on New Year's Day, at Wolmerswende, in the German principality of Halberstadt, and inherited, with the indolence of his father, the talents of his mother. His early progress was inconsiderable. He loved to stray alone about a wild uninclosed heath near his home. He was ordered to carry a Latin Grammar in his pocket, and to learn his declensions, and to repeat to his mother these first rudiments. At ten years of age, however, he could barely read or write, but he had a good memory: he got by heart, and recited with ease, many of Luther's hymns, and other pious fragments. He read the Bible with delight: the historical books, the prophets, the Psalms, and especially the Apocalypse, were turned over by him daily with renewed pleasure. To these hymns of Luther he ascribed, in after life, the hint of that impressive popularity, which characterized his ballads. In his early years he had an ear for rhythm, and, whilst a boy, would indicate and blame the lines which had a half foot too much, or which were so constructed as to throw on distinct syllables the ictus of the scanner and emphasis of the reader.

Buirger was next intrusted to the care of a neighbouring preacher; but so averse was he from any regular application, that after two years he did not know his grammar, and was forced to withdraw as a dunce, incapable of literary culture. This, however, had partly arisen from the weak indulgence of his parents and masters; for in 1760 his grandfather put him to a boarding-school at Aschersleben, under the rector Anerbach, and there he made a sensible progress. A fire, which happened in the village during the spring of 1764, occasioned the first exertion of his talent for versification, and this was praised for its metre and its piety; but an unlucky epigram on the usher's bag wig, which the poet's schoolfellows repeated with troublesome and seditious complacency, soon after occasioned his expulsion, as a ringleader in this petty insurrection against authority.

He was now sent to the university of Halle, to study theology. This was not the profession of his choice, but his choice of this profession was the condition of his grandfather's bounty. Accordingly he went through the routine of instruction, and once preached in a village near Halle. But his acquaintance while at College with a counsellor Klotze, a man of literary attainments and free manners, brought on Buirger a reputation for libertinism, which in the then state of Protestant Germany, was supposed incompatible with the pastoral office. Even his grandfather thought it necessary he should relinquish the holy profession for the study of the law, and accordingly consented to his removal for that purpose to Gottingen, in the Easter term of 1768. To jurisprudence he applied with assiduity, and became well versed in the Pandects; but experience had taught him no discretion with respect to personal conduct. The lodgings which Klotze recommended he took at Gottingen, and again made a noise by his dissoluteness, which provoked his grandfather to withdraw his patronage. Poor and a rake, it was difficult not to incur a shabby style of living, repulsive to mere acquaintance, and disgusting even to the tolerance of friendship. Biester, Sprengel, and Boie were among those friends, who valued in Buirger the good qualities which remained to him, and who conferred on his adversity what it admitted of consolation. For Biester he was conceived to feel, to Boie he was thought to owe predilection. A humorous epistle to Sprengel, requiring back a great coat left at his rooms, and the drinking song, *Herr Bacchus ist ein braver Mann*, were then considered as indicating the natural line of pursuit for his literary talents. Pecuniary distress had made him sensible of the necessity of exertion.

It was now that he first read with ardour the antient classics, and that he applied to the modern languages with assiduity. English, French, Italian, Spanish, all yielded to his efforts: he even composed in Spanish an original story, which Boie long preserved. With Buirger and his companions, Shakspeare became so favourite an author, that they agreed one April night, to have a frolic in honour of his birthday, at which all the conversation should be conducted in quotations from the English dramatist. Baron Kielmansegge was their host, and so glibly would his guests repeat with Sir Toby, "Art any thing but a steward? Dost thou think there shall be no more cakes and ale?" that, by the hour of separation, their turbulence drew the attention of the police, and they had to "rub their chain with crumbs."

Gotter, a young man formed by the study of French models to a love of correct and polished versification, came to Gottingen in 1769, and associated with Buirger and his friends. He had brought a Parisian Almanac of the Muses, and took pleasure in exhibiting those pencil geraniums, with which the Gressets, the Dorats, and the Pezais, had stocked this annual anthology. To Gotter, Buirger attached himself greatly, and in this society certainly acquired a more delicate taste: his natural tendency to the eccentric, the extravagant, the exorbitant, was considerably pruned.—They planned in concert a German Almanac of the Muses. Kästner, the epigrammatist, promised assistance.—Boie was alert in soliciting contributions, and obtained, in a trip to Berlin, the avowed patronage of Ramler, the German Horace, a friend the more important as he had influence with the directories of periodic criticism. Under such auspices the Almanac of the *Muses* was not only likely to merit, but to obtain speedy popularity. It accordingly succeeded to admiration, and continued from 1770 to 1775, under the same management, with yearly increasing repute. Among the exercitations which Buirger chronicled in it, were a translation of the *Hameau* of Bernard, and another, more masterly, of the *Pervigilium Veneris;* the comic ballad, Europa, is also his, although the loose turn of the story occasioned him to suppress his usual signature.

In Germany it is not uncommon for polished families to bespeak a birthday ode, an epithalamium, or an elegy, on those occasions, which form a sort of epocha in the history of their existence. To the poet a pecuniary recompence is sent, and a splendid edition of his work is distributed among the friends of the house. The notice, which Buirger began to obtain, occasioned many applications of this kind: and to him it was convenient by means like these to repair his shattered finances. Several heirs of fortune, several happy mothers, have now the pleasure of boasting, my birth-day was sung, or my wedding was celebrated by Buirger. The tears of Simonides could embalm notwithstanding their venality.

During the year 1771 came to Gottingen, as yet youths unknown to fame, Hölsy the elegiac, and Voss the bucolic poet. Miller, the feeling author of Siegwart and Mariamne, and the two counts Stolberg, of whom Frederic Leopold is most known by his poems, his travels, his republican romance "the Island," and his final conversion to catholicism. They were soon attracted by the natural magnetism of genius within the circle which had assembled around Buirger, and after his removal from Gottingen in the following year, they continued to visit his rustic retreat.

The influence of Boie, had obtained for Buirger a stewardship of the manor of Altengleichen, under the noble family of Uslar. The acceptance of this place in 1772, occasioned a reconciliation between the poet and his grandfather, who was willing to encourage this symptom of economic care and returning prudence, by paying off the debts incurred at Gottingen by his grandson. Boie was absent. A less faithful friend undertook the liquidation. Nearly seven hundred dollars of this advance passed into the hands, not of Buirger's creditors, but of a spendthrift associate. The student could not refund; the grandfather was inexorable, and Buirger emigrated to his new residence, still encumbered with college-debts, which for years disturbed his repose, but which his sloth could never summons the means of discharging.

Here it was that Buirger first met with Herder's dissertation on the songs of rude nations, which drew his attention to the ballads of England. Percy's Reliques immediately became his manual. These books decided for ever the character of his excellence. From a free translation of the Friar of Orders Grey (*Bruder Graurock*) and the Child of Elle, (*Die Entführung*) and from an imitation of Dryden's Guiscardo and Sigismunda (*Lenardo und Blandine*) he rapidly passed on to the production of the Wild Hunter, the Parson's Daughter, and Lenore. These are undoubtedly the finest German ballads extant. No other minstrel communicates to the reader an equal degree of interest and agitation; it is difficult to peruse them in the closet without breaking loose into pantomime. Nor is he less master of the more difficultly arousable, rapid and impetuous movements of the soul than of the tenderer feelings of the heart. The Lenore was first communicated to Boie, who eagerly induced several of the Gottingen party to ride with him to Altengleichen, and hear it: its effect was peculiarly great on the younger count Stolberg: during the stanza

"Anon an iron-grated door,
Fast biggens on their view;
He crack'd his whip; the bolts, the doors,
With clang asunder flew:"

Frederic Leopold started from his seat, in an agony of rapturous terror.

Nearly two years were passed lonesomely by Buirger in his rural station, but they were the two years of his life the most valuable to the public. He married in September, 1774, a farmer's daughter of the neighbourhood, by name Niedeck, whose devoted, whose heroic attachment to him was never more conspicuous than in moments of the most untoward adversity. In the village Wolmershausen he hired the snug cottage to which he conducted his bride. An old schoolfellow Goekingk, went to visit him there on his marriage, and renewed an intimacy which suffered no subsequent interruption.

Financial difficulties were probably the cause which in 1776, aroused Buirger to publish in the German Museum, then a magazine of some celebrity, proposals for an iambic version of the Iliad. The annexed specimens were distinguished for a more than Homeric rapidity of diction, and for an absence of stateliness, less unfaithful than the euphemism of Pope, and more attaching than the solemnity of Cowper. But as the younger count Stolberg had also made some progress in the same enterprize; as his specimens, more dexterously chosen, divided at least the suffrage of critics, and possessed the advantage of copying the hexametrical lines of the original; as his industry speedily outstripped the short fits of Buirger's application, and soon completed the publication of the Iliad; this enterprize was abandoned without advantage to his fortune or his fame, after having extended beyond six books. The Epistle of Defiance, addressed on the occasion to Stolberg, is one of the most spirited of Buirger's smaller poems.

His next literary undertaking was a translation of Macbeth, brought out at Hamburgh for the benefit of Schröder, an artist-actor who excelled in personating the heroes of Shakspeare. This translation, although too much abridged, and in the witch scenes too low, is in some respects superior to the original. The character of Banquo has acquired more consequence, by the introduction of a good soliloquy at the beginning of the second act. Of the third act, the third scene was omitted, the murder of Banquo being known from the narration of the assassin. In like manner the second scene of the fourth act is curtailed; the disgusting butchery of Macduff's child being far more pathetically stated afterwards by Rosse. The fourth scene of the fifth act is also with propriety omitted; as the removal of Birnam wood becomes sufficiently explained by the scout.

The father-in-law of Buirger died in 1777; and in consequence of this event, an intricate and inconvenient executorship devolved on the poet. A law-suit which it obliged him to conduct, displayed indeed his professional qualifications, but absorbed his leisure in vexatious frivolities. The inheritance to which he succeeded, did not much improve his circumstances, which an increasing family rendered daily more insufficient.

In 1778 he undertook the exclusive compilation of the Gottingen Almanac of the Muses, and assisted also in other periodic publications: but the wages of authorship at that time seldom supplied an adequate resource, if a liberal maintenance was the object. Buirger found it so: and in 1780 forsook the Muses for Pan, and applied to the rural gods for an income refused him by the nine. The farm he hired was situated in Appenrode. An additional motive for this determination was perhaps that the accounts of his stewardship had been negligently managed; and that something, very like a formal charge of peculation, was made against him to the lord of Uslar. This accusation indeed Buirger repelled: but such carelessness made his resignation a duty, and it was accepted with readiness.

In 1784 his wife died. As soon or perhaps rather sooner than his circumstances properly permitted, he became united to his former wife's younger sister, the so often celebrated Molly of his love songs. During her short stay with him, she was the darling of his affections; but she died in child-bed of her first daughter, the very year in which she married. His farm appeared unproductive, probably because it was abandoned to the management of servants, and he once more removed to Gottingen, where he subsisted partly by writing and partly by private tuition. His children were dispersed among different relatives.

At Gottingen Buirger read lectures on German style, and the theory of taste; and after five years residence obtained a professorship. In 1787 he undertook to lecture on the critical philosophy of Kant, and the course was much attended. In this year the jubilee of the foundation of Gottingen university was celebrated: two poems were devoted by him to the occasion, and the grateful college conferred on him, in return, a doctor's degree. The professorship of philosophy having become vacant, he succeeded to the chair in Nov. 1789.

About this time an anonymous poem arrived from Stutgard, in which the authoress professed to have attached herself to Buirger from the perusal of his heartfelt poems; and with a liberal zeal, by way of recompence, offered him her hand in marriage. The verses were well turned, and highly complimentary; and there was an interesting singularity in their heroic cast of sentiment. Buirger drew up a very gallant reply, and printed both the poems in the Almanac of the Muses. Intimations now came in whispers, that the lines were intended for the individual, not for the public. Buirger set off for Stutgard. The syren pleased not only when she sang; and Buirger married her immediately. It is melancholy to relate, that this truly poetical union afforded no lasting happiness to the husband; and that in 1792, after little more than three years cohabitation, a separation was accomplished by application to a court of justice. During this unfortunate connexion, Buirger was assailed with a deep hoarseness, which he never overcame, and which unfitted him for lecturing. This reduced him once more to dependence on the booksellers for subsistence: his last successful production was *Münchhausen's Travels.*

A pulmonary disease was in the meantime making a rapid progress: it affected his spirits less than his health; but it snatched him, on the 8th of June, 1794, from a country which he had illustrated, at the age of forty-six. His physician, Dr. Jäger, and his friend the benevolent Reinhard, were the attendants of his last moments, and accepted the care of his surviving children. His property was found insufficient for the payment of his debts. A marble monument has been erected to his memory by voluntary subscription, in a public garden at Gottingen, where he commonly walked. It is the work of the brothers Heyd, of Cassel, and represents Germania in tears crowning the poet's urn: the figure is five feet high, and stands on a pedestal of three feet.

The two best of Buirger's ballads appear translated in the first volume of the Monthly Magazine, pages 135 and 223. The following version of the Wild Hunter will not give an equally advantageous idea of a third.

His bugle horn the margrave sounds.
  Halloo-loo-loo! to horse, to horse.
Neighs the brisk steed, and forward bounds;
  The pack uncoupled join his course.
With bark and yelp, they brush and rush,
Thro' corn and thorn, thro' wood and bush.

The Sunday morning's early ray
  Had clad the lofty spire in gold;
And deep and shrill, with dong and ding,
  The bells their matin chiming toll'd;
While from afar resounds the lay
Of pious people come to pray.

Yolohoo! dash athwart the train,
  With trampling haste the margrave rides;
When lo! two horsemen speed amain,
  To join the chace from different sides;

One from the right on milk-white steed,
The left bestrode a swarthy breed.

And who were then the stranger-pair?
I guess indeed, but may not say:
The right-hand horseman, young and fair,
Look'd blooming as the dawn of May;
The other's eyes with fury glow,
And tempests loured on his brow.

"Be welcome, sirs, I'm starting now
You hit the nick of time and place;
Not earth or heaven can bestow
A princelier pleasure than the chase."
Giving his side a hearty slap;
He wav'd aloof his hunter's cap.

"Ill suits the bugle's boisterous noise
With sabbath-chime, and hymned prayer,
(Quoth the fair youth in gentle voice,)
To-day thy purpos'd sport forbear:
Let thy good angel warn thee now,
Nor to thy evil genius bow."

"Hunt on, my noble fellow, on,"
The dingy horseman briskly cries,
"Their psalms let lazy cowards con,
For us a gayer sun shall rise:
What best beseems a prince I teach,
Unheeded let yon stripling preach."

"His ghostly counsels I shall scorn,"
The margrave said, and spurr'd his steed,
"Who fears to follow hound and horn,
Let him the paternoster heed.
If this, Sir Gentle, vexes you,
Pray join at church the saintly crew."

With sixteen antlers on his head
A milk-white stag before them strode.
Soho! hurrah! at once they sped
O'er hill and wood, o'er field and flood.
Aleft, aright, beside the knight,
Rode both the strangers black and white.

Louder their bugle-horns they wind,
The horses swifter spurn the ground;
And now before, and now behind,
Crush'd, gasping, howls some trampled hound.
"There let him burst, and rot to hell,
Our princely sport this must not quell."

The quarry seeks a field of corn,
And hopes to find a shelter there.
See the poor husbandman forlorn
With clasped hands is drawing near.
"Have pity, noble Sir, forbear,
My little only harvest spare."

The right-hand stranger calls aside;
The other cheers him to the prey.
The margrave bawls with angry chide:
"Vile scoundrel, take thyself away."
Then cracks the lifted whip on high,
And cuts him cross the ear and eye.

So said and done, o'er ditch and bank
The margrave gallops at a bound;
And with him pours in rear and flank
The train of man and horse and hound.
Horse, hound, and man, the corn-field scour,
Its dust and chaff the winds devour.

Affrighted at the growing din
The timid stag resumes his flight,
Runs up and down, and out and in,
Until a meadow caught his sight,
Where, couch'd among the fleecy breed,
He slily hopes to hide his head.

But up and down, and out and in,
The hounds his tainted track pursue;
Again he hears the growing din,
Again the hunters cross his view.
The shepherd, for his charge afraid,
Before the margrave, kneeling, said:

"In mercy, noble lord, keep back;
This is the common of the poor;
Unless you whistle off the pack,
We shall be starv'd for want of store.
These sheep our little cotters owe,
Here grazes many a widow's cow."

The right-hand stranger calls aside;
The other cheers him to proceed.
Again the knight, with angry chide,
Repels the peasant's humble plead:
"Wert thou within thy cattle's skin,
I would not call a bloodhound in."

He sounds the bugle loo-loo-loo!
The dogs come yelping at the sound;
With fury fierce the eager crew
Pounce on whatever stood around.
The shepherd, mangled, blood-besmear'd,
Falls; and, beside him, all the herd.

Rous'd by the murderous whoop so near
The stag once more his covert breaks;
Panting, in foam, with gushing tear,
The darkness of the wood he seeks,
And, where a lonely hermit dwells,
Takes refuge in the hallow'd cells.

With crack of whip, and blore of horn,
Yolohee! on! hurrah! soho!
Rash rush the throng thro' bush and thorn,
And thither still pursue the foe.
Before the door, in gentle guise,
His prayer the holy hermit tries.

"Break off thy course, my voice attend,
Nor God's asylum dare profane;
To Heaven not in vain ascend
The groans of suffering beast or man.
For the last time be warn'd, and bow,
Else punishment shall seize thee now."

The right-hand stranger pleads again,
With anxious mildness to forbear;
The left-hand horseman shouts amain,
And cheers the margrave still to dare.
In spite of the good angel's call,
He lets the evil one enthral.

"Perdition here, perdition there,"
He bellows, "I as nothing reck;
If God's own footstool were its lair,
The gates of Heaven should not check.
On, comrades, on!" he rode before,
And burst athwart the oriel door.

At once has vanisht all the route,
Hermit, and hut, and stag, and hound;
Nor whip, nor horn, nor bark, nor shout,
Amid the dun abyss resound.

Dim chilly mists his sight appal;
A deadly stillness swallows all.

The knight, affrighted, stares around;
He bawls, but tries in vain to hear;
He blows his horn, it yields no sound,
Cuts with his lash the silent air,
And spurs his steed on either side,
But from the spot he cannot ride.

Darker and darker grow the skies,
As were he shrouded in a grave:
And from afar below arise
Sounds as of ocean's restless wave:
While from on high, thro' clouds and gloom,
A voice of thunder speaks his doom:

"Thou fiend beneath a human shape,
Scorner of beast, of man—of God,
Know that no creature's groans escape
His ear, or his avenging rod.
Fly, and that princes long may heed,
Shall Hell and Devil dog thy speed."

Cold shudders thrill through flesh and bone;
The voice his soul of hope bereaves;
A flash of tawny lightning shone
Upon the forest's rustling leaves;
And chilly winds begin to roar,
And showery tempests drift and pour.

Louder and louder howls the storm,
And from the ground, bow wow! soho!
A thousand hell-hounds, ghaunt of form,
Burst open-mouth'd—at him they go—
And their's a ghastly hunter too,
Horsed on the steed of dingy hue—

The margrave scuds o'er field and wood,
And shrieks to them in vain to spare;
Hell follows still through fire or flood,
By night, by day, in earth, in air.—
This is the chase the hunter sees,
With midnight horror, thro' the trees.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHEN a man turns his back on Old England, he must ever hold fast in his recollection the certainty of not meeting with any thing like it on this side the water. This may be, and is the creed of John Bull, and how much soever the feeling has been criticised or ridiculed, still, however, it is a fact. The difference is great, and more observable by those who have never quitted their own fire sides, than it can be by others who have even visited worse and more cheerless places than France. I allude to Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, places I have visited and found even more disheartening than Normandy; but still Normandy is uncouth in many things.

The number of English here amounts to about 300. Of these the greater part, I may say the whole, are steady resident people who, like myself, came here without knowing much of the place, under the pretext of educating their children, but in reality, for the purpose of living cheaper than in England. This place is no hiding hole for runaway debtors, nor is it the resort of speculative gamesters, or sharpers seeking whom they may devour. We have no such characters here. The society is sound and good, and perhaps no town in France offers better, or evinces a more moderate system of visiting. There is here a Protestant church established and maintained by the government. The French Protestants amount to about a thousand or twelve hundred, but in consequence of certain former occurrences in the southern provinces, are not supposed to feel much regard for their present rulers, notwithstanding the perfect equality of civil rights and privileges enjoyed by all French citizens, without distinction of catholic or protestant. Among the protestants themselves are also numerous classes of dissenters from the Calvinistic system of doctrines, on which the presbyterian church of France was originally founded.

The architectural antiquities of this city and its neighbourhood are too well described by Dawson Turner, in his admirable "Tour in Normandy," and so elegantly embellished by the pencil of Mr. Cotman, that any farther account would be idle and superfluous. They are highly interesting to an Englishman, who cares at all for the intimate connection existing between this country and England from the eleventh century till the present period. The French have little taste for these things, although the Abbé de la Rue, a man of antiquarian celebrity in this town, has lately given to the world a very *dull catalogue* of its contents, for it deserves no other name.

Calne, Nov. 2, 1820. S. L.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Practical Observations on the DRY ROT *in* TIMBER, *and on the means of Cure and Prevention.*

THE following principles, it is presumable, will elucidate wherein the cause and possible preventive of dry rot in timber exist, in a more rational point of view than has hitherto appeared on this highly interesting subject. The millions which this species of expenditure draws from the public purse annually, make it an object of serious concern to all ranks in society, to assist in undermining the common enemy, and there is every prospect that much may yet be effected. The enquiry has hitherto not been confined to mechanics, who have done but little towards removing the evil, (the best constructed ships being still liable to have the dry rot) and less in discovering wherein the cause of the evil consists; as the subject, although not the most inviting of philosophy, is now acknowledged to be worthy the attention of the most enlightened chemists of the day.

First then, as respects the physical constitution of timber: it is the fact, that timber and all other ponderable bodies contain the element of flame in them in quantity equal to the weight of each. Hence it is, that flame is obtained from all kinds of fuel. Chemical elements which are imponderable, and flame, which constitutes their ponderable base, are the only constituents of which all manner of terrestrial bodies are formed. As bodies part with the former, they suffer no change of weight; but flame is never evolved but what the body parting with it becomes lighter. As then the ponderable base of bodies consists of flame, all bodies without exception contain it, although it is not obtained from all with equal facility. As the ponderable base of wood, flame exists in that species of compound matter in as harmless a state as in inflammable gas, which may have been obtained from ice, or, which amounts to the same thing, from the decomposed water of melted ice. In consequence of the *attractive powers of flame*, it is that flame is never naturally uncombined; that it recombines immediately when set free by art; and that it is always surrounded by one species of chemical elements or other, as is the case with a piece of wood or stone:—from a piece of wood take the chemical elements away, and flame only remains.*

These things being premised, dry rotted wood manifestly presents the phenomenon of wood which has somehow been deprived of its gravitating base, or of so much internal flame as equals the loss in weight which the wood has suffered. The strength only of the wood, with the weight is gone; whereas what relates to form, bulk and grain, are in all other respects perfectly unaltered. The remaining timber, although it may be immense in volume, is comparatively devoid of all weight: and there is no kind of fuel whatever, it is well known, which yields less flame than dry rotted wood. It may be concluded therefore, that the loss of the element of flame, which is the ponderable base, is the cause of the wood losing its strength and weight, *which constitutes the dry rot*. The same thing happens also with other than woody substances. The human body, upon opening sepulchres, is found to consist of an impalpable powder only, which retains the original form of the body, but drops upon the admission of air, or on the slightest touch, and might with ease be compressed into a nut-shell.

THE PROCESS which brings this state of the wood or timber about, is connected with principles which shew, *that a species of galvanic circulation takes place* between the wood and the medium of air by which it is surrounded; or between the wood and the solid body with which the wood may be in contact.

It is the admitted fact, that without humidity in the wood, there is no dry rot to be apprehended; neither is there any circulation in the galvanic pile, when dryness prevails. Two pieces of wood in the closest contact induce no circulation through them, if both or either of them remain perfectly dry: nor does a dry piece of wood give out its gravitating base, when in contact with a humid piece, unless it receives humidity from the latter. Hence it is, that sound and rotted wood are found united; and that wood which has been considered impervious to dry rot, has fallen a sudden martyr to it, by being in contact with wood of a different kind, or in a different state.

Different kinds of wood in close contact, and containing moisture, are more likely to act on each other, and with greater energy, after the manner of the galvanic plates, than pieces of the same species; still as no two pieces of wood are perfectly alike, where there are moisture and contact, galvanic, or in this case it may be said, *dry rot circulation* inevitably takes place between them. Humidity or moisture acts by assimilating the particles of its *gravitating* base with those of the gravitating base of the wood: so that when the external air is of such a nature as to attract any of these particles, or to attract any element to which they may be united, the wood and water together part with their common gravitating element. The consequence of which is, that the water being [illegible] disappears, and the wood has lost its ponderable base. Hence it is obvious, how it is that water is indispensable to promote dry rot; why its decomposition is to be guarded against; and why wood, when dry rotted, is always perfectly free from water, and also devoid of weight.

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* See Treatise on Heat, Flame, and Combustion, by T. H. P. Sold by Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy.

The medium of air, which surrounds wood wholly or in part, is as much necessary to dry rot circulation as it is to that of the galvanic pile. In the latter case, chemical elements are alone given off, and oxygen gas promotes the circulation: whereas with wood, the air in which oxygen is deficient, favours circulation best: and it likewise is the contrary or ponderable base only which escapes. The medium of air which makes fungi shoot, cannot but be the means of exciting dry rot circulation: sometimes, (as the formation of fungi depends on the nature of the juices of the wood,) these formations may contribute to the rot by assisting circulation at its commencement: but without fungus appearing at all times, or being any way indispensable, dry rot circulation may take place.

THE PREVENTIVE to dry rot circulation, it follows, consists in *insulating every piece of timber*, or surrounding it like a gate post, with a medium similar to atmospheric air; or by both applications, according to the situation of the piece. In general, those parts only of the surfaces of the wood, which are in contact, and those which are in contact with confined air, are such as have the rot, and for limited distances, which shew the mutual action which prevails, where it originates, and the direction it takes: also the medium which favours the circulation, and that which does not excite it. Every piece of timber should be insulated from another, by means of *some non attracting disc being fixed between.* No single or insulated piece will ever be found capable of galvanising itself. The insulating matter should be such as cannot be readily removed or rubbed away, as is the case with unctuous substances. Wherever confined air may have opportunity to remain, it should be kept out; as we find light wainscots rot on the wall side, having confined air or air deficient of oxygen between: whereas in buildings, all kinds of wood work are preserved that are deprived of this deleterious medium by being imbedded in mortar. For which reason, the recent experiment of applying solidifying substances in openings will doubtless be found highly beneficial. These regulations it is manifest are unnecessary, if water can be kept out of wood, or preserved when in it, in the compound state. The cause and preventive in the *dry way*, having been pointed out, it may be possible also to arrive at the same object, the retention of the gravitating base, by the *humid way*, and upon principles which are common to both.

Cheap acids might be injected into wood, for the purpose of keeping all internal juices proof against being decomposed. The manner is simply this:—As *fire attracts*, boiled wood is necessarily rendered in a minus or deficient state, by the act of boiling. In that deficient or spongy state, it should be thrown *from the hot boiling kiln into the cold preserving mixture*, in order to absorb *indecomposable* moisture; which in time, by combining with the wood, would contribute to its strength, so far as to prevent the premature loss of the gravitating base, which is always at the expence of the strength of that which it parts from.

Lastly, to preserve a proper medium next the timbers, below the lower deck, and to keep away one which is conducive to dry rot circulation, there can be nothing better done, than to introduce as a permanent fixture, a condensing pump into each ship's hold, for the purpose of getting rid of heavy foul air downwards, through the ship's bottom. Air in this situation, is to atmospheric air, as 1·5 to 1 in weight; therefore pure air, introduced by wind sails and the like, may dilute, but cannot remove this species of deleterious air out of a ship. To pump it downwards, and after the manner in which a double levered fire engine is worked, must necessarily get rid of all impure air from every hole and opening in the orlop, as well as every sick birth, to which the suction hose, which may be of any length, may be introduced; and pure air must instantly occupy the place of that which has been pumped out. The resistance to be overcome, in all cases, will be precisely that of a column of water, equal in height to the ship's draught at the time, which can never be more than equal to one fourth the resistance which a fire engine surmounts when it throws water only one hundred feet in the air. So that there is nothing more practicable; and as conducing to the health of the crew, and the ship's durability, the benefit may be infinite, and the expence saved annually of the most serious amount.

Dry rot and combustion, appear to be precisely the converse of each other. In the former, it is the flame or ponderable base which is attracted, and what is chemical alone is left: whereas in combustion, flame only is left, every thing chemical being attracted from it. That which attracts flame from wood, combines with it at the same time, which is the reason of its escape in the dry rot process being unattended with luminousness.

From the opinions in circulation on this subject, which puzzle rather than improve, I feel the more anxious to give publicity to the foregoing, being persuaded that they have a more direct tendency to prevent the dry rot than any which have hitherto been advanced or acted on. Besides, it is no more than laudable, to maintain one's own right of originality to what may prove highly correct and useful, at a time when honours and medals are awarded to those who, after all, have done nothing for the public, but overload them with expensive and voluminous accounts, transcribed from official records. What I now advance is in strict conformity with the theory I published in February, 1815, wherein the dry rot is attributed to the decomposition of water in wood: at which time it was the general opinion, at least here, that it arose from a fungus, and that fungus from a seed.

T. H. PASLEY.

Chatham Dock-Yard, Sept. 15, 1820.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTER *from* M. DE LA MORINIERE, *Inspector of the Fisheries; containing Anecdotes of peculiar Fish at* SARDINAS, *on the Coast of Brittany.*

I HAVE not to report my having seen the whale on which St. Malo, accompanied by St. Brandon, celebrated mass, at Easter, in the midst of the sea, thinking they had landed on an Island—the fish disappeared as soon as they had taken to their vessel: this is certified by the Rev. Father Albert, Dominican, of Morlaix. Nor can I rehearse any tales respecting the great sea serpent, which for two years, has been seen on the coasts of the United States, to the terror and astonishment of the fishermen of Newport; but I can assure you that on the 28th of October, last, I saw in the Bay of Douarnenez, near Brest, the *pesq-bras* of the Armorican Bretons, or as we commonly call it, the great fish.

This fish is the sovereign master or rather tyrant of the Sardinas; he is swift in the chase and can decimate them at his pleasure: his extreme agility leaves no reason to doubt that his destruction of them is enormous. The fishermen pretend that he is eight feet in length; he may be more, for he has never yet been taken, and they can have but very inaccurate ideas of his proportions. It is moreover evident, that in the state of submersion wherein this fish is visible, at one or more fathoms depth, it is not easy to ascertain the dimensions of his body. The largest Sardinas do not then appear bigger than coffee berries.

Twice the great fish passed within sight of our *Sardinière* or fishing smack. The wind and sea were calm, and the sun beams were obliquely crossing the upper surface of the water. Twice I saw him dart through the sea with an astonishing velocity. I could distinguish by his false dorsal fins, that he belongs to the genus of scombres, and that each of the fins is encircled with an oval border of an orange colour. This fish is so rapid in his motions, that it requires a very piercing eye to seize the outline of his form, but I have no doubt that it is pretty nearly that of the tunny.

The fishermen affirm that this terrible enemy of the Sardinas, who is incessantly on the pursuit and devouring them, never dares come near the nets though even loaded with fish. If he approaches, it is with extreme caution. On these occasions, he even becomes the protector of the Sardinas that are netted, by driving away the porpoise, and various other fishes of prey that would assail them. An extended net to him proves a talisman that checks his career, and seems to suspend even the voracity of his appetites. In lieu of availing himself of his strength, he retires from a barrier which he dares not break through—and no instance has occurred of a net being torn by one of the great fish. An innate sense of danger makes him circumspect, and he appears content to catch any stragglers that may get loose from the net, and which from the compression, must either be dying, or at least unable to escape.

When the fishermen find a great fish near them, which they know by a particular swell on the surface, they try by all means to get rid of so troublesome a neighbour, whose presence would endanger the success of their labours.

They can easily drive away the porpoise, by striking and making a noise with pieces of wood, but the great fish keeps following the boat so constantly, that they are often obliged to pass on to another set of fishers, the sight of whose net will fix and divert his hostile intentions. In the Breton language, this is called *reita ar pesq-bras*, that is dodging or amusing the great fish.

If this plan be unsuccessful, they push for the land; the great fish still follows, but when the shore gets shallower, as he swims very low, a natural instinct will turn him back, and so they contrive to avoid him.

At Douarnenez, the common opinion is that the great fish cannot be taken with hook and line. If the cord is weak, say they, he will break it, and if strong, he may upset the boat. I am fully aware that the great fish may make a long resistance, but I have little doubt that I could have taken him with a baited line, had I been provided with one. In Norway, they frequently catch the *brygd* or *squalus maximus* and the shark (*charcharias*) whose strength is far superior to his, and the boats are not upset.

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ABOUT two years ago a writer in your Miscellany proposed the establishment of a *Society for the prevention of cruelty to inferior animals;* but as he did not enter into the particulars of his plan, or specify the mode in which such a society, when formed, was to proceed for securing the end in view, the scheme does not appear to have attracted that notice which I am inclined to think it deserves. As I have reason to believe that your correspondent would not be singular in the tender of his contribution and support to such an institution, if properly organized, I shall take the liberty of submitting a few brief remarks on the subject.

In the first place, it would be desirable to define as strictly as possible the objects of the society, and to devise the most effectual methods of attaining them. Of these the most obvious are:

1. The circulation of popular tracts in favour of the kind treatment of the brute creation.

2. The obtaining of legislative measures for repressing the habitual cruelties which are practised on domestic animals, and

3. The proposal of rewards for the detection and punishment of offenders.

But these measures would be only of partial avail, and would in no degree check the evil in its source; for where a disposition to cruelty is already rooted in the daily habits of individuals, no precepts, no admonitions, no laws will subdue its influence; and the offences to which it gives rise are of so universal occurrence, that a society of the nature of that now proposed, could never, even with its utmost exertions, and the most ample funds at its disposal, reach but a very limited number of them. As auxiliary means, however, I would allow to them their full weight; but a far more effectual method of furthering the great object of the society, will be the introduction of short lessons into our schools, illustrative of the natural history of the animated creation, and inculcating the duty of benevolence to those animals in particular, from whom man derives the most important services, on whose labours he is, at least in civilized life, almost wholly dependent for subsistence and his chief pleasures. Nor is there, perhaps, any study better adapted to the capacity, or more likely to interest the minds of children, than zoology; and if a short manual of this branch of natural history, containing a selection of the most striking anecdotes in animal biography, were put into the hands of those who attend for instruction at the National and Lancasterian schools, I am persuaded that it would contribute more to the prevention of cruelty in the rising generation, than all the sermons that can be compiled on the subject.

I am fully aware that the opinion has been advanced, that man is naturally cruel, and that it is only by education that this innate propensity is curbed and corrected: but the writers who maintain this doctrine, seem to me to overlook the frequency and the care with which children are taught the practice of cruelty by their nurses and early instructors. If, for example, a child run his head against a chair, or is upset from a stool, he is instantly told to beat the chair or stool; or if he be put in possession of a stick or whip, he is forthwith allowed to exercise his weapons on any harmless animal that falls in his way: and those lessons are seldom forgotten; the vice which is thus instilled may be truly said to

> "Grow with his growth and strengthen
> with his strength;"

and the wanton cruelty of the boy, is matured into the unrelenting ferocity of the man. Domitian, according to his biographers, prepared himself for his career of savage and remorseless tyranny by slaughtering flies; and the infamous Carriere, the projector and executor of the horrible *noyades*, by which not less than 15,000 victims perished, is said to have found his principal amusement, in his youth, in torturing small birds, and tearing them limb from limb. At all events there can be little doubt that such practices are too often connived at by thoughtless parents, and tend to harden the heart to every species of cruelty in after life.

But where the disposition has not been depraved by these or similar habits, children will generally be found to shew kindness and attachment to those brute animals by whom they are more immediately surrounded, and to evince great curiosity and delight in observing and assisting the developement of their faculties. What child who has been early made acquainted with the wonderful sagacity of the dog, with his patience, his vigilance, his obedience, and his gratitude to man, would ever visit that animal but with gentleness and kindness? What child who had learned the curious instincts which the bee displays in the construction and arrangement of its dwelling, in the search of its food, in the division of its labours, and in its invincible devotion to the common parent of the hive, would ever take delight in the maiming and torturing of any of the species, as is but too common an amusement among children? What child who has been taught to observe the docility, the perseverance, the fleetness, and all the other generous qualities of the horse, would, when arrived at man's estate, be guilty of inflicting on so noble and useful an animal those wanton barbarities by which our feelings are daily and hourly harrowed?

To return to the question of a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals: it appears to me that the best mode of carrying the design into execution will be, in the first instance, to call a meeting of such persons as may be disposed to concur in the undertaking, when the utility and practicability of the measure may be fully considered, and further proceedings agreed upon. Should this suggestion meet with the approbation of your correspondent above alluded to, or any others of your readers, I need hardly say, that it will afford me great pleasure to render any assistance which it is in my power to give towards the accomplishment of so desirable an object. A. H.

Curzon-street, Oct. 27th, 1820.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A CURIOUS volume has lately been published, entitled the *Apocryphal New Testament*, which contains the various gospels, epistles, and other holy books, attributed during the first three centuries to the apostles of Jesus Christ, and their companions. The work is edited with learning, yet the component parts have not been arranged in chronological order, which would greatly have facilitated the detection of that progress of opinion among the early Christians, which slid from Socinianism to Arianism, and from Arianism to Trinitarianism. And I doubt, although Fabricius has entitled a similar collection *Codex Apocryphus*, whether the word *apocryphal* can legitimately be used, either for spurious, or deutero-canonical, and whether it does not essentially signify *secret*, *hidden*, *esoteric*, from απο and κρυπτω, I hide up; the apocryphal scriptures being those which were communicated only to the priesthood, or to the more informed and gnostic laymen.

The chronological order of these writings is perhaps not easily ascertained; yet some approximation to a true date may in several cases be made, and the earliest among them seems to be the Protevangelion. The author of this fore-gospel claims in the epilogue to have fled at the time of the disturbance excited by Ananus (Josephus Archæo. XIX. 9. 3.) which he imputes to Herod Agrippa. Now as Herod Agrippa deposed Ananus for inflicting the persecution, it is evident that the book was issued before this was known. The pure unitarianism of the concluding doxology marks a period prior to the introduction of Arian opinions by Paul and Apollos. In the ninth chapter of the Protevangelion, there are allusions to passages contained in the first three chapters of Luke, which chapters were probably written by Zacharias, and were extant long before the confection of Luke's gospel. But there are no allusions to any later part of Luke. The Protevangelion was written before Matthew, also; because, in his twenty-third chapter, (v. 35.) Matthew quotes the words of the Protevangelion, which describe the death of Zacharias. The pilgrimage of the wise men, and the massacre of the innocents again are anecdotes derived by Matthew from this source. It appears, therefore, that the Protevangelion was recognized by Matthew as a genuine work; and that its early origin exactly accords with its having been really issued by James, the brother of Christ, and son of Zebedee, who, according to Josephus (Archæo. XX. 9. 1.) was martyred about eleven years after the crucifixion. Indeed this book has so generally been regarded as a work of authority, that it would probably have been classed among the canonical scriptures, did it not include details somewhat indelicate, which render it unfit to be read in churches.

Perhaps you will allow me on a future occasion to remark on some other component parts of this collection.

SIRACHIUS.

Lardner, in his ninth volume, p. 427, has given a very superficial account of the Protevangelion, which he ascribes to the same Leucius, who wrote the gospel of the birth of Mary. That gospel concludes with a trinitarian doxology, and has all the marks of the age of Leucius; but the Protevangelion has the pure unitarianism of the first decennium, and may have preceded every one of the first three gospels, although some writers contend that it was composed for a prefix to Mark. Fabricius had divided this fore-gospel into chapters, but his division has not been respected, which renders reference and citation less easy.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF the well being of the farmers, and of the many hundred thousands of the poor who look up to them as the immediate means of furnishing them and their families with their daily bread, through the medium of agricultural employment, are subjects worthy of attention, I hope you will think that a pamphlet, which I have just published, is worthy the attention of your readers.

The subject which I have endeavoured to explain, I believe has never undergone public discussion; and I plainly perceive now that the great agriculturists who have petitioned the parliament for protecting duties on imported corn, are averse to introduce the real and unmixed *rights of the farmer* into their discussions or petitions. It appears to me to be no difficult matter to discover the reasons of this shyness, which I conceive are as follow:—the small occupiers, hopeless of any legal relief, are fearful of offending the pride of the aristocracy, by pointing out the inequitable or iniquitous laws which now enslave the tenantry, (see page 23) and the rich and leading agriculturists have more property or expectations as landlords than as tenants, and perceive at the same time, that much of the implied blame rests individually upon themselves, on account of their keeping *their own tenants* under such slavish tenures, as the modern surplus of population has tended to render both *grievous and insupportable.* As the subject is new and almost entirely passed over, I believe, from ignorance of the mischance in the public papers, you will perhaps wonder what this great grievance can be. It may be described in a few words, as follows:—the land proprietors, in ancient as well as modern times, being the principal legislators, either actually or by influence, have taken especial care to protect their own *rights*, but have overlooked those of their tenants. They have caused it to be decided many ages ago, that a tenant who injures in any way, or *commits waste* on the land or buildings he may occupy, is liable to a ruinous action, with costs perhaps amounting to ten times the damages. There is nothing wrong in this except the costs, but when we look on the other side, we find that a tenant who has *improved the land he occupies* by the expenditure of several hundred pounds in draining, marling, &c. (which do not repay the original expence under four or five years in general,) can be ejected at half a year's notice: while *the law* allows the tenant *no recompence* whatever for the money he has lost by putting confidence in the generosity of his landlord.

To prove that leases cannot or do not remove this evil, I beg to refer to the letters of your esteemed correspondent Bakewell, which I have inserted (page 61.) Some people, unacquainted with agriculture, may imagine such an evil is easily avoided by *omitting all improvements which do not return an immediate recompence.* On this point this great and important question hinges; the farmers, many of them, (seeing no other remedy available,) *have adopted this grievous remedy*; for the consequence is, that in the 10,000 parishes of England and Wales, probably 300,000 labourers, who, with their families amount to a million, are refused employment by the farmers many months in the year. Of these, many are refused on account of the real poverty of the farmer, and consequently the land is, in many farms, becoming foul and impoverished by neglect; while thousands of labourers—as they should be—are kept in idleness.

But among the unemployed poor, from 150,000 to 200,000 are refused; not because employment, which would ultimately prove profitable either to *landlord* or *tenant*, cannot be found, but because the tenants have no assurance, either by law or covenant, that the landlord shall not take almost all the profit, while the tenant pays all the expence. Notwithstanding all this, many people are constantly expressing surprise that as the law (tyrannical as it is in that respect) obliges the tenants in the villages, *and not the landlords*, to pay all the poor whether they are employed or not, the farmers do not agree to allot the extra hands amongst themselves. This plan is adopted in some cases, but generally there are circumstances, such as unimprovable sward—excessive poverty, or very bad landlords, which induce some of the farmers to refuse their concurrence, and thus soon break all such private agreements, if ever made. The reason which has most weight with individuals, is this—perhaps twenty farmers may be paying *through the poor's rates*, 20l. a week to men loitering about the roads—now it is obvious that each of these farmers, however poor he may be, can as easily give 20s. a week to his share of labourers, as to the overseer; and many of them would do so, but are deterred by this consideration—the voluntary payment of this *additional* 20s. would still leave them 19s. a week to pay toward the poor's rates, for the idlers above mentioned, and would consequently leave them poorer at the year's end by 49l. 8s. while the ultimate benefit to the land would be nearly all within the grasp of an *avaricious landlord*. I have little expectation that the public will concur in my opinion, with respect to protecting duties, however necessary they may be for the farmer's interests. I am ready to concede that such duties, though they may save many farmers of the present age from the gaol or the poor-house, can do no good to future generations, but I deem the *law* that I have proposed, capable of extending comparative prosperity to the tenants of this and all other nations, and if once passed it might probably never be annulled for centuries to come.

The great importance of inducing the farmers to employ 150,000 additional labourers, without any additional tax or reward from any other class of society, will, I flatter myself, induce you to review my pamphlet in your notices of new publications, and give the *proposed new act for the protection of improving tenants, &c.* (page 65) at length. I should be happy to see if your correspondents can raise any plausible objections to the proposed plan. Meanwhile I make myself sure of the approbation of Mr. Bakewell, to whose care I could wish to recommend all those who think agriculture can be made to prosper, or the poor meet with regular employ, unless *this measure* be at least one among the remedies employed.

The possibility of personal offence to one's own landlord, is to me a sufficient reason for my determination to be anonymous. I can also further assure you that I have not the smallest hopes of individual profit from the sale of the pamphlet. I therefore solely request your assistance in favour of the just claims of the *bonâ fide* farmers, in this and all other nations, as well as generations yet unborn. Your Magazine may be a lasting record that mutual justice between landlords and tenants, was *asked for*, I believe for the *first* time in 1819, when the humble individual and the pamphlet called "The Rights of the Farmer" shall be sunk into oblivion. X. Y.

October 1st, 1820.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING left Italy in the month of April last, I send you the remarks which I made in that country during a residence of six months, (having visted Milan, Venice, Bologna, Florence, Rome, Ancona, Modena, Parma, and Turin,) which may be useful to British Commerce; and to the furtherance of that object it would be no degradation to the diplomatic rank of Ambassadors, &c. if they, as also consuls, were directed to turn their attention. It was with feelings of regret that I observed all the shops of the jewellers, ironmongers, who also sell knives, forks, carpenters tools, scissors, &c. and those for fancy goods, such as purses, ridicules, pocket-books, pencil-cases, hand, and carriage whips, work-boxes, ornamented with steel, plated goods, candle-sticks, coffee-pots, (tea is never drank) and such articles of Birmingham and Sheffield supply, were filled with French, Swiss, or German manufacture, from the foot of the Mount Simplon to Mount Cenis.

In the city of Florence are two shops kept by English persons, in which some articles, as those above-mentioned, of British manufacture, are exposed to sale, but at prices not sufficiently low to tempt the Italians, who are by no means opulent, and are fond of purchasing bargains. The pottery made by the natives is the most coarse, heavy, tasteless and brittle I evet met with, and by no means cheap. It breaks instantly, on water nearly boiling being poured into it, or by a very slight blow. I have seen a small quantity of what appeared to be English yellow ware at Florence, but at a very high price, but never blue and white, or specimens of the more expensive sorts, such as Worcester, or Colnbrook Dale, either in dinner or breakfast sets. At Bologna I saw a small breakfast set of French China on sale. At Rome there are two small shops for English goods: in that city I saw more English articles on sale dispersed through the different shops, than in any other town in Italy, and there I purchased a knife of Sheffield make, with a cast-iron handle in imitation of horn, at a shop kept by a Roman, for which I paid five Pauls, equal to about two shillings sterling; though a knife of the same quality might be had at the manufactory for ninepence.

The inhabitants of the papal territory are very partial to silver handled knives, which are met with in every inn, even in the small inn in Baccano, not superior to an English alehouse, I saw a long table laid out, on which were ostentatiously displayed, about thirty silver handled knives and forks, but on asking what refreshment they had in the house, found only eggs and bread. The silver which forms the handles of these knives not being thicker than paper, no doubt might be furnished from Sheffield at a very low rate. As the Italians of both sexes all wear white cotton stockings, which are so badly made as to be directly in holes, and these are for the most part imported; these, as also cotton drawers, might be exported from England. Flannels and worsted goods are wanted; small tooth combs also; handles for umbrellas, which are imported from France; a maker at Bologna said the English handles were too heavy. Eye-glasses and spectacles are dear and inferior: in Florence there is only one person who could be found to repair a thermometer; these, if exported, should have the scale of Reaumur, universally used on the continent; for Bologna, Parma, or Padua, in which towns are universities, mathematical instrument cases would have a ready sale. Coat buttons, needles and pins are bad: steel chains, long enough to go round the neck, to fasten a watch, which on the continent is usually worn in the waistcoat pocket, and of such chains great quantities are now made in Paris, might be exported to Italy, Germany, and Switzerland. Also paper snuff-boxes, painted with figures, landscapes, &c. British lace, veils, and scarfs, Windsor and other scented soaps, (now very dear) superfine cloths and kerseymeres. These articles might be shipped for the Tuscan States to Leghorn; for the Papal territories to Ancona and to Genoa and Venice; for Turin, Milan, Parma, and the north of Italy.

It may perhaps afford some consolation to my countrymen suffering from the great depression of trade and agriculture, to be informed, that on a journey which commenced at Helvoetsluys in Holland, through the Netherlands, along the Rhine, Switzerland and Italy, back through Lyon to the South of France, as far as the Pyrenees, and to England by Bourdeaux and Paris; the complaints of the dulness of agriculture and trade were universal. It occurred to me in my ride to the neighbourhood of Florence, where I saw women and children making what are called Leghorn hats, that it might be a good speculation to bring over three or four Florentine workwomen, and place them at Dunstable, to instruct the manufacturers of that town in the art of plaiting straw in the Italian manner, the English trade suffering much at present from the preference given by our fair countrywomen to the hats of Italian manufacture.

G. H. EVRINGTON.

London, Nov. 15, 1820.

P.S. It would be of great assistance to English travellers in Italy, and would sell well to admirers of pictures in general, if any person would translate into English, and publish, of a size convenient for a tour, that most excellent work of the Abbate Lanzi, entitled "Storia Pittorica della Italia, &c. Dell' Ab. Luigi Lanzi. Edizione quarta. Pisa: Presso Niccolo Capurro, 1815, 5 vols. duodecimo.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF COTEMPORARY CRITICISM.—No. XI.

Quarterly Review, No. 46.

WE have never seen Liston the player mocking an opera dancer's performance, without thinking of the editor of the Quarterly Review attempting to perform the part of a wit. There is, however, this prodigious difference between them, that Liston is aware of his absurdities, and practices them to excite laughter; while poor Gifford, with the utmost sincerity, capers away, in the innocence of his heart, with a most thorough conviction that he is emulating the graces of Apollo. It is on this account that we always expect some particular gratification in each successive number of the Quarterly Review, of which he is so refined and worthy an editor; in the present, however, we have been disappointed. It appears to have been got up with a most strenuous endeavour to be as sound and sober as possible.

The *first* article, bears the catching title of "Bellamy, Sir J. B. Burges, &c. Translation of the Bible"—and we expected a rich harvest of "fun" from such a topic, in the hands of a Quarterly Reviewer. Instead, however, of that bouncing and flouncing which we hoped would have shaken our sides, we find it as sadly serious and argumentative as a bishop explaining the meaning of a nasty German word. for the instruction of the nobility—and the benefit of public morals. The author admits that the authorized translation is not perfect, but is vexed that Mr. Bellamy should have undertaken to mend it, and grievously troubled in spirit, that religious laymen should be anxious to possess a more correct version of the word of God. It may be true that Mr. Bellamy is not duly qualified for the task he has undertaken: but he has the merit of having roused public attention to the subject; and it is certainly very extraordinary that, for more than half a century, all the well fattened priesthood of the universities and the church together, have not produced one single book that has done half so much towards the attainment of that desirable object, as the work of Mr. Bellamy. Two things we regard as indisputable, in this controversy, first, that it is of the greatest consequence, the religious should entertain correct notions of the will and pleasure of God; which notions can only be obtained from a correct version of the Holy Scriptures: and, secondly, that objections against christianity, drawn from the existing errors of the authorized version, ought to be removed—by the removal of those errors. Until these two simple propositions can be denied, there can be no uniformity of religious belief, and consequently as little of moral principle among christians. Not one of the least appalling incidents in the late detestable proceedings in the House of Lords, was the diversity of opinion which prevailed among the bishops repecting the scriptural law relative to the divine institution of marriage.

The *second* article is on "Modern Greece," and we certainly agree with Lord Byron, that "of the ancient Greeks, we know more than enough—of the moderns, we are, perhaps, more neglectful than they deserve." We cannot divine to whom this paper ought to be ascribed. It bears internal traces of being the production of a traveller, acquainted, in some degree, with the subject by his own observations; but it is full of errors. We are inclined to suspect Mr. Walpole; however, we think the following notable piece of philosophy, one of the finest specimens of the dull absurd that we have recently met with.

"It has been justly observed, by Mr. Douglas, that the seeds of rational liberty will never prosper in a soil not antecedently prepared by proper cultivation to receive them." (*qy.* what are those seeds?) "The Greeks," then continues the sapient reviewer, "are accordingly, preparing their soil, by extending the benefits of education; but they have only yet commenced their formidable task. Education must become much more general; true religion and morality must be far more widely disseminated among the lower orders: the idle ceremonies, the numerous fast days, the multitude of papás and caloyers must be greatly abridged; the land cultivated with more care; roads of communication opened; the fisheries encouraged; commerce extended; the oriental custom of shutting up their women, and denying them the blessings of an enlightened education, must be abolished; and, above all, those who are at present at the head of the Greek church, and those who from their wealth or power have any sway over the people, must be more than ordinarily careful not to suffer the poisonous dogmas of infidelity, imported from the universities of Germany and Italy, to be spread among their youth, before they can rationally aspire to the enjoyment of that freedom of which they will only then be truly worthy." This trash is a fair sample of the intellect that generally predominates in the Quarterly Review; thus the Greeks are told that they must possess all that freedom can give, before they can possess freedom. The writer does not seem to know that freedom, in civilized society, means only security. In Greece, at this time, there is more freedom than in any other country of Europe; but there is less security—the interests of individuals are less interwoven with one another, but the increasing population of the rest of the world is gradually increasing the demand for the productions of every accessible country, and the avarice, the desire of gain, on the part of the Greeks, excited by this demand, is gradually drawing them into a closer reciprocity of interests. This is all the preparation of the soil that is going on among them. They are acquiring more education than formerly, because it is necessary in their extended transactions and more various intercourse with strangers; but they are doing nothing with any retrospective view to establish what this learned Theban calls "freedom."

The *third* article is a reply to Mr. Parnell's Letter to the Editor of the Quarterly Review. It is equally uninteresting and witless, but it affords a ludicrous specimen of Mr. Gifford's lumbering jumps at being graceful and genteel: wanting however in this instance the wonted furious straining of the eye-balls, and the frantic grinding of the teeth, the unhappy critic is not quite so diverting as usual. Indeed he appears tamed and timid, as if he were afraid of suffering something more substantial from the hands of Mr. Parnell, than the innocuous flourishes of a grey goose quill.

The *fourth* article relates to "Emigration to Canada," and it may be read with advantage; the author writes with more discretion on the subject than might have been expected from a Quarterly Reviewer, at a time when government is encouraging the offswarm of our population to settle in the sterile and inhospitable regions of Southern Africa.

In the *fifth* article, "Spence's Anecdotes of Books and Men," we have enjoyed unaffected pleasure. The character of Pope, the poet, is vindicated with considerable ability and entire success, from the aspersions and calumnies of his enemies, and especially from those of the Rev. Lisle Bowles. Spence's work is entertaining, but the pompous mystery attached to it is quite ludicrous; three solemn personages, with all possible gravity, consigned the manuscript to the custody of the Duke of Newcastle, by whom it was lent to Dr. Johnson, with whom his Grace was offended because he gave him no personal praise for the favour. Afterwards Mr. Malone had the use of it, and purloined the best parts, which he gave to the late Mr. Beloe, who sold it to Mr. Murray, who seems to have had some qualms of conscience on the subject, for he hesitated about publishing it, until he actually heard of the original being in the press.

The *sixth* article, is on the State of Society, &c. in Germany," and in it we find the cream skimmed of several recent works. In some parts, where the reviewer collects ideas from his authors, we have been agreeably entertained, but he makes too free with the Baroness de Staël, whose book on Germany may be already obsolete, as it is never spoken of, but its sentimental peculiarities are not yet forgotten. The article seems to have been written by one of those "caitiffs vile," whom we have been of late attempting to dress into better manners; for he takes occasion to mention the Monthly Magazine in such a way, as to have all the effect of stating a downright falsehood. It was also a most ill-chosen quotation to speak of the number of persons who came to a violent end in Ireland, between 1795 and 1799, that is the period in which the rebellion was provoked and consummated. We are quite aware that the spirit of improvement is awake in all nations, but we do not think that the concessions which the people obtain from their rulers are given gratuitously. On the contrary we believe that they are all extorted. The abolition of slavery in Russia and Mecklenburgh, is a gratifying circumstance; but when we consider how long the abolition of the slave trade was opposed by interest in this country, and that every proposition for the emancipation of the slave is in a manner still interdicted within the walls of Parliament, we can have but little to say about the American bill for abolishing slavery in the Missouri, which was thrown out by a majority of the Congress.

The *seventh* article, has *respect* to a new translation of some of La Fontaine's Fables. The specimens of the work as quoted by the reviewer, possess little merit, but they are much praised. The first, the Belly and the Members, is dedicated to Lord Sidmouth. This old apologue of Menenius, in our opinion, has done a great deal of mischief; for it assumes that the state is like the belly, whereas the truth is, that there is no propriety in the comparison. It is true that the belly is receiver-general, and in so far as it ingulfs the fruit of much hard labour, it resembles "the pampered glutton;" but then it transmits nourishment and vigour to the members, whereas "the pampered glutton" of the state does quite the reverse. The necessary establishments of all governments we regard as the fences of the laws, and the guardians of public safety; but it does not follow that jobbers, and sinecurists, and the other anomalies of corruption, ought to be considered. otherwise than as the product of disease of the state, worms in the belly that cannot be too soon purged away. The translation of La Fontaine is dull and vulgar: it will have no sale.

Some years ago, Dr. Clarke, of Cambridge, so well known for his voluminous travels, and conjectural theories both in antiquities and history, invented an ingenious chemical instrument, which he called the gas blow-pipe, and the *eighth* article relates to an account which he has published of this important invention. It is more properly a scientific, than a literary topic, if the distinction may be allowed, and the paper would have been more properly disposed of in some of the philosophical journals, than a work so professedly devoted to criticism as the Quarterly Review.

More Greek! The *ninth* article is on Mitchell's translation of Aristophanes, and, like all classical subjects in this journal, is treated with considerable learning and taste; but the interest has been impaired by the ability of two papers relative to the comedy and philosophy of Greece, which appeared in two former numbers, and which, we believe, were from the pen of Mr. Mitchell. We have great pleasure in commending the productions of this gentleman; he belongs to that class of purely literary characters, which of late has rather been thinned of its numbers; and the elegant temperance of his manners affords an agreeable contrast to the political ferocity of his compeer the editor.

We think, of late years, that there has been an agreeable species of conversational rhyming cultivated with considerable success among us. It is almost poetry, and infinitely more pleasing than a great deal of very good poetry. The *tenth* article is suggested by a publication of this sort, called *Advice to Julia.* The only thing we are surprised at is, how such ephemeral effusions should obtain the serious attention of grave criticism. In this case the article in question is written with as much sobriety as if it was a bookseller's puff, prepared by the proprietor himself.

The *eleventh* article relates to the Memoirs of Mr. Edgeworth, in speaking of which, in our last Number, we expressed the same opinion that we should do now, although the Quarterly Reviewers would fain have us think much worse of the work. In fact, the Edgeworths have done too much good to Ireland to be treated otherwise than as offenders by the scribes that worship the measures of Castlereagh—a base and malignant race, with Christianity in their mouths and Molochism in their hearts; but we spare this particular critic for the present.

The *twelfth* article relates to divers ideas associated with the scheme for building new churches; but although it is very well drawn up, it is singularly deficient in common sense. The author absolutely regrets the abolition of the monasteries, and hopes that the repeal of the mortmain laws may be effected. Upon the general matter of his paper we do not, however, quarrel with him. On the contrary, we do think that the established church has been too long in a state of lethargic corpulency, and that it is full time it should bestir itself, if the priesthood expect to retain the share which they still possess of the good things of England. We are entirely of Dr. Franklin's opinion, that if we wish to increase the number of our pigeons, we must add to the number of our dove-cotes; and among other sins of omission with which we do not scruple to charge the clergy of the Church of England, their neglect to provide places of worship, in an interesting style of grandeur, for the people, is not one of the least. In so far, therefore, with the policy of a Quarterly Reviewer we are for once agreed; but to hear such stuff hooked upon the subject, as that about the monasteries and mortmain laws, along with the notions of Messrs. Elves and Haydon, we shut the book with feelings of contempt and compassion for the mind of the poor ecclesiastic who, at this time of day, can think such trumpery deserves attention.

But to conclude, the present number of *the Quarterly* is surprisingly temperate; in proportion, however, to its lack of acerbity, it is deficient to us in interest. We never read it with the smallest hope of instruction, although from its official connections, it sometimes supplies the earliest information as to matters of occasional fact; but we are amused at the ridiculous passion into which some of the writers in it are apt to fly, particularly Mr. Gifford, spluttering their harmless spleen on all sides, as if it were the deadly venom of asps, and they themselves the most effective "score of villainies" in the world.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

POR DECRETO SOBERANO DE ONCE DEL CORRIENTE.

Se Ha Ordenado que la Siguiente Cacion.

SEA EN LAS PROVINCIAS UNIDAS LA UNICA.

MARCHA PATRIOTICA.

OID, mortales el grito sagrado
Libertad, libertad, libertad:
Oid el ruido de rotas cadenas;
Ved en trono a la noble igualdad.
Se levanta en la faz de la tierra
Una nueva glorioso Nacion
Coronada su sien de laureles
Y a sus plantas rendido un Leon.

CORO.

Sean eternos los laureles,
Que supimos conseguir:
Coronados de gloria vivamos,
O juremos con gloria morir.

De los nuevos campeones los rostros,
Marte mismo parece animar:
La grandeza se anida en sus pechos:
A su marcha todo hacen temblar.
Se commueven del inca las tumbas,
Y en sus buecos revive el ardor,
Lo que vè renovando à sus hijos
De la Patria el antiguo esplendor.
Sean eternos los laureles, &c.
Pero sierras y muros se sienten
Retumbar con horrible fragor:
Todo el Pais se conturba por gritos
De venganza, de guerra, y furor.
En los fieros tiranos la envidia
Escupió su pestífera hiel;
Su estandarte sangriento levantan
Provocando à la lid mas cruel.
Sean eternos los laureles, &c.

¿No los veis sobre Mexico y Quito
Arrojarse con sana tenaz?
¿Y qual lloran banados en sangre
Potosí, Cochabamba, y la Paz?
¿No los veis sobre el triste Caracas
Luto, y llantos, y muerte esparcir?
¿No los veis devorando qual fieras
Todo Pueblo, que logran rendir?
Sean eternos los laureles, &c.

A vosotros se atreve Argentinos
El orgullo del vil invasor:
Vuestros campos yá pisa contando
Tantas glorias hollar vencedor.
Mas los bravos, que unidos juraron
Su feliz libertad sostener,
A estos Tigres sedientos de sangre
Fuertes pechos sabrán oponer.
Sean eternos los laureles, &c.

El valiente Argentino á las armos
Corre ardiendo con brio y valor:
El clarin de la guerra, qual trueno
En los campos del Sud resonó.
Buenos-Ayres se opene á la frente
De los Pueblos de la inclita union,
Y con brazos robustos desgarran
Al iberico altivo Leon.
Sean eternos los laureles, &c.

San José, San Lorenzo, Suipacha,
Ambas Piedras, Salta, y Tucuman,
La Colonia y las mismas murallas
Del tirano en la Banda Oriental.
Son letreros eternos que dicen:
Aquí el brazo Argentino triunfò:
Aquí el fiero opresor de la Patria
Su servíz orgullosa dobló.
Sean eternos los laureles, &c.

La victoria al guerrero Argentino
Con sus alos brillante cubrió,
Y azorado á su vista el tirano
Con infamia á la fuga se diò,
Sus banderos sus armas se rinden
Por trofeos á la libertad,
Y sobre alas de gloria alza el Pueblo
Trono digno à su gran magestad.
Sean eternos los laureles, &c.
Desde un polo hasta el otro resuena
De la fama el sonora clarin,
Y de América el nombre ensenando
Les repite, mortales oid:
Yà su trono dignisimo abrieron
Las provincias unidas del Sud
Y los libres del mundo responden:
Al gran pueblo Argentino salud.
Sean eternos los laureles, &c.

Es copia.=*Dr. Bernardo Velez*, secretario
del Gobierno de Intendencia.
BICONTE LOPEZ.
Bueno-Ayres Imprenta de Niños Espositos.

FREE

FREE TRANSLATION, *by an* ENGLISH LADY, *of the* BUENOS AYRES PATRIOT SONG—“*Cid mortales.*”

As sung in the Great Square and public places of that city.

'Tis the cry of a nation waking from her long, long sleep to be free;
'Tis the sound of fetters breaking, at her watch-word liberty,
The laurel leaves hang o'er her, the gallant victor's prize,
And see how low before her, the vanquished lion[*] lies.

CHORUS.

Eternal glory crown us,
Eternal laurels bloom
To deck our heads with honour,
Or flourish o'er our tomb.

On the steps of the heroes treading
See the God of the fight at hand,
The light of his glory shedding
On his own devoted band.
Our Incas tomb before you
Upheave to meet your tread,
As if that beam of glory
Could wake the sleeping dead.

Saw ye the tyrant shedding
The blood of the brave and free,
Heard ye his footsteps treading
O'er thy silver sands Potosi,[†]
Saw ye his red eye watching,
As the ravenous beast its prey
And the strong arm fiercely snatching
The pride of our land away.

[‡] *Argentines* by the pride of our nation,
By the hopes and joys of the free,
We will hurl the proud from their station,
And bring down the haughty knee.
Ere now our banners streaming
Where fell the conquer'd foe,
In the summer sun bright gleaming
Your march of glory show.

'Tis the triumph of Fame far sounding,
Columbia! Columbia! thy name,
While from pole to pole rebounding
“Columbia,” the nations proclaim.
Thy glorious throne is planting
O'er fall'n oppression's grave,
And thousand tongues are chanting
Health to the free and brave.

SONG

Addressed to the Men of Kent, March, 1820, *by* ARTHUR BROOKE.

AIR—“*Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled.*”

Sons of those whose glorious name,
On the scroll of deathless fame,
Still the foremost rank shall claim,
Rise to victory!
See your streamers' azure flow,
Calls you on to crush your foe,
And strike once more the conq'ring blow
For heav'n-born Liberty!

Is there here a heart so tame,
That feels not at the thrilling name
Of Liberty, like floods of flame,
The life-blood thro' its veins?
No! from every kindling eye,
Flashes forth the stern reply,
We would fight—would fall—would die,
'Ere live an hour in chains!

Freemen! though perhaps we mark
Some combin'd in council dark,
Slaves who seek to quench the spark
Of heav'n-born Liberty,
We can smile to think how vain
Arts like these to fix the chain,
Which Freedom's breath can burst in twain,—
Then on to victory!

A CANTERBURY TALE,

PARAPHRASED.

Some workmen, they say,
Went up 'tother day
To the pinnacles of Canterbury Cathedral;
They repair'd the old broken ones,
With new painted oaken ones,
For in these hard times we must save all.
O the times, the hard times,
O the very hard times;
I wonder how all of us live!

Wooden workmen are best,
And should be carest,
And rais'd to the height of renown,
For freestone is dear,
And heavy to rear,
But wood is soon up and soon down.
O the times, the hard times,
O the very hard times,
I wonder how all of us live!

Every thing which makes works
'Sgood for Christian or Turk,
In spite of Adam Smith's “Wealth of Nations;”
'Tis good for their health,
And the sure road to wealth,
And 'twill teach them the virtue of Patience
O the times, the hard times,
O the very hard times;
I wonder how all of us live.

When the rich waste their guineas,
The poor get their pennies,
So long live all drunkards and gluttons;
And long live the King,
And long live the Queen,
Who made every man wear metal buttons.
O the times, the hard times,
O the very hard times;
I wonder how all of us live!

When the workmen came down,
The Dean, in his gown,
Stood just by the door, buying oysters.

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[*] Lion. The Iberian lion on the standard of Spain.

[†] Potosí. The stress should be laid on the í, sounded as e.

[‡] So called from their river *la Plata*.

So they took off their hats,
And left all the brick-bats
Which they stole, with some lead, in the cloisters.
O the times, the hard times,
O the very hard times,
I wonder how all of us live!

They came back the next day,
And the Dean was away,
When the organist's man, Mr. Boreas,
Said, "Here, my good fellows,
Step there to the bellows,
And I'll give you a roaring chorus."
O the times, the brave times,
O the best of all times,
With a good income clear
Of three thousand a year,
In churches how well we all live!

BIOGRAPHY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

Some Account of the LIFE *and* WRITINGS *of* COUNT VOLNEY, *who died April 20th,* 1820. *By* COUNT DARU.

CONSTANTINE FRANCIS CHASSEBEUF DE VOLNEY was born in 1757, at Craon, in that intermediate condition of life, which is of all the happiest, since it is without the dangerous favours of fortune, while it can aspire at the social and intellectual advantages reserved for a laudable ambition.

From his earliest youth he devoted himself to the search after truth, without being disheartened by the serious studies which alone can initiate us into her secrets. After having become acquainted with the ancient languages, the natural sciences and history, and being admitted into the society of the most eminent literary characters, he submitted, at the age of twenty, to an illustrious academy, the solution of one of the most difficult problems that the history of antiquity has left open to discussion. This attempt received no encouragement from the learned men who were appointed his judges: the author's only appeal from their sentence was to his courage and his efforts.

Soon after, a small inheritance having fallen to his lot, the *difficulty was how* *o spend it* (these are his own words.) He resolved to employ it in acquiring by a long voyage, a new fund of information, and determined to visit Egypt *nd* Syria. But these countries could ot be explored to advantage without a knowledge of the language. Our young traveller was not to be discouraged by his difficulty: instead of learning Arabic in Europe, he withdrew to a onvent of Copts, until he had made imself master of an idiom which is poken by so many nations of the east. his resolution already announced one f those undaunted spirits that remain nshaken amidst the trials of life.

Although, like other travellers, he ight have amused us with the account his hardships and the perils surmounted by his courage, he overcame the temptation of interrupting his narrative by personal adventures. He disdained the beaten track; he does not tell us the road he took, the accidents he met with, or the impressions he received. He carefully avoids appearing upon the stage; he is an inhabitant of the country, who has long and well observed it, and who describes its physical, political and moral state. The illusion would be entire, if an old Arab could be supposed to possess all the erudition, all the European philosophy, which are found united, and in their maturity, in a traveller of twenty-five.

But though a master in all those qualifications by which a narration is rendered interesting, the young man is not to be discerned in the pomp of laboured descriptions. Although possessed of a lively and brilliant imagination, he is never found unwarily explaining by conjectural systems the physical or moral phenomena which he describes. In his observations he unites prudence with knowledge; with these two guides he judges with circumspection, and sometimes confesses himself unable to account for the effects he has made known to us.

Thus his account has all the qualities that persuade, accuracy and candour; and when, ten years later, a vast military enterprise transported forty thousand travellers to the classic ground, which he had trod unattended, unarmed and unprotected, they all recognised a sure guide and an enlightened observer in the writer, who seemed to have preceded them only to remove or point out a part of the difficulties of the way.

The unanimous testimony of all parties proved the accuracy of his account and the justness of his observations; and his travels in Egypt and Syria were recommended by universal consent to the gratitude and the confidence of the public.

Before it had undergone this trial, the work had obtained in the learned world a success so rapid and general that it found its way into Russia. The empress then upon the throne (in 1787) sent the author a medal, which he received with respect, as a mark of esteem for his talents, and with gratitude, as a proof of the approbation given to his principles. But when the empress declared against France, Volney sent back the honorable present, saying: If I obtained it from her esteem, I can only preserve her esteem by returning it.

The revolution of 1789, which had drawn upon France the menaces of Catherine, had opened to Volney a political career. As deputy in the assembly of the states-general, the first words he uttered there were in favour of the publicity of their deliberations. He also supported the organization of the national guards, and that of the communities and departments.

At the period when the question of the sale of the domain lands was agitated (in 1790,) he published an essay in which he lays down the following principles: "The force of a state is in proportion to its population; population is in proportion to plenty; plenty is in proportion to tillage, and tillage to personal and immediate interest, that is to the spirit of property. Whence it follows, that the nearer the cultivator approaches the passive condition of a mercenary, the less industry and activity are to be expected from him: and on the other hand, the nearer he is to the condition of a free and entire proprietor, the more extension be gives to his own powers, to the produce of his hands, and to the general prosperity of the state."

The author draws this conclusion, that a state is so much the more powerful as it includes a greater number of proprietors, that is, a greater division of property.

Conducted into Corsica by that spirit of observation, which belongs only to men whose information is varied and extensive, he perceived at the first glance all that could be done for the improvement of agriculture in that country: but he knew that for a people firmly attached to ancient customs, there can exist no other demonstration or means of persuasion than example. He purchased a considerable estate, and made experiments on all the kinds of cultivation which he hoped to naturalize in that climate: the sugar-cane, cotton, indigo and coffee, soon demonstrated the success of his efforts. This success drew upon him the notice of government; he was appointed director of agriculture and commerce in that island, where, through ignorance, all new methods are introduced with such difficulty.

It is impossible to calculate all the good that might have resulted from this peaceable magistracy; and we know that neither instruction, zeal, nor a persevering courage were wanting to him who had undertaken it: of this he had given convincing proofs. It was in obedience to another sentiment, no less respectable, that he voluntarily interrupted the course of his labours. When his fellow citizens of Angers appointed him their deputy in the constituent assembly, he resigned the employment he held under government, upon the principle, that no man can represent the nation and be dependent for a salary upon those by whom it is governed.

Through respect for the independence of his legislative functions he had ceased to occupy the place he possessed in Corsica before his election; but he had not ceased to be the benefactor of that country. He returned thither after the session of the constituent assembly. Invited into that island by the principal inhabitants, who were anxious to put in practice his lessons, he spent there a part of the years 1792 and 1793.

On his return he published a work entitled: "An account of the present state of Corsica." This was an act of courage; for it was not a physical description but a political review of the condition of a population divided into several factions and distracted by violent animosities. Volney unreservedly revealed the abuses, solicited the interest of France in favour of the Corsicans, without flattering them, and boldly denounced their defects and vices; so that the philosopher obtained the only recompence he could expect for his sincerity; he was accused by the Corsicans of heresy.

To prove that he had not deserved this reproach he soon after published a short treatise entitled: The law of nature, or natural principles of morality.

He was soon exposed to a much more dangerous charge; and this, it must be confessed, he did merit. This philosopher, this worthy citizen, who in our first National Assembly had seconded with his wishes and his talents the establishment of an order of things which he considered favourable to the happiness of his country, was [illegible] being sincerely attached to that liberty for which he had contended; that is to say, of being averse to anarchy. An imprisonment of ten months, which ended only after the 9th of Thermidor, was a new trial reserved for his courage.

The moment at which he recovered his liberty was that when the horror inspired by criminal excesses recalled men to those noble sentiments which fortunately are one of the first necessaries of civilised life. They sought for consolations in study and literature, after so many crimes and misfortunes, and organised a plan of public instruction.

It was in the first place necessary to ensure the aptitude of those to whom education should be confided; but as the systems were various, the best methods and an unity of doctrine were to be determined. It was not enough to interrogate the masters, they were to be formed, new ones were to be created, and for that purpose a school was opened in 1794, wherein the celebrity of the professors promised new instruction even to the best informed. This was not, as was objected, beginning the edifice by the roof, but creating architects, who were to superintend all the arts requisite for the construction of the building.

The more difficult their functions were, the greater care was to be taken in the choice of the professors; but France, though then accused of being plunged in barbarism, possessed men of transcendent talents, already enjoying the esteem of all Europe; and, we may be bold to say that, by their labours, our literary glory had likewise extended its conquests. Their names were proclaimed by the public voice, and Volney's was associated with those of the men most illustrious in science and in literature.*

This institution however, did not answer the expectations that had been formed of it, because the two thousand students that assembled from all parts of France were not equally prepared to receive these transcendent lessons, and because it had not been sufficiently ascertained how far the theory of education should be kept distinct from education itself.

Volney's lectures on history, which were attended by an immense concourse of auditors, became one of his chief claims to literary glory. When forced to interrupt them, by the suppression of the Normal school, he might have reasonably expected to enjoy, in his retirement, that consideration which his recent functions had added to his name. But, disgusted with the scenes he had witnessed in his native land, he felt that passion revive within him, which, in his youth, had led him to visit Africa and Asia. America, civilized within a century, and free only within a few years, fixed his attention. There every thing was new, the inhabitants, the constitution, the earth itself: these were objects worthy of his observation. When embarking, however, for this voyage, he felt emotions very different from those which formerly accompanied him into Turkey. Then in the prime of life, he joyfully bid adieu to a land where peace and plenty reigned, to travel amongst Barbarians; now, mature in years, but dismayed at the spectacle and experience of injustice and persecution, it was with diffidence, as we learn from himself, that he went to implore from a free people an asylum for a sincere friend of that liberty that had been so profaned.

Our traveller had gone to seek for repose beyond the seas; he there found himself exposed to aggression from a celebrated philosopher, Doctor Priestly. Although the subject of this discussion was confined to the investigation of some speculative opinions, published by the French writer in his work entitled *The Ruins*, the naturalist in this attack employed a degree of violence which added nothing to the force of his arguments, and an acrimony of expression not to be expected from a philosopher. M. Volney, though accused of Hottentotism and ignorance, preserved in his defence all the advantages that the scurrility of his adversary gave over him: he replied in English, and Priestley's countrymen could only discover the Frenchman in the refinement and politeness of his answer.

Whilst M. Volney was travelling in America there had been formed in France, a literary body which, under the name of the Institute, had attained in a very few years, a distinguished rank amongst the learned societies of Europe. The name of the illustrious traveller was inscribed in it at its formation, and he acquired new rights to the academical honours conferred on him, during his absence, by the publication of his observations on the United States.

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* Lagrange, Laplace, Berthollet, Garat, Bernardin de Saint-Pierre, Daubenton, Haüy, Volney, Sicard, Monge, Thouin, La Harpe, Buache, Mentelle.

These rights were further augmented by the historical and physiological labours of the academician: an examination, and justification of the *chronology of Herodotus*, followed by his master piece, consisting of numerous and profound *researches on the history of the most ancient nations*, occupied for a long time him, who had observed their monuments and traces, in the countries they inhabited.

The trial he had made of the utility of the Oriental languages, inspired him with an ardent desire to propagate the knowledge of them; and to be propagated, he felt how necessary it was to render it less difficult. In this view he conceived the project of applying to the study of the idioms of Asia, a part of the grammatical notions we possess concerning the languages of Europe. It only appertains to those conversant with their relations of dissimilitude or conformity, to appreciate the possibility of realizing this system: but already has the author received the most flattering encouragement, and the most unequivocal suffrage, by the inscription of his name amongst the members of the learned and illustrious society founded by English commerce in the Indian peninsula.

M. Volney developed his system in three works,* which prove that this idea of uniting nations separated by immense distances, and such various idioms, had never ceased to occupy him for twenty-five years. Lest those essays, of the utility of which he was persuaded, should be interrupted by his death, with the clay-cold hand that corrected his last work, he drew up a will which institutes a premium for the prosecution of his labours. Thus he prolonged beyond the term of a life entirely devoted to letters, the glorious services he had rendered them.

This is not the place, nor does it belong to me to appreciate the merit of the writings which render Volney's name illustrious: his name had been inscribed in the list of the senate and afterwards of the house of peers. The philosopher who had travelled in the four quarters of the world, and observed their social state, had other titles to his admission into this body, than his literary glory. His public life, his conduct in the constituent assembly, his independent principles, the nobleness of his sentiments, the wisdom and steadiness of his opinions, had gained him the esteem of those who can be depended upon, and with whom it is so agreeable to discuss political interests.

Although no man had a better right to have an opinion, no one was more tolerant for the opinions of others. In state assemblies as well as in academical meetings, the man whose counsels were so wise, voted according to his conscience, which nothing could bias; but the philosopher forgot his superiority to hear, to oppose with moderation, and sometimes to doubt. The extent and variety of his information, the force of his reason, the austerity of his moral, and the noble simplicity of his disposition, had procured him illustrious friends in both hemispheres; and now that this vast erudition is extinct in the tomb, we may be allowed at least to predict that he was one of the very few whose memory will never die.

WORKS PUBLISHED BY VOLNEY.

Travels in Egypt and Syria, during the years, 1783, 1784, and 1785; 2 volumes in 8vo, 1787.

Chronology of the Twelve Centuries that preceded the entrance of Xerxes into Greece.

Considerations on the Turkish War, in 1788.

The Ruins, or Meditations on the Revolutions of Empires, 1791.

Account of the Present State of Corsica, 1793.

The Law of Nature, or Physical Principles of Morality, 1793.

On the Simplification of Oriental Languages, 1795.

A Letter to Doctor Priestly, 1797.

Lectures on History, delivered at the Normal School, in the year 3,1800.

On the Climate and Soil of the United States of America, to which is added an Account of Florida, of the French Colony of Scioto, of some Canadian Colonies, and of the Indians, 1803.

Report made to the Celtic Academy on the Russian Work of Professor Pallas, entitled, A Comparative Vocabulary of all the Languages in the World.

The Chronology of Herodotus conformable with his text, 1808 and 1809.

New Researches on Ancient History, 3 vols, in 8vo, 1818, lately published in London in 2 volumes.

The European Alphabet, applied to the Languages of Asia, 1819.

A History of Samuel, 1819.

Hebrew Simplified, 1820.

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* On the simplification of the Oriental languages, 1795.

The European alphabet applied to the languages of Asia, 1819.

Hebrew simplified, 1820.

Biographical account of GENERAL MORILLO, *including some historical details respecting the war in Spanish America.*

The political and military occurrences in South America, have a tendency to promote the influence of civilization, in the vast regions of that continent. Its ultimate issue will be alike favourable to commerce and industry, to the arts and sciences, to the rights of nations and those of humanity.

General Morillo, the modern Duke of Alva in ferocity and cruelty, was an ancient serjeant of artillery in the marine; during the wars of Spain, he served at the affair of Vigo. At the head of a few peasants, he formed a corps of Guerillas, and obliged the French officer, who commanded in the place, to capitulate. Bearing then no rank in the Spanish army to sign the capitulation, he took upon him the title of Colonel with the consent of his companions in arms. It appears that all the other chiefs of the Guerillas obtained their rank in the same way. As soon as any one had gained some signal advantage over the enemy, he wrote to the Central Junta, with the signature of Colonel of the Legion of Volunteers of such a province; and the junta to encourage the defenders of national independence, in their answer, confirmed the title thus assumed. This first promotion served as a step to all others.

Morillo, by his courage and activity on all occasions, justified the promotion which he had acquired; but if his military talents rendered him formidable to the French, the ferocity of his character made him an object of dread also to the Spaniards. He had the command of a division when Lord Wellington was at the head of all the forces of the Peninsula: he frequently distinguished himself on the retreat of the French armies, but in his conduct and manner of making war, there seemed to be nothing Spanish: and whether it was in compliment, or meant as a disparagement, Morillo had the title of Wellington's cossack.

In 1815, the cabinet of Madrid, to reduce under their former yoke the countries of South America, sent over an army of the *elite* of their troops, the command of which was given to General Morillo. At first, circumstances appeared favourable, and it was thought that very little execution would be required to crown the expedition with success. A terrible catastrophe had deprived the government of Venezuela of the best part of its artillery and stores, and of almost all its best soldiers. The earthquake of March 26. 1812, had buried 10,000 men under the ruins of the city of Caraceas, and thrown the whole of that superstitious country into a state of consternation. The Spanish General Monteverde, profiting by these circumstances, had retaken possession of Venezuela; but soon forgetting the capitulations which had been agreed to, and avowing his resolution to admit no amnesty, his violence forced the Venezuelians again to take up arms, and they compelled their enemies to retire.

Generals Bolivar and Marino had gained considerable advantages in 1813, and their independence seemed on the point of being secured, when divisions broke out in the province, and gave a turn to their fortune. Bovez, a chief, till then almost unknown, rallied the Spanish party, and his success was so great, that the independents had only the Isle of Margarita left. His successor Morales, having combined his forces with those of the expedition of Morillo, resistance seemed to be at an end. On his entrance into Venezuela, he was at the head of an army of near 25,000 men. There was an apparent prospect then of pacifying New Grenada, of succouring Peru, of reducing Chili, and attacking Buenos Ayres with advantage, as the colony was rent with intestine divisions.

But how were the wounds then bleeding to be healed? No sooner had Morillo entered in triumph into Caraceas, than he erected a Junta of Sequestration, which confiscated the goods of all who had taken part in the insurrection, and even of all such as had not opposed it. In one or other of these classes, was included all who had quitted the country, and even those who had remained in it from compulsion; and that no kind of property might escape these confiscations, an obligation was imposed of making donatives, a sort of forced loan or rather military contribution, as no promise was held out of reimbursement.

This mode of healing wounds, was not likely to calm the effervescence of the provinces, on their submission to the Spanish domination. From that era an army, deemed competent to hold in subjection all Spanish America, appeared impotent to curb even some insulated parts by a regimen so detested.

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Events soon proved that the tyrannical system which had been adopted was not only unjust and cruel, but unsound, impolitic and dangerous. In fact, Morillo was obliged to convert grand military operations into contracted and partial measures, slow and ineffectual operations. His own army consisted of 6000 Europeans, 3000 Venezuelians under Morales, the stationary regiment of Porto Vico, and two or three thousand men of the troops of Santa Martha. The fleet that was to second him in his attack on Carthagena, consisted of three frigates, two corvettes, a number of brigs, and goelettes, thirteen felucas armed with sixteen pounders, and eight inch howitzers, eleven bongos, with eighteen and twenty-four pounders, and fifty-six transports, the sailors of which were to reinforce the ships of war.

This force seemed able to take or destroy, a city whose garrison was only 4000 men, scattered in fortifications very extensive: but Morillo's operations were confined to a blockade that lasted 112 days. The brave defenders displayed the most heroic perseverance, in enduring a famine more dreadful than the enemy. They had only forty-three days provision, and though each day witnessed the fall of their best men, and their stock of provisions was exhausted, they dismounted their cavalry, and horse-flesh with that of mules and asses, was distributed regularly in their rations. At last they were reduced to eat viands the most unpalatable, the grass of the public places, the vilest animals, and even the leather that was to cover trunks, coaches, and the saddles of horses. On the 12th of Nov. 1815, Morillo attacked with the flower of his army, the advanced position of La Popa, which was defended by 97 men worn down with hunger; so vigorously did they repulse the assailants, that they received from the government of Carthagena, in token of satisfaction, three dozen of ox leathers as a supplementary ration.

A hundred vessels that were to bring provisions being cast away, without hopes of obtaining any, the remainder of the garrison determined to cut their way through the Spanish force of the cross-batteries. They embarked with such of the inhabitants as would follow them in nine ships, only three of which were armed with a sixteen pounder. This intrepid flotilla had to run through the fire of both ships and batteries, dispersing the felucas and bongos that would obstruct their passage. Arriving at Bocachica, the gullet or mouth of the roadstead, they nailed up the artillery of the forts, embarked the male population of the neighbouring villages, which served them for a garrison, and passed through the Spanish squadron in despite of all their efforts: as gallant a feat of arms as any presented in the history of South America.

The village of Bocachica, wherein the women, children and sick were left, sent a deputation to General Morillo, then at a little distance; he entered it with his division, and though he had met with no resistance, and taken to breakfast with him the officer who had brought the keys, in less than half an hour he cut to pieces the 500 individuals whom he found in the place. This massacre became the signal to multiplied executions, successively perpetrated for a length of time after. The most distinguished characters were the first sufferers, but no obscurity of private life could be secure from danger.

When Morillo marched from Carthagena to Santa Fé de Bogota, his passage was marked in every place by gibbets, that along the roads and public places shewed bleeding heads and dissevered limbs to the passengers. When he entered the capital, in the capitulation an entire amnesty was the principal article; it was, however, in the midst of fetes given by the inhabitants to celebrate the return of peace, sealed by the solemn promise of royal clemency, that Morillo published lists of proscription that have not left a single family without reason to lament a loss.

Considering this mode of ruling as a political experiment, its results prove evidently that the most cruel exercises of oppression cannot even plead the merit of a criminal utility. Morillo calculated on deciding the fate of all the Spanish provinces by the taking of Carthagena, and the destruction of those who had relied on his word; but a very little time served to undeceive him. The hopes of vengeance made those again take up arms who had laid them down; bands of guerillas were formed in all parts of Venezuela, led by the generals, Paez, Saraza, Sedeno, [illegible], and a number of other chiefs, and every where they gained advantages over the Spaniards. Arismendi put himself at the head of the insurgents of Margarita, and destroyed the garrison which Morillo had left in that island; all attempts to retake that important post have been repulsed. When the Spaniards in 1817, received a reinforcement of 4000 men from Europe, to repair the immense losses their army had sustained, Morillo undertook to carry Margarita sword in hand; but the massacre of the women and children that fell into his hands on disembarking, was a warning to the inhabitants of what they might expect; and to the number of 400 they attacked the Spaniards with such fury, as to put the whole to flight, and cut off one half of their invaders.

Fresh enemies appeared on all sides, to render the situation of Morillo critical. The remains of the garrison of Carthagena, that had retired to Jamaica and St. Domingo, under the orders of General Bolivar, embarked in the flotilla of Admiral Brion, and the cause of independence once more beheld, in Venezuela, regular armies fighting under its banners. Morillo was forced to withdraw his armies from New Grenada into this province, and every where guerillas, often without regular arms, attacked the Spanish posts, holding them in constant alarm, so that they were pent up in their *casas fuertes,* a sort of block-houses. The two brothers Negras, partisans, penetrated even to the environs of Santa Fé, the residence of the Viceroy, and where almost all the remaining royalist force was concentrated. They carried off a number of convoys that were repairing thither, and received augmentations even from those sent to fight against them. General Santander, assisted by the government of Venezuela, collected all the corps in the province of Casanares, beat the troops sent against him, and carried on a very successful war. General Morillo, after losing all the levies he had made in the country, besides 20,000 European soldiers that he had brought to America or received afterwards, was at length confined to the occupation of one part only of the province of Caraccas, hedged round with mountains and terminated by the sea. The independents, who on his arrival had only the isle of Margarita, are now masters of the provinces of Guyana, Cumana, Barcelona, Varinas, Casanares and New Grenada, the whole of which are covered with guerillas.

If Morillo had appeared in the New World at the epoch of its discovery, like Pizarro, he might have traced, by his bloody exploits, a name in the histories of posterity; but it may safely be pronounced, that in an age like the present, his name and actions will be denounced with execrations, however great a favorite he may have been with the Spanish Inquisition, which raised him to the high dignity of Alguazil Major or chief usher of the Holy Office.

NOVELTIES OF FOREIGN LITERATURE.

IN a recent publication, on the Instruction of the Blind, by M. Guillie, Director General. &c. of the Royal Institution of the Blind at Paris. (and translated in London,) we find the following names of blind individuals that have been celebrated in the arts and sciences. In the page of history are preserved recollections of Diodorus, a profound geometrician and philosophical instructor of Cicero, Aufidius, Eusebius Asiaticus, Didymus of Alexandria, who had for his disciples, St. Jerome, Ruffinus, Palladius and Isidore. To these may be added Aboulola, the first of the Arabian poets, Sir John Gower, the most ancient author in English, Margaret of Ravenna, so famous for her knowledge and virtues, Maleval, Comiers, and Sanderson who gave lectures on Newton, in Cambridge. Diderot brought into notice a remarkable character, the blind man of Puizeaux, and in our own times, M. Huber, of Geneva appears author of a truly valuable treatise on bees and ants; also Messrs. Pougens, Berard, Isaac Roques, and among the pupils of the institution, Le Sueur, Avisse, and several others.

In the sphere of the arts, the number of blind proficients is considerable; among these we may class, in the first rank, the statuary Gombasius de Volterra, Anastasi the Roman painter, who after he became blind, applied to the study of mechanics, and from his models, the vapour baths of the hospital of St. Louis were executed; also the organist Chauvel, the composer Carulli, Givet music master, &c.

The above work terminates with poetical pieces, among which are an ode of Metastasio, translated by M. J. Roques, the fable of the Rose and Caterpillar, the epistle 'To my last Chemise, and the Petition to the Minister of Police against Cabriolets, by M. Avisse. The work treats at large of the employments assigned, &c. and is embellished with a number of plates, illustrative of the text.

The *Revue Encyclopedique*, has the following remarks on Faulkner's History of Kensington. The royal palace situated in the village of Kensington, contains a numerous collection of ancient paintings, most of which belonged to Charles I. After his death they were dispersed, but again sought for and re-purchased by James II., William III., and Queen Caroline, and were distributed in fifteeen apartments of Kensington Palace. They were sinking into oblivion when the late king directed Mr. West, President of the Royal Academy, to examine and make a catalogue of them. This catalogue forms an essential part of Mr. Faulkner's work. Another part not less interesting, is the description of the baronial manor of Lord Holland; the mansion of which was erected in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The library is uncommonly rich in books and Spanish MSS. Among the latter are several theatrical pieces, autographs of Lopez de Vega.

The following account of Kotzebue's Journey into Persia, &c. is from a foreign journal. M. Kotzebue, captain in the Russian service, and chevalier of the order of St. Wladimir, is son of the unfortunate Kotzebue, and was attached in quality of mathematician, to the embassy last sent by the Emperor Alexander to the court of Persia. On his return he published a journal of the mission. The embassy arrived at Tauris, May 19, 1817, being received and entertained by Abbas Mirza. This prince is zealously endeavouring to introduce European civilization into the Persian dominions, and he has already brought the army into a state of regular discipline. He has formed a corps of artillery, and with the help of some able English officers has effected many reforms in a very little time. Considering the dread and aversion with which the Persians survey all attempts at innovation, it is wonderful to reflect on the obstacles that have been already surmounted. The king approves of his plans, and supports him with all his might. He has nominated him heir to the throne, in consideration of his superior talents, the gentleness of his character, and from his mother being of the family of Kadjor, from which the Shah himself is descended. The eldest brother, who has in his government several provinces in the southern parts of the kingdom, is jealous of this choice, and exerts all his influence to excite distrust and suspicion in the principal Persian families. The new measures he represents as derogatory to the national honour, and destructive of the customs, manners, and perhaps even the religion of the state.

The conductors express their regret that the author has not annexed to his narrative a satisfactory chart of the Russian provinces through which he passed, as a number of towns, mountains and rivers occur, not to be found in any geographical maps of Asia.

Dr. L. Spalding, a learned physician of New York, in a pamphlet which he has lately published, announces the circumstance of a plant commonly called scull-cap (the *Scutellaria Lateriflora* of Linnæus) as being a preventive of, and cure for the hydrophobia, and that it has been in use as such more than fifty years. It is described as having never failed of a sanative effect. It is recommended as fitter for use when dried and reduced to powder, than when fresh. The testimony of several American physicians is superadded to that of Dr. Spalding. The name of the person who first used it is not known, but Messrs. Devees, father and son, are entitled to the praise of having first introduced it into general practice.

A French Journal, in its review of an English poem entitled Parga, gives vent to the following sentiments. There are few events in history that unfold an assemblage of more revolting treasons, than the cession of Parga to the Turks by the English government. The blackest perfidy concealed under the appearance of protection, the cruelty and despotism of barbarians, exemplified by Christians towards their brethren, a ferocious system of egotism and insensibility, all concur to render this treaty for ever odious. It is but justice to add that the great body of the English nation has highly disapproved of such criminality. The Edinburgh Review, and almost all the opposition Journals, have openly denounced ministers for the stain sam with which they have sullied the glory of Great Britain.' The poem itself is described, as occasionally beautiful and teeming with noble sentiments, but on the whole, as wanting that fire and force that should pierce with anathemas the enemies of honour and liberty.

The number of persons imprisoned in Paris, civil and military, in November last year, was 4429. This appears from a statistic table on population published in the Moniteur.

Of 199 suicides or attempts at suicide, lately in Paris and its environs, within three months, 137 were of men and 62 of women. Of married persons were 102, and of those in celibacy 97; as to the motives, they have been fixed at bad conduct. The lottery and gaming 28; from the fear of reproach, 6; from domestic chagrins, maladies, disgust of living, 65; from disappointments, &c. in love, 17; from wretchedness of circumstances, 47; motives unknown, 36; 146 actual suicides; 53 attempts.

M. Seidel, Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers, in his work entitled 'Historical Notices on the Prussian Fortresses,' has carried his researches so far as to trace the original construction of fortifications, and the progress of the art, in a series of ages from 789 to 1713, and more particularly since the invention of gunpowder. The publication is truly valuable from the historical details with which it abounds, as it contains a description of all the fortresses at which the troops of Brandenburgh have been employed, with narratives of the sieges. The last of these is that of the siege of Keyserswart, blocked up by the Prince of Anhalt, in the war of the Spanish succession. The author evinces a knowledge of his profession not merely confined to the mechanical parts, but embracing its most enlarged and profound objects of investigation.

M. D'Arndt has published at Frankfort a treatise on the origin and various affinities of the languages of Europe. It appears as a supplement to the comparative dictionary of all languages, hat was commenced under the auspices of the Empress Catharine, a work n which this author was a zealous coadjutor. Its explications shew that many nations now remotely separated, were once intimately allied, and they throw a great light on many obscure points of ancient history. The first volume comprises all the languages of Europe and Asia, and some of Africa. The second contains notices relative to the origin of languages and people, extracts from ancient historians who have handled the same subject, and a very curious approximation of fifteen words in two hundred languages. The style is marked by simplicity, perspicuity and animation, so that the general reader, not peculiarly attached to philological studies, will find the matter interesting.

An original work has appeared, tending to illustrate the early Batavian history, entitled: A Memoir of the Factions of the Houks and the Cabillaux, &c, by M. de Jonge, Adjunct Archivist of the kingdom of the Low Countries. The above political parties and their quarrels, make a considerable figure in the Dutch annals, under the government of the Counts, in the 14th and 15th centuries. The author from his situation, has had access to the archives at large, of the Netherlands, and from authentic documents, for the most part unknown, has illustrated many points of history. This work is unique in its kind, and is considered as a truly classical one in the foreign journals.

A work has appeared at Milan, intitled the costume of ancient and modern nations; it is very curious, and executed with much correctness. It may seem especially intended for actors, who from ignorance of this subject, often spoil the effect of their characters. Some of its learned researches are applied to the best pieces of Metastasio, Alfieri, &c. and to certain popular ballets. At the head of every chapter, is a figure engraved in clair obscure, by a process never before employed in Italy. The figure gives occasion to remarks illustrative of the colour and shape of apparel, as ascertained from the writings and monuments of Antiquity. The figures of Appius Claudius, of the Lictor, of Virginia, of slaves and serfs, of Zephyrus, Mentor, Penelope, &c. are represented, with other pictures describing the different postures of personages. Occasionally are interspersed very just reflections on certain glaring faults of the Italian actors, who are charged with being to this day ignorant of their art, though otherwise well disposed to practise it with honour to themselves and their functions. The author it is to be hoped, will continue his labours, so advantageous for artists in general, as well as for the Italian.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

AT a late anniversary meeting of *the historical society of New York*, a discourse was pronouned, the object of which was to illustrate the memory of those enlightened and virtuous characters, that since the first establishment of colonies in the New World, have contributed to the progress of civilization, and to the propagation of religion, morality, literature and liberty. These benefactors to humanity, he groupes into a kind of family picture.

In tracing the first invasion by the Spaniards, who, under the mask of religion, scattered rapine and murder throughout the country, the orator, Mr. G. C. Verplank, designates Las Casas as the first to vindicate the rights of the oppressed Indians, and he is here described as their tutelary angel. He is characterised as one of those rare mortals that nature occasionally produces to enlighten, adorn and comfort their fellow creatures. He had, however, to struggle with calumny, but his memory found in France a generous defender, Gregoire, who, says the orator, is treading in his steps, devoting his life and labours to the diffusion of liberal principles and to acts of humanity. But like Casas, he also has been exposed alternately to the reproaches of fanaticism and incredulity; he came out of the furnace of revolutionary trials like gold purified, being the protector of letters and arts, when they were proscribed, though full of enthusiasm for the genuine principles of the primitive French revolution.

In those wretched times, when a bloody intolerance was desolating Europe, America had the glory of exhibiting the first example of religious liberty. The legislator who first sanctioned the rights of conscience, was Roger Williams, who has been justly surnamed, the Lycurgus of America. He was a puritan, and while he was promulgating his sage and humane principles among the inhabitants of the southern colonies, a Roman catholic nobleman, George Calvert, Lord Baltimore, animated by the same spirit, was labouring to procure a charter, and to draw up a code of laws for the colony of Maryland.

These admirable examples there were none to imitate for near half a century, when in 1682, William Penn founded the government of Pensylvania. Here was a political undertaking of things as they ought to be; here legislation appeared in 'naked majesty.' Penn's system was founded on justice, benevolence and liberty. All his institutions bear the impress of these virtues. With his name, we may worthily associate that of the great and venerable Locke, author of the constitution of the two Carolinas; this performance alone might suffice to hand down his name, with commendation, to posterity.

The brilliant character and exploits of General Oglethorpe, founder of Georgia, form a contrast to the mild and gentle endowments of Locke. Oglethorpe was a statesman, an orator and a warrior, but the protector of letters and the friend of humanity. He lived till 1785, having witnessed the universal recognition of the colony which he had founded, as a sovereign and independent state.

Dean Berkeley, a native of Ireland, and a friend of General Oglethorpe, was zealous to promote knowledge and the means of its culture, in America, as well as in the West Indies. Mr. Thomas Hallis was yet more highly distinguished as a benefactor to American literature. His father and himself may be considered as the founders of Harvard College.

Among other friends of liberty in Europe, who have been indeed auxiliaries to the prosperity of America, and who contributed to its independence, the orator quotes the late professor Luzac, of Leyden, editor of the gazette of that city. This journal, written in French, passed as the journal of European diplomatics, during the time of the American contest and revolution. The editor laid out all his talents in pleading the cause of liberty, and his influence on the enlightened spirits of the continent, was favourable to the arduous struggle of the Americans. Nor is that unfortunate prince forget, whose arms were so successfully employed in America, and whose name, [illegible] must ever inspire all true [illegible]

[illegible]

with sentiments of veneration and gratitude.

The national university of Tubingen, in Wurtemberg, which frequently proposes as subjects of its prizes, questions of public interest, has invited, in one of its programmes, a discussion on the trial by jury—to point out its best mode of organization in criminal matters, to furnish data as to its original institution and the different forms it has acquired in European states, its advantages and defects.

The programme of the royal athenæum of Paris, for 1820, assumes that the society is now in the 36th year of its establishment, under the successive names of museum, lyceum and athenæum. It has weathered all the storms of the revolution, having never suspended its labours or ceased to be frequented. From its sittings have issued a number of celebrated works, such as the course of literature of La Harpe, the system of chemical knowledge of Fourcroy, the history of Italian literature, by Ginguené, &c., besides daily lectures on different branches of the sciences. There are three distinct halls, one for conversation, and society, another for reading and a third for the ladies. All the journals and principal periodical works are taken in, and there is a well furnished library. Under the name of museum, the unfortunate Pilatre de Rosier was its principal support, but in 1785, after his death, Monsieur, the Count de Provence, (now Louis XVIII) assisted by characters of rank and talents, enlarged its plan, &c. appropriated till then only to the sciences. It then assumed the name of Lyceum.

In the state of New York, there is a *Medical Society*, that in general presides over the faculty, and has a corresponding member in every town of the state. The annual meeting is at Albany, the seat of government, where three censors are appointed for each of the four grand medical divisions of the union.

The *College of Medicine and Surgery* of the state of New York has delivered this year, 37 diplomas of doctors of physic.

At the sitting of the Rouen Society of emulation, June 9th, a silver medal, as a mark of honorary encouragement, was granted to Messrs. Godefroy, &c. for their perfect imitation of the Madras handkerchiefs, as to fineness of thread, preparation, and lustre; their cotton has the yellowish tint of the Siam, and the vapourish or smoaky colours of the true Madras. Their handkerchiefs are now preferred to those of India, and have a brisk circulation in the south of France, Spain, and the colonies. A similar medal has been decreed to M. Lebreton, of Rouen, for an improvement in the organ, rendering it much easier to touch, by a new disposition of the key, so as to prevent the disagreeable noise that is commonly heard. His organ comprises 5 octaves and a half.

Among other prizes to be distributed by *the French academy*, in its annual sitting of August, 1821, appears the programme of that of eloquence: "to determine in what consists the poetic genius, and how it is to be discriminated independent of the diversity of languages and the forms of versification, in all the different kinds, from the apopee to the apologue." The works of the candidates are not to be sent later than May 15th, at farthest. For 1822, the subject of the prize of eloquence to be, "An Eulogium of Le Sage."

M. Jakob, Counsellor of State, Chevalier and Professor in the University of Halle, in a tract on academical discipline in the *Prussian Universities*, observes, that for some time past, numerous complaints have been lodged against the German Universities, so as to excite apprehensions that governments might interfere with their internal economy, which he conceives would be a fatal blow to the dissemination of literature and the sciences. The author admits that the universities are susceptible of amelioration, and he makes it his business to point them out so as to do no injury to academical liberty. Of that liberty, the definition he gives, is, that the professors convey their instructions, each, according to conscience, and not in conformity with any prescribed formula, and that none be compelled to avow his credence in any positive dogma, which militates against his conviction. No human power to restrain them from freely expressing their sentiments, and defending the same against all attacks.

The academic liberty of students, he makes to consist in a free access to in-education of every kind; that each be allowed to select the sort of lectures most agreeable to his wants or inclination; to be the regulator of his own conduct in general; to allow a free developement of the intellectual faculties, with no power to impress opinions incompatible with conscience. M. Jakob intimates that this liberty may be ill understood or pushed to excess, and he indicates the means of remedying the inconvenience.

The anniversary meeting of the Royal Geological Society of Cornwall, was held in the Museum, Penzance, on Tuesday, October 3, when the secretary, Dr. Forbes, read a very elaborate memoir On the Temperature of Mines; a subject which of late years has attracted much attention, but which had received little or no notice in Cornwall previously to the institution of this society. In this paper the author in the first place detailed the result of thermometrical observations, made by himself and others, in numerous mines, as well in Cornwall as in other countries; from all of which it resulted that the temperature of the air, water, and earth in mines, as shown by the thermometer, progressively but irregularly increased from a few hundred feet beneath the surface to the greatest depths yet attained by the miner: the maximum temperature in the deepest mines of Cornwall (1300 to 1400 feet) being about 80 degrees of Fahrenheit, or 28 degrees above the mean of the climate. As the existence of so great a temperature as this so near the surface, and still more the seemingly progressive and most rapid increase of it in descending, are at first sight circumstances very startling to our pre-conceived notions, and still more so when traced to the conclusions to which they necessarily lead. The author of the memoir, previously to coming to any opinion as to the site or source of this high temperature, discussed the many hypothetical objections that can be advanced against the existence of an internal source of heat in the body of the earth. We have not space to notice all these, nor to notice any of them fully. The following among others, were particularly adduced and insisted on: 1. The fact that the degree of elevation above the sea does not affect the temperature of mines; mountain-mines, at equal depths below the surface, being as warm as those at the sea level. 2. The difference of temperature in mines of the same depth under the surface. 3. If so high a temperature existed at so comparatively small depths, ought not the law of the equilibrium of caloric to render this perceptible at the *very surface* of the earth? Ought not the temperature of our deep wells and copious springs to be the mean of *this internal temperature and the external or atmospheric temperature conjoined*, and not of the latter only, as is the fact? 4. Besides noticing the fact of the very low temperature of deep seas and lakes, as bearing on the same point, Dr. Forbes brought proofs that the temperature of several abandoned mines filled with water for years, to the depth at least of seven hundred feet, is not greater than the mean temperature of Cornwall. These and many other considerations naturally led the author to enquire into the various possible sources of extraneous temperature that are found in mines, and to the examination of how far these will go in accounting for their high temperature: an inquiry, moreover, rendered more natural and necessary by the fact, fully proved by the author of the memoir, of the presence or absence of miners occasioning a difference often of 6, 8, or 10 degrees of temperature in the same mine, or in different mines similarly circumstanced in other respects. The various sources of extraneous temperature noticed by Dr. Forbes were: 1, candles; 2. gunpowder; 3. friction and percussion: 4. the bodies of the miners; 5, the diminished capacity of air for caloric, in deep mines, in consequence of the condensation caused by the increased height of the atmospheric column. In estimating the effect of the four first sources, the author entered into minute calculations founded on the experiments of various philosophers, and illustrated the whole by application to the case of a single mine. The mine chosen for this purpose was the magnificent copper mine of Dolcoath, which employs (under-ground) 750 persons, consumes monthly 3000lbs. of gunpowder, and 5000lbs. of candles; is 1400 feet deep, and contains within it upwards of seven millions of cubic feet of excavated space. By Dr. F.'s calculations it appeared probable that a quantity of *air* might be heated daily in Dolcoath by the various extraneous causes mentioned, from the temperature of 52 to 63 deg. (which was considered the mean temperature of all the air contained in the mine) sufficient to fill it thrice, or about 21 millions of cubic feet. Applied to *water*, the same quantity of caloric will raise, from the temperature of 52 to 77 deg. (the mean temperature of the water in the mine) only 2,300 cubic feet per day; but the pumps of Dolcoath bring up daily upwards of 120,000 cubic feet of water of this temperature! From this, therefore, it is evident that the extraneous sources of caloric in mines, although very important and more considerable than has usually been allowed, entirely fail in accounting for the temperature found in them.

Another paper on the same subject, by Mr. R. W. Fox, of Falmouth, was also read, being the second on this interesting topic presented by this gentleman to the society. Mr. Fox's paper was chiefly occupied in detailing observations on the temperature made in upwards of ten mines, and exhibited the results in tables. From these, Mr. Fox drew the conclusion, that the temperature of the earth in Cornwall, progressively increases as we descend nearly in the ratio of one degree of Fahrenheit for every sixty or seventy feet.

A report has been published of the proceedings of the *Philanthropic Society of Paris*, for the year 1819, which was read in the sitting of March 16th, 1820. It contains, among other details, relating to dispensaries, medical aid, benefactors, legacies, &c. a general account of the receipts and expenses; the former amount to 148,867 francs and upwards; the latter to 131,761 francs and upwards. The management of this society cannot be intrusted to better hands.

There are two institutions at Paris, one for the blind, and the other for the deaf and dumb, that every month have ten public exercises; in these the numerous pupils are examined as to the object of their studies, and the spectators themselves may thereby appreciate the nature and utility of the plan and mode of culture. Exclusive of religious and moral instruction, also in logic and reasoning, writing reading and arithmetic, the art of design, the elements of geometry, geography and history, the deaf and dumb are also employed in mechanics, joiner's work, and in a number of small fabrications, curious and ingenious.

In the institution for deaf and dumb, there are at least 70 pupils, including the girls, who occupy a partition entirely separate. The number of deaf and dumb throughout France, is estimated at 9000. M. the Abbé Sicard, is at present preparing a synopsis of all such institutions as have been established, not only in France, (where there are upwards of 20) but throughout all the known countries. This, as a comparative measure, may lead to satisfactory suggestions and ameliorations.

NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

To **Henry Tritton, esq.** *of Battersea, for the Invention of an Improved Apparatus for Filtration.*—February, 1820.

MR. T. proposes to exhaust the air from the receiver below, so that the pressure of the atmosphere above, acting upon the liquor, may tend to force it through the filtre more expeditiously. The liquor to be filtered is poured into a vessel, in the lower part of which is a strainer or sheet of metal filled with small holes, from the bottom of this vessel below the strainer is a pipe leading into a receiver, from which the filtered liquor is drawn off, and attached to this receiver is an air-pump for the purpose of exhausting it. When the filtering vessel is filled with liquor, the air-pump in the receiver is put into action, which produces a partial vacuum in the receiver, and in the filtering vessel below the strainer, when, as the air cannot pass through the liquor, the weight of a column of the atmosphere, equal to the surface of the filtering vessel, will act upon the liquor and tend considerably to force it through the filtre. In order still further to facilitate the operation and extend the surface of filteration, it is proposed to place two or more boxes filled with holes within the filtering vessel, but standing free from the bottom or sides, so that the liquor may be enabled to flow round them on all sides, and pass through to their interior, whence it is intended to descend by pipes into the lower part of the filtering vessel.

To **Anthony Radford Strutt,** *esq. of Mackeney, Derbyshire, Cotton Spinner; for Improvements in the Construction of Locks and Latches.*—Oct. 18, 1819.

Mr. Strutt describes his ingenious invention in the manner following:

that is to say; *First*, in a number of levers which are acted upon by the key near the centre, and have their notches (which allow the bolt to be shot when they all correspond) at the circumference; and these plates or levers may either be made to return to their places by a spring, or fall by their own weight when that is sufficient. By this, a small movement of the key produces a large one of the circumference; great space is obtained for the false notches, and room for several working notches to be brought into action by different keys when requisite, which keys are not at all like one another. This allows of key, sub-master key, and grand-master key. *Second*, in securing the lock upon the door, or in fastening the lid to the lock, so that it cannot either be taken off the door, or taken in pieces to inspect the interior, without the assistance of the master key. A decided difference between this lock and those in use is, that in the lock now in use the key passes the wards, or puts them into the proper position, and also moves the bolt. In this lock the key has only to put the levers into the right position and the bolt is moved by the hand.

Mr. Strutt then illustrates the details with drawings, for which we refer to the *Repertory*.

The advantages attempted to be obtained by the Patentee of this lock (which was originally invented for private use) are, *perfect security*, *simplicity*, *strength*, *durability*, *and moderate price*: and a construction allowing the use of *one master-key* to a very great number of locks.

The security of the lock depends on combination carried to a very great extent, so far that any person acquainted with the principle, would never think of attempting to pick a lock of this kind: in addition to this, the deceiving notches on the edges of the plates or levers most effectually mislead the pick-lock, and make him think he is proceeding properly, when he is as far from doing so as possible.

Much has been said about the facility of making false keys to any locks of moderate price; in this lock the key acts upon the plates near their centre, and the notches (which allow the bolt to be shot when they coincide) are at the circumference; hence the slightest variation in the false keys from the true one causes these notches not to coincide, and till that is the case the locks cannot be opened. It must also be remembered, that the true key is made at random, and the notches in the plates made afterwards. Now the chances are almost innumerable against the steps on the web of the key being any regular curve, or the curve of one step being similar to the curve of another step. It is impossible too, for any person to ascertain on what part of each step of the key each plate or lever rests; and the difficulty of taking any impression in wax, &c. sufficiently accurate to work from, will be very obvious to any person conversant with this subject.

For the strength, simplicity, and durability, of this lock, it will only be necessary to say, that the parts are all large and strong, the friction very trifling, and the use of springs unnecessary in all larger sorts of locks, such as are used for doors, gates, &c. This, in external or damp situations, contributes materially to their durability.

It allows of a master-key to a suite of any number of locks, and even of a sub-master-key, without increasing the works, or diminishing the simplicity in the least degree: for suppose any number of locks of the same size to be made, each having a different key; if another key, having its steps made at random, was introduced into each lock, and a set of nicks cut in the plates to allow the bolts to be shot, it would then be a master-key capable of opening that set of locks. Again, let another key be made at random and introduced into any part of that set, say 10, 20, or 30, and nicks made in the plates to allow the bolts to shoot, that would then be a sub-master-key, capable of opening that 10, 20, or 30 locks and no others. It must be observed, that the space obtained on the circumference of the plates is so very large, as to allow of several sets of nicks, and yet to leave an immense number of changes. Locks in suits made capable of millions of changes. Another advantage is, that if the master-key to a large set of these locks is lost (a very serious thing in all other locks,) the nicks in the plates brought into action by that key, may at a very trifling expence be soldered or otherwise filled up, a new key and fresh nicks made, and the lost key thus rendered entirely useless.

To MR. URIAH HADDOCK, *of Mile End, Chemist, for an improved Method of producing inflammable Gas from Pit Coal, superior in purity to any other inflammable Gas produced from the same Substance by the Method*

Monthly Mag. Decr. 1. 1820.

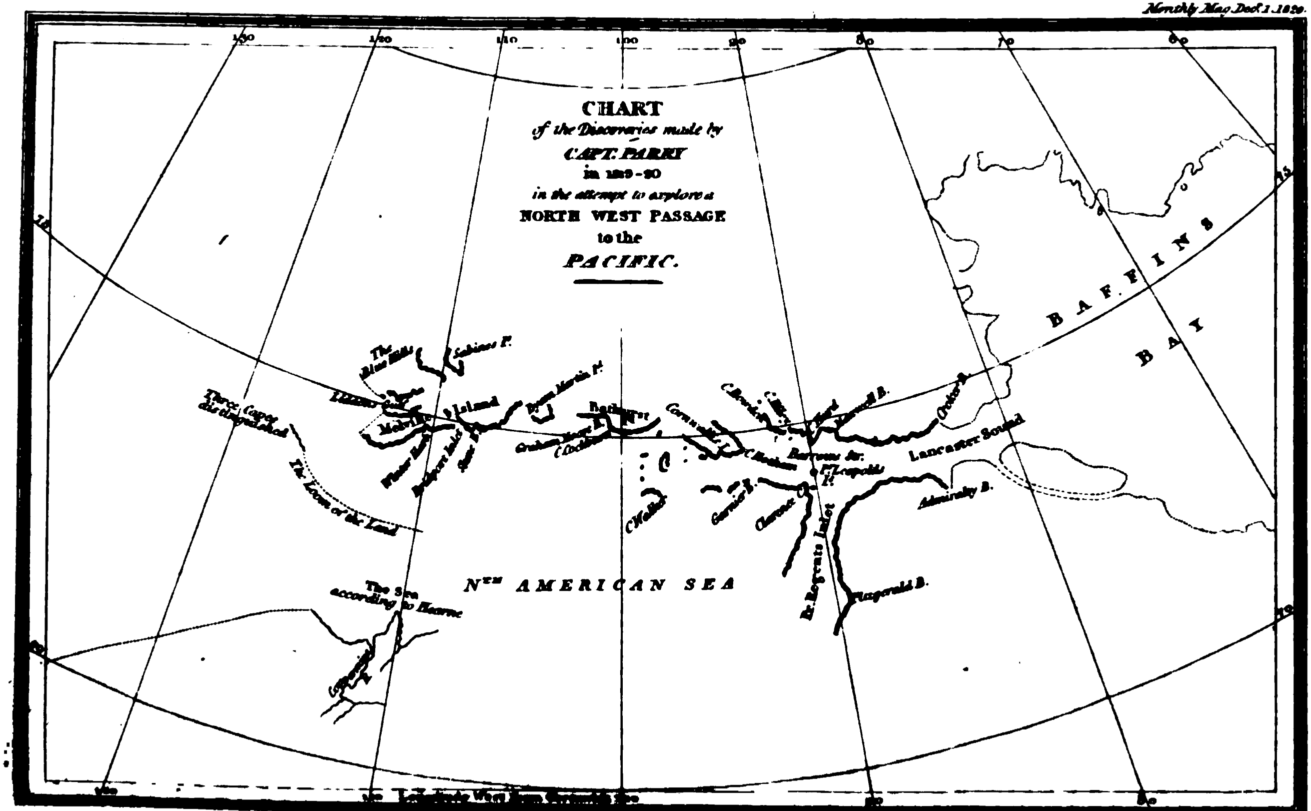

CHART
of the Discoveries made by
CAPT. PARRY
in 1819-20
in the attempt to explore a
NORTH WEST PASSAGE
to the
PACIFIC.

BAFFINS BAY
Lancaster Sound
Admiralty B.
Croker B.
Barrows Str.
Pt. Leopold
Prince Regents Inlet
Fitzgerald B.
Clarence
Garnier B.
C. Hotham
Cornwallis
C. Bowden
Bathurst
Graham Moore B.
C. Cockburn
Byam Martin Pt.
Melville Island
Sabines P.
The Blue Hills
Liddon Gulf
Bridport Inlet
Skene B.
Three Capes dis-tinguished
The Loom of the Land
N.TH AMERICAN SEA
The Sea according to Hearne
C. Walker
Longitude West from Greenwich
60
70
80
90
100
110
120
130
140
150
65
70
75

Neele & Son 352 Strand

thod or Methods hitherto in practice.—May 4, 1819.

Mr. Haddock describes the nature of his said invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed, as follows: In the first place, he charges the retort with a quantity of pit-coal proportionate to the size thereof, and then adds thereto one eighth part, by weight, of well-burnt fresh lime, baryta, strontia, or any other alkaline earth or substance, having a strong affinity for sulphur, such substance being first perfectly freed from carbonic acid, but he prefers lime, as being the cheapest, and, in his opinion, best adapted to the purpose. He next causes the products emitted from the retort to pass through a red-hot cylinder, or other shaped vessel, filled with well burnt fresh lime, free from carbonic acid, or with any other substance or substances free from carbonic acid, oxygen, ammonia, or sulphur, and not possessing the property of giving an injurious quality to carburetted hydrogen gas. He introduces such lime, or other substance or substances, to check the too rapid progress of the volatile ingredients emitted from the retort, in order that any yet undecomposed petroleum may be converted into carburetted hydrogen. But for this purpose he prefers lime, or any other alkaline earthy substance, or substances, having a strong affinity for sulphur, such lime, or other alkaline earth, substance or substances, being free, as before directed, from carbonic acid, oxygen, ammonia, or sulphur.

The red-hot cylinder, or other shaped vessel, must be immediately connected with the retort, so as to prevent as much as possible, the condensation of any petroleum. He then causes the gas to be passed through a washer of water, acidulated with sulphuric acid, or any acidulated water capable of fixing ammonia; and he afterwards continues the process in the manner hitherto in practice.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

WE have great satisfaction in being able to confirm our anticipations in regard to the safe return and success of Capt. PARRY, and the expedition sent out in May, 1819, to ascertain the practicability of a passage to the Great Pacific Ocean by the North American seas. Our opinion was founded on the skill and zeal of the commander, on the excellent equipment of the vessels, and also on the certainty that former expeditions have failed from the want of that prudence, courage and preparation, which are necessary to accomplish such an object. We have laid before our readers, a Chart of the route pursued in this voyage, and of the discoveries made; and here subjoin various documents which have appeared in the daily prints with some additional details of our own. The journal of an intelligent officer will probably appear in the next or next number but one of the Journal of Voyages and Travels; and of course the journals of Capt. Parry will be given to the world, in due form, as soon as they can be prepared for publication.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty Office, Nov. 4, 1820.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant William Edward Parry, commanding his Majesty's ship Hecla (lately employed with the Griper gun-brig, on a Voyage of Discovery in the Arctic Seas,) to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated his Majesty's ship Hecla, West Coast of Davis's Strait, lat. 79 deg. 44 min. N. long. 69 deg. 17 min. W. Sept. 5.

SIR—I avail myself of an unexpected opportunity by the Lee, of Hull, whaler, to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that his Majesty's ships under my orders succeeded in discovering a passage through Lancaster Sound into the Polar Sea, and penetrated during the summer of 1819, as far as the longitude of 112½ deg. West of Greenwich, between the parallels of 74 deg. and 75 deg. North latitude.

In this space twelve islands have been discovered, and named the Islands of New Georgia, in honour of his Majesty. The expedition wintered in a harbour on the south side of the largest of these islands (called Melville Island), in latitude 74 deg. 47 min. N. and longitude 110 deg. 47 min. W. and proceeded to the westward immediately on the breaking up of the ice at the commencement of the present season, the ships being in perfect condition, the officers and men in excellent health, and with every prospect of the final accomplishment of our enterprize.

At the south-west end of Melville Island; however, the quantity and magnitude of the ice was found to increase so much, that for sixteen days (being above one third of the whole navigable season in that part of the Polar Sea,) it was found impossible to penetrate to the westward beyond the meridian of

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113 deg. 47 min. W.; in order, therefore, that no time might be lost, I determined to try what could be done in a more southern latitude, and for that purpose ran back along the edge of the ice, which had hitherto formed a continuous barrier to the south of us, in order to look out for any opening which might favour the plan I had in view: in this endeavour I was also disappointed, and the season being so far advanced as to make it a matter of question whether, with the remaining resources, the object of the enterprize could now be persevered in, with any hope of success, I consulted the principal officers of the expedition, who were unanimously of opinion that nothing more could be done, and that it was on that account advisable to return to England.

In this opinion it was impossible for me, under existing circumstances, not to concur, and I trust that the detailed account of our proceedings, which I shall shortly have the honour to lay before their Lordships, will prove highly satisfactory, and that, though our exertions have not been crowned with complete success, they will not be found discreditable to the naval honour of our country.

I beg you will be pleased to acquaint their Lordships, that having proposed to survey the west coast of Davis's Straights, previous to my return, and being desirous of losing as little as possible of the remaining part of the present season, which is favourable for the navigation of these seas, I have not considered it right to detain the expedition for the purpose of transmitting by the Lee, a more full account of this voyage; I have only, therefore, to add, that having accomplished the object now in view, I hope to reach England by the first week in November. I have the honour to be, &c.

W. E. Parry, Lieut. and Com.

Admiralty Office, Nov. 4. – Lieut. Parry, accompanied by Captain Sabine, of the Royal Artillery, attached to the expedition, arrived at this office this morning. Lieutenant Parry states, that the officers and men of both vessels passed the winter without any considerable inconvenience, notwithstanding the intense cold (the thermometer having been so low as 55 deg. below zero;) and that only one man was lost, who died of a chronic disease of the heart.

Aberdeen Oct. 29.

The Alison, of Hull, spoke on the 18th September, the discovery ships, Hecla and Griper, homeward bound, in latitude 68 N. longitude 60 W. all well. They had wintered in latitude 75 N. longitude 115 W.

Lieutenant Parry entered by Lancaster Sound, proceeded directly over Capt. Ross's special chart of land, and reached, in the parallel of 74 or 75, 114 or 115 west, about 550 miles farther than Captain Ross asserted the Polar Sea to be navigable. In 90 they fell in with islands, which continued successively till they reached the extreme westerly point of one, where winter overtook them, and they turned back and wintered in a snug harbour in 5 fathoms water. On the breaking up of the ice this season, attempts were made to proceed westerly, but immense barriers of ice from the Polar Sea to the northward, shut out all hope of succeeding in the parallel of 74; and before they could return to the eastward and renew the attempt in a lower latitude, the navigable season, which is confined to August and a few days in September, offered no reasonable chance of succeeding this year; independent of which, provisions would not have held out in so precarious and dangerous a navigation, for the winter. Lieutenant Parry is represented to possess all the peculiar talent and prowess for proceeding in this arduous undertaking, which will undoubtedly be accomplished by the shores of America, a continuity of land established; and from the radiation before mentioned, the passage is certain.

The crews of the vessels have conducted themselves as became men in such a momentous expedition, They have been particularly healthy, and returned to England with the loss of only one man, and that from casualty; what a powerful tribute to the discipline and care of the officers commanding, with the thermometer of Fahr. 55 deg. below zero, where the breath of every one in his sleeping place formed a sheet of ice over his head in the morning!

Aberdeen, Nov. 1.

We have sincere pleasure in communicating to the relatives of those brave men who devoted themselves to the service of their country on board the discovery ships, that after the perils of their long and arduous voyage, they are again within sight of their native land. The Hecla, came into our bay yesterday for provisions, and sailed in the afternoon for Leith Roads. Her gallant and intrepid commander, Captain Parry, accompanied by his astronomer, came on shore at Peterhead, on Monday, and passed through here yesterday, to go by land to London. They parted with the Griper in the North Sea, and she is expected up every hour. The Hecla encountered a heavy gale after parting with the Griper, and sustained some damage. Few particulars of their highly interesting voyage have yet transpired, the officers and crew of the vessel confining themselves to casual observations, until their commander shall have laid his journal before the Lords of the Admiralty. We understand that they wintered in latitude [illegible] N. and in their attempts to explore a passage to the Western Ocean, were as far as 111 W. They wintered in a snug bay, in Lancaster Sound, and did not get clear of the ice till the 5th of August this year. From October till February, or for about 100 days they were in twilight; but with abundance of wholesome provisions, and other requisite comforts, they passed the time very agreeably. The crew were amused with games of every kind; and occasionally they acted plays for mutual entertainment. As to the main object of the expedition, the discovery of a north west passage, we cannot yet speak with much confidence. One of the officers with whom we have conversed, entertains not the least doubt upon the subject; but we must wait for Lieutenant Parry's observations before we pronounce with certainty. The country will look with great anxiety for the publication of the Journal of this voyage. They have been out for about eighteen months, having sailed from Sheerness on the 18th of May, 1819.

We learn that the variation of the compass in Lancaster Sound was nearly S. W.; on the meridian of 100 deg. the magnetic pole was S. about 40 miles distant; in the wintering harbour, Melville Island, it was nearly S. E. dip about 88 deg. Regent's Inlet was full of the black whale, and there were many deer on the islands and also many tents of the Esquimeaux on Melville Island. Capt. Parry crossed Melville Island and travelled over the ice to Sabine Island. Coppermine River is laid down in the chart, according to Hearne, but is supposed to be 2 deg. too far N.

Archdeacon Coxe, is preparing for the press, the Private and Confidential Correspondence of Charles Talbot, Duke of Shrewsbury, principal Minister to King William for a considerable period of his Reign. This Collection comprises his Epistolary Intercourse with the King, as well as with Lords Somers, Sunderland, Oxford, Halifax, and other distinguished characters of the time; and is elucidated with historical and biographical notices; with a portrait of the Duke of Shrewsbury, from an original painting by Sir Peter Lely.

A prospectus has been circulated for printing an uniform edition of the whole Works of the Right Rev. Jeremy Taylor, D.D. Lord Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore, in 14 volumes octavo; to which will be prefixed a life of the Author, and a critical examination of his writings, by the Rev. R. Heber, A. M. Canon of St. Asaph, Rector of Hodnet, and late Fellow of All Souls' College. The King's name for six copies, and those of seventeen Bishops, appear among the subscribers.

The first Part of Mr. David Booth's Analytical Dictionary of the English Language is now in the press. The same gentleman is also preparing for publication, a work to be entitled: The Morality of Human Nature, compared with that of Religious Systems, and with the Doctrines of Modern Philosophers.

An Illustration of Phrenology, is preparing, by Sir George S. Mackenzie, Bart. F.R.S.L. and E., in one volume, 8vo. with 16 engravings, undertaken for the purpose of giving a succinct, and, as far as possible, a popular view of the New System of Philosophy, and of furnishing the Student with the means of satisfying himself of its truth, by instructing him in the art of observing.

Mr. Robertson, whose local knowledge of the country and of the transactions, render him peculiarly competent to the task, has written the History of the late Revolution in Mexico, including a Narrative of the Expedition of General Xavier Mina, with some Observations on the practicability of opening a commerce between the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, and on the future importance of such commerce to the civilized world.

A new volume of Poems, by John Clare, the Northamptonshire Peasant, is in the press, and is expected to appear about Christmas: and a fourth edition of his former Volume will be published at the same time.

Speedily will be published in 4to, price 2l. 2s. boards, an Account of the Discovery of a New Continent called New South Shetland, with a Description of the Manners and Customs of its Inhabitants, illustrated by numerous Engravings, from Drawings made on the spot, by Captain J. Rogers.

A New Ecclesiastical History is proposed to be published by subscription, by John Augustine Waller, Esq. In the first part will be given a succinct narrative of the principal events which distinguished the first three ages of the Church, or the space from the day of Pentecost to the accession of Constantine to the imperial throne. In the second part the author will contemplate the church, supported indeed by the secular power, but exposed to dangers scarcely less threatening to her existence than the sanguinary persecutions of the heathen princes, from the pride and arrogance of heresiarchs. The second volume and third part will commence with the Pontificate of St. Gregory the Great, a name that ought to be dear to all Englishmen; and here, with the primary intention of more general utility, the main part of the history will be directed to the affairs of these islands. —The last part of the history will commence with the schism of the sixteenth century; and here the details will relate more to the affairs of the different Protestant societies than of the Catholic Church. The four parts to be published separately, and delivered to the subscribers as soon as printed.

Mr. J. BOWRING has in the press a volume of Translations from the Russian, with preliminary remarks on the language and poetical literature of Russia.

A Christian Biographical Dictionary; containing an account of the lives and writings of many of the most eminent Christians in every nation, from the commencement of the Christian æra to the present period, is preparing by JOHN WILKS, jun.

Speedily will be published, The Earthquake, a Tale, in three volumes, by the author of "The Ayrshire Legatees; or, the Correspondence of the Pringle Family."

Mr. ACKERMANN has issued proposals for publishing in six monthly parts an Historical and Picturesque Tour of the Seine from Paris to the Sea, illustrated by 24 highly finished coloured engravings, from drawings made for the purpose by Messrs Pugin and Gendall. It will be printed in the same size and style as his other illustrated works, and the first part will appear on the 1st of January, 1821.

The same Publisher is also preparing a description of the Manners, Customs, &c. of the people of Dalmatia, Illyria, and the adjacent countries, in two pocket volumes, embellished with 32 coloured plates. This work will form the commencement of a series, intended to embrace all the nations of the globe, and to be denominated the World in Miniature.

A print, from a very striking likeness painted by Mr. PATTEN, jun. will appear in a few day, of Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Waithman; engraved by Ed. Scriven, historical engraver to the King.

An Appendix to Dr. Gilchrist's Guide to the Hindostanee, is preparing for publication, in which every word in that valuable work will be explained, and its derivation pointed out; by ALEXANDER NIVISON, Teacher of the Oriental Languages, Edinburgh.

A Treatise on the plague, designed to prove it contagious, from facts founded on the Author's experience, during the visitation of Malta, in 1813; with observations on its prevention, character, and treatment, is preparing, by Sir A. B. FAULKNER, M.D. &c.

Digitalium Monographia; sistens historiam Botanicam generis [illegible] omnium specimen hactenus cog[illegible] illustrationem ut plurimum ad Icones Ferdinandi Bauer in bibliotheca Gulielmi Cattley, A.M. cura JOHANNIS LINDLEY, F.L.S.

The General History of the House of Guelph, or Royal Family of England, from the first record of the name, to the accession of George the First to the throne of Great Britain, printing under the immediate patronage of his Majesty, will be ready early in December, in one volume, 4to.

Mrs. WILLIAMS, authoress of the Summary Method of Reading, and other works upon education, will publish at Christmas, Conversations on English Grammar, in a series of familiar dialogues between a Mother and her Daughter.

A small work to be entitled The Mental Calculator, a compendium of concise but general rules of easy solution on various useful and interesting problems in astronomy, forming an epitome of the elements of that science, to which is annexed a Guide to the Constellations, is preparing by Mr. LOVEKIN.

Mr. J. BROWN has in the press, Anecdotes and Characters of the House of Brunswick, illustrative of the courts of Hanover and London, from the Act of Settlement to the youth of George the Third.

The Poet's Child, a Tragedy, from the pen of Miss ISABEL HILL, will appear in a few days.

Speedily will be published in 8vo, the first volume of the Principles of Medicine, written entirely on the plan of the Baconian Philosophy, to prove that the only rational method of curing disease, is to induce by medicine an opposite or counteracting action, sufficiently powerful to expel the disease; by H. D. HAMILTON, Medical Practitioner.

Early in January, 1821, will be published in 3 volumes, Such is the World, a Novel.

Early in January will be published the Automatical Camera Obscura, intended to convey to the juvenile mind the knowledge of Scripture History.

Dr. PARIS will sh[illegible] Tabular View of Me[illegible] tion; illustrating its [illegible] one large sheet col[illegible] cate the operation of [illegible] a Compound Formula [illegible] ciples established in his "Pharmacologia, &c.

The immense and rare library of CARDINAL FESCH, (uncle of the Emperor Napoleon) has been purchased by Messrs. Sherwood of Paternoster Row, and Mr. Booker of Bond Street; the latter of whom is at present occupied at Paris in selecting such portion of the books as is best calculated to gratify English collectors. The sale of this library is most severely felt by the French *literati*, who complain that the British nation will ultimately strip their country of all that is most precious in art and literature. Mr. Booker's selections of varieties will occupy between fifty and sixty cases, comprising a singular and extensive assortment of early printed works, consisting of curiosities in bibliography, and also a fine display of works appertaining to Germany and the North, together with the choicest specimens of divinity, among which are duplicates of many of the Fathers, particularly two copies of St. Augustin's works, one bearing on its covers, the arms of the celebrated Bossuet, and internally enriched by numerous marginal notes in his own hand, as verified at the Royal Library. In this valuable mass are to be found rare editions of the Bible, one 1479, together with many black letter specimens; a beautiful MS. on the finest vellum; Saurin, 6 vols. on extra grand paper, with choice impressions of the plates; Le Jay's Polyglot, large paper, &c. &c. To these may be added a copy of Durandi Rationale, 1473, with numerous other early editions and illuminated MSS. Among the miscellanies are an edition of Bossuet, large paper, of which only thirteen copies were struck off; two sets of Montfaucon and Supplement, together with the *Monarchie Française*, large paper; the *Encyclopædie Methodique*, nearly complete; a superb copy of the *Physique Sacré*, bound in morocco; and a choise collection of the writings of Calmet, Fleury, Mabillon, Duchesne, Grotius, Vossius, Wolfius, &c. &c. And from the Italian and French Imperial presses are some unique articles, being presentation copies from the authors to Cardinal Fesch.

Observations shewing the National and Domestic Evils resulting from too low wages, with hints respecting the means likely to render the working classes better satisfied, more loyal, contented and happy; to which is annexed a copy of the act of parliament upon this subject, passed July 24, 1820, and the speeches of the members of the House of Commons thereon.

New editions of Ferguson's Electricity, his Perspective, and Ladies' and Gentlemen's Astronomy, edited by Dr. BREWSTER, will also be speedily published.

DR. BREWSTER has nearly ready for publication a new edition of Ferguson's Astronomy. In accommodating it to the present state of the science, by means of notes and supplementary chapters, he has studiously endeavoured to imitate the plainness of the original work.

A second edition of Mr. Llyod's Translation of Alfieri's Tragedies, to which will be added, Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Alfieri. The Memoirs, 1 vol 12mo, with his portrait finely engraved by Cooper, will be sold separately.

Auston Park, a Tale, one volume, 12mo, is in the press.

A small volume of Poems, entitled, Whatis Life, with some other effusions, from the pen of Mr. THOMAS BAILEY, may be expected to appear about the first week in January.

The following synopsis of the European military forces is taken from the statistics of Europe, by M. Hassel.—Europe is divided politically into 78 sovereign states, nominally independent; but if we consider the German Confederation and the Swiss Republic as simple unities, the number of independent states will be reduced to 23. Their forces by land will comprehend about 1,600,000 soldiers on a peace establishment, and 3,600,000 on that of war. The maritime forces consist of about 409 ships of the line, 38 50 gun ships, 348 frigates, and 1,668 vessels of inferior rank, forming a total of 2,463 sail, with 60,750 guns and 282,400 seamen.

The Liverpool Mercury copies the following letter from a Quebec paper.

York 12*th Dec* 1818.

"With respect to those new publications, Rob Roy, &c. I have no hesitation in saying I believe them to be the production of the Scotts. I say the *Scotts*, because Mr. Thomas Scott (who wrote the principal part of them) was often assisted by Mrs. Scott, and the works were generally revised by his brother Walter, before going to press. The Antiquary I can answer for particularly, because Mr. Thomas Scott told me himself that he wrote it, a very few days after it appeared in this country. Any person who had the least intimacy with the paymaster would at once recognise him as the author of those celebrated works. The same native humour, the same cast of expression, and that intimate acquaintance with the Scottish manners and Scottish annals, which are in almost every page of those works, could be traced in his own conversation, by any person of the least observation.—Besides this, I have often heard Mrs. Scott describe the very originals from whom the principal characters are drawn. The Antiquary himself was an intimate acquaintance of the paymaster's; his name I have now forgotten, but he lived in Dumfries: and that finely drawn character, Dominie Sampson, was an old college acquaintance. Flora M'Ivor's character was written entirely by Mrs. Scott herself. I have seen several of the manuscripts in Mr. Scott's possession, of his other works; but I do not recollect seeing any of the novels in manuscript except the Antiquary. I am pretty certain that it is in his own hand writing. I had not heard that these works were imputed to any other person until you mentioned it."

We published the same opinions a few years since, and we believe there can be no doubt but this literary manufactory is carried on in some such distant part of the world, where the pen relieves the parties from the miseries of *ennui* and intemperance. Three or four of the works merit solicitude in regard to the author, but the latter ones are below the ordinary run of novels.

FRANCE.

M. Godin, of Paris, has invented an hydraulic ram, of a construction so simple, that it may be easily worked by any village labourer. This invention applies to the watering of meadows, to the draining of marshes, spots, and drawing water out of the earth, and raising it to considerable elevations. To those who wish to construct the machine on the spot, M. G. transmits instructions accompanied with engravings, and also a small model in relievo, if desired.

A new and curious work of M. Figrac has lately appeared in Paris, entitled, "Researches on the Gallic Town of Uxollodunum, besieged and taken by Julius Cæsar, &c." It is the result of an actual investigation of the site of recent excavations. In the volume appear six plates of topographical plans and antiquities, engraved in tailledouce, and the frontispiece is embellished with a medal of a Gallic chief. This production is from the pen of one of the most celebrated French literary characters; his object being to illustrate a very interesting portion of comparative geography, connected with the history of the conquest of Gaul, by Cæsar.

M. Henri, of Forcalquier, in his archeological researches relative to the department of the Lower Alps, considers that country as forming a part of what the ancients called *Gallia Braccata* and *Gallo-Græcia*. His pamphlet contains general observations on the monuments, medals and other curious and valuable objects of antiquity. There are several plates, with maps and engravings.

Among other paintings now or lately exposed in the *Menus Plaisirs* of Paris, one has been the subject of much conversation, executed by a young pensionary of the King of Prussia, a pupil of the French school. The subject is the descent of the Holy Ghost on the Apostles. What appears most remarkable, is, that M. Begase has deviated from the constant usage of super-imposing tongues of fire: these are replaced by an unique light emanating from the spirit, and occupying the whole upper surface of the canvas. Opinions are opposed as to this innovation or licence, but high encomiums are lavished on the head, hands, energy of expression and character, &c. as auguring very favourably for the young artist.

A cultivator or farmer in the commune of Donnemarie, Seine and Marne, lately found, while at work in his field, two antique statues of bronze about six inches in height, one representing a Mercury entirely naked, with the winged *pegasus* on his head, and the other, Fortune, in drapery, with her usual attributes. He has also found a cock and she-goat, both of bronze, and two copper miniature medals, one representing the Empress Severina, wife of Aurelian, and the other the head of the Emperor Probus.

SPAIN.

The public journals having announced the establishment of a censorship in Spain, it may give rise to false constructions, as seeming to militate against the liberal system that has been lately introduced; the following is a correct account of that measure:—Article 371 of the Constitution, secures to all Spaniards the liberty of writing, printing and publishing their political ideas without any preliminary examination, authorisation or approbation, with the proviso of responsibility and restrictions to be fixed by the laws. As a consequence of this article, a committee of censorship has been created in every province, in correspondence with a central committee at Madrid, consisting of seven men of letters appointed by the king. The committees do not interfere with any writing previous to its appearing in print, unless by desire of the author, but in case of a printed work being denounced by any individual, the provincial committees act as judges, such judgment being revocable by the central committee. A denunciation to be admissable only in case of some violation offered to public morals, or to the government or the complainant. No committee to decide till after having heard the author of the said work. In the act of judging, the committee must pronounce solely on the question whether the work shall or shall not pass into circulation, and in case of prohibition, the motives to be expressed. If the work be declared injurious to religion, public morals, or the government, the criminal tribunal may take cognizance of the author. The greatest publicity is allowed to the defendant, in his vindication. Should the committee declare that the work is injurious to the complainant, the latter may sue the author, before the criminal tribunal in the first instance. The committee of censorship is only a provisory jury, and not a criminal tribunal, and its authority can only be exerted on works that have already issued from the press.

ITALY.

It appears from a report made on the 1st of June, by M. Scovazzo, director, that a school, on the plan of mutual instruction, has been established, with every prospect of success, at Palermo, in Sicily. It was opened for 250 children; the progress has been rapid, and the jury of monitors proves very useful. Such is the ardour for this mode of instruction, that holidays have been suppressed, and there are no interruptions but the Sunday and certain grand festival days. A general enthusiasm prevails for the new method. There has also been a similar school for about three months, at Messina. Others are to be opened at Trapani, Mazara, Agrigento, Syracuse, Termini, &c. and no obstacles whatever occur to the dissemination of this method throughout Sicily. Even the Jesuits have adopted it in their college of Alcamo, and before the expiration of two years, there will not be a village without a school of mutual instruction. Sicily, as to its territory, is almost uncultivated, but possesses both philosophers and men of letters of celebrity. Whenever information shall become more general and profound, the natives may again display that fecundity of genius which distinguished them in ancient times, and rekindle a grandeur which has long been extinguished.

SWEDEN.

In Sweden there exists two literary parties, one for encouraging dramatic pieces in the German, and the other in the French taste. The Germanico-romantic secti, as it is called, consists chiefly of students, &c. of the University of Upsal, and the French party, sirnamed the classical, has its best supporters in the Academy of Stockholm. The students have at their head the Magister Atterbom, Professor of the German language to Prince Oscar. A paper war is constantly kept up in two periodical journals, entitled *Svea* and *Almanna Journale*; the latter is the classical. Good French pieces are successfully represented, and the innovators will have much difficulty to give a preponderance to the German taste.

DENMARK.

The royal library of Copenhagen contains between 3 and 400,000 volumes of printed works, and a prodigious number of interesting MSS. At the sale of the fine library of Count Otto Thot, amounting to 116,395 volumes, exclusive of pamphlets, manuscripts and *incunabula*, the royal library obtained an accession of 50,000 volumes; and the Count, by his will, had bequeathed to it 4154 MSS. with his valuable collection of 6159 works that had been printed before the year 1530. In 1789, the Danish government bought up the library of Luxdorf, rich in classical works and in MSS. and it was annexed to the royal library. It afterwards received valuable acquisitions at the sale of the libraries of Oeder, Holmskiold, Rottboll, Ancher and others, in 1789, 90, 91, 93, 94 and 98. In 1796, an accession was made of the immense library of Suhm, the historian. He had collected, in the course of 50 years, 100,000 volumes, which he left to the disposition of the public. A little before his death, he presented them to the royal library; it was not so large, but was a better selection and of higher value than that of Thot. In 1787, previous to these numerous acquisitions, the royal library contained a very great number of books and MSS.

TURKEY.

For some time there has been printing at Constantinople, in the patriarchal press, a grand dictionary of the Greek language, ancient and modern, the first volume of which has already appeared. It will consist of more than six large volumes in folio. All the Archbishops and many of the Archons of the Phanal, &c. are subscribers.

EAST INDIES.

The following remarks appear in a late number of the *Annales Maritimes*, &c. relative to the Indian Archipelago. The governor, Sir Thomas Raffles, is engaged in perpetual discussions with the Hollanders, on a number of essential points. No one can be ignorant of the circumstances wherein the convention of 1814 was established with the Hollanders. In that it was agreed that all the settlements which they occupied in 1803 should be restored to them. But not content with this, they lay claim to all that they ever held in those seas, although in many islands, the Dutch flag has not been seen there these fifty years. Their plan is this, to send troops to intimidate the natives, and after forcing them to sign a treaty, to keep out the English from having any communication with them. There is every reason to think that their conduct has been dishonourable at Banjar Masin, as well as in Sumatra. They wish to establish a despotic authority over the whole Archipelago, and deprive all other nations of any intercourse with the free ports. To accomplish their ends, they sacrifice every prince though acknowledged as such, that is in English or other interests. Relative to the island of Sumatra, observations are made that in the district of Menangcabon the population is as considerable as in any part of Java, comprising near a million in the space of 29 miles. The inland people are infinitely superior to those on the coast. From the island more considerable resources may be derived than ever have been drawn from Java.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

M. MAGLING, Privy Counsellor of Wurtemberg (but lately deceased,) has invented a new kind of cord, the threads of which are not convolved, like common cord, but combined in a parallel and straight forward direction. M. Maschenbrock has found, after repeated trials, that threads, not twined round one another, are much stronger than those which are, but he had not complete success in fitting them parallel. Messrs. Landauer, brothers, of Stutgard, have recently obtained from the King of Wurtemberg, a patent (brevet of invention) for their improvements in this species of cord. Agreeably to experiments made, a cord, an inch and three quarters in circumference, with its hards (threads) arranged parallel, sustained a load of thirteen quintals without breaking, and when it broke, on the application of a greater weight, the ruptured threads were as even as if cut with a scissors, which shews that all the threads were equal in their force and tension. A cord of 504 threads, with a circumference of three inches and 3-sixteenths, and a length of 111 feet, plaited in this manner, weighed only nineteen pounds; while an ordinary cord of the same length and circumference, and as many threads, weighed 51½ pounds.

M. DOEBEREINER, of Jena, professes to have discovered a method of fabricating gaseous water out of the carbonic acid which is disengaged from substances in fermentation, by adapting a process of sulphur to the tubs that hold them, similar to what is done in laboratories. The above project is to be realised in a magnificent brewery which is intended to be raised at a country seat of the Grand Duke, in High Weimar. M. D. maintains that twenty times more gaseous water than beer may be extracted, without any additional expence. This water will serve both for drinking and bathing in, in a number of distempered cases.

By processes now in use for the distillation and purifying of sea water, means have been found to deprive it of its salt taste, but not of its empyreumatic smell. M. NICOLE, a pharmacian, of Dieppe, professes to have realised this desirable object, by means of a filtre, charged with a layer of coal, which the vapour, in its ascension, has to pass through. The details are in his MS. memoir, which he has read and deposited in the Medical Society of Dieppe.

In some experiments on the Caloric of a Vacuum,* by M. GAY. LUSAC, we find that, though the vacuum was reduced from about a litre to one-fourth of its volume, or, *vice versâ*, the *air-thermometer never indicated the slightest variation*. As soon, however, as a small quantity of air was introduced, very sensible variations of temperature took place, by compressing or dilating the barometrical space. Hence he sagely concludes, that a vacuum does not contain caloric "like bodies in general."

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* i. e. *on the motion of nothing*—about as wise as the experiment of the wise men of Gotham, in raking a pond to catch the moon; yet, such are the absurdities of those who substitute the occult principle of caloric for simple atomic motion.—EDITOR.

M. VAN MONS has announced that Dr. BRANDES has discovered new alkalies in the following plants, viz. *Datura stramonium*, *Hyoscyamus niger*, *Aconitum napellus*, *Atropa belladonna*, and *Cicuta virosa*. The alkali from the Atropa he has found to constitute the ingredient which gives that plant its peculiar properties.

Dr. HARE, of Philadelphia, has rendered the flame of hydrogen luminous like that of oil, by adding a small quantity of oil of turpentine to the usual mixture for generating that gas.

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED *in the* FIRST YEAR *of the* REIGN *of* GEORGE THE FOURTH, *or in the* FIRST SESSION *of the* SEVENTH PARLIAMENT *of the* UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. LXIV. *To continue, until the Fifth Day of July, One thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, an Act made in the Fifty-eighth Year of His late Majesty, to repeal the several Bounties on the Exportation of refined Sugar from the United Kingdom, and to allow other Bounties in lieu thereof; and to reduce the Size of the Packages in which refined Sugar may be exported.*—July 15, 1820.

CAP. LXV. *To continue, until the Thirtieth Day of July, One thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, an Act of the Fifty-fourth Year of His late Majesty, for the effectual Examination of the Accounts of the Receipt and Expenditure of the Colonial Revenues in the Islands of Ceylon, Mauritius, Malta, Trinidad, and in the Settlements of the Cape of Good Hope.*—July 15, 1820.

CAP. LXVI. *To continue, until the End of the next Session of Parliament, Two Acts of the Fifty-fourth Year of His late Majesty, for the more effectual Administration of the Office of a Justice of the Peace in and near the Metropolis, and for the Prevention of Depredations on the River Thames.*—July 15, 1820.

CAP. LXVII. *To continue, until the First Day of August, One thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, the Low Duties on Coals and Culm carried Coastwise to any Port within the Principality of Wales.*—July 15, 1820.

CAP. LXVIII. *An Act for the better Administration of Justice in the Court of Exchequer Chamber in Ireland.*—July 15, 1820.

CAP. LXIX. *An Act to alter and amend an Act passed in the Fifty-sixth Year of His late Majesty, for erecting a Harbour for Ships to the Eastward of Dunleary, within the Port of Dublin; and to provide for the erection of a Western Pier to the said Harbour of Dunleary.*—July 15, 1820.

CAP. LXX. *An Act for improving the Roads between London and Chirk, in the County of Denbigh, by Coventry, Birmingham, and Shrewsbury.*—July 15, 1820.

CAP. LXXI. *An Act to enlarge the Time and Powers for carrying the New Street Act into Execution; and to extend the Provisions of an Act, for ratifying an Agreement made with Lord Gage, and for the better Management and Improvement of the Land Revenues of the Crown.*—July 15, 1820.

III. Treasury may advance 100,000l. to the Commissioners acting under recited Act of 53 G. 3. c. 121.

IX. Commissioners of Woods, &c. with Consent of Treasury, may advance Money out of the Land Revenues for completing the Purposes of the recited Act of 53 G. 3. c. 121.

CAP. LXXII. *An Act for granting to His Majesty a Sum of Money to be raised by Lotteries.*—July 15, 1820.

CAP. LXXIII. *To extend the Period allowed to Persons compounding for their Assessed Taxes, and to give further Relief in certain Cases therein mentioned.*—July 24, 1820.

II. Commissioners may contract, upon Offers to compound made on or before 20 Nov. 1819, provided the Certificates of Contracts are completed before 31 Dec. 1820.

III. Persons entering into Compositions for Four Wheel Carriages, may keep Carriages with less than Four Wheels. Persons compounding for Carriages with less than Four Wheels, may keep Four Wheel Carriages. Persons compounding for Male Servants to the higher duty, may employ those chargeable to the lower duty. Persons compounding for Horses may keep those under 13 Hands chargeable under 50 G. 3. c. 13.; and Persons compounding for any description of Dog may keep other Dogs free of Duty.

V. Persons compounding in England and Ireland, to have the like Relief on Removal from Double Assessment as is provided by 51 G. 3. c. 72. in respect to annual Assessments.

CAP. LXXIV.—*To grant certain Duties*

Duties, in Scotland, upon Wash and Spirits made from Corn or Grain, and upon Licences for making and keeping of Stills; and to consolidate and amend the Laws for the Distillation of such Spirits for Home Consumption; and for better preventing private Distillation in Scotland.—24th July, 1820.

CAP. LXXV. *For charging a Duty of Excise on certain Sorts of unmanufactured Tobacco imported into Great Britain from the Place of its Growth.*—24th July, 1820.

CAP. LXXVI. *To repeal so much of an Act of the Fifty-seventh Year of His late Majesty, as prohibits the Sale in England of any Spirits not being Spirits of Wine, British Brandy, British Gin, or Compounds.*—July 24, 1820.

CAP. LXXVII. *To continue until the Fifth Day of July, One thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, several Acts for regulating the Trade in Spirits between Great Britain and Ireland reciprocally, to consolidate the countervailing Excise Duties payable on the Importation of Irish Spirits into Great Britain; and to amend the countervailing Excise Duties paid on the Importation of Irish Spirits from Scotland.*—July 24, 1820.

CAP. LXXVIII. *To reduce the Duties payable upon Licences for the Sale of Spirituous and other Liquors by Retail in certain Cities, Towns, and Places in Ireland; and to amend the several Acts for securing the Payment of the Duties of Excise upon certain Licences in Ireland; and also to amend the Laws relating to licenced Brewers in Ireland.*—July 24, 1820.

CAP. LXXIX. *For Making Allowances to licensed Brewers in Ireland, on account of the additional Duty on Malt used by them within a certain Period.* July 24, 1820.

CAP. LXXX. *An Act allowing Importers of Sugar in Ireland to give Certificates for Sugar sold by them in Lieu of Permits.*—July 24, 1820.

NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN NOVEMBER,

With an HISTORICAL *and* CRITICAL PROEMIUM.

**** Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the* 18*th of the Month.*

THE glorious events which have lately taken place in the vast continent of South America, and transformed that country from a degraded Spanish colony to a free and powerful state, render all accounts of the country itself, and the manners of its inhabitants, objects of interest and curiosity. Our readers, therefore, will peruse with pleasure a splendid work which has lately appeared, and which bears the title of *Picturesque Illustrations of Buenos Ayres and Monte Video;* consisting of 24 views, accompanied with descriptions of scenery, and of the costumes, manners, &c. of the inhabitants of those cities and their environs, by E. E. VIDAL, Esq. This country seems to *swarm with cattle*. Every thing is done on horseback, and the great plenty of all domestic animals has been the cause of great inattention and cruelty towards them, on the part of the inhabitants. Of this fact almost every plate in the present volume affords instances—indeed if a stranger expresses any sentiments of compassion for the sufferings of these wretched animals, he is regarded with astonishment. Even the beggars of Buenos Ayres ride on horseback. Mr. Vidal gives a curious account of the mode of catching ostriches, and of the mataderos or public butcheries, where the animals are caught by men on horseback with a *lazo* or noose, and then hamstrung and killed. The scene of this bloody operation is frequented by birds of prey which consume the remains of the carcases. The introduction contains a succinct account of this colony.

There are few who either read or think, who are not in some degree sensible of the manifest improvement which every day takes place in the arts dependent on the science of chemistry. Indeed, the minor departments of this science have lately assumed so much importance, as to be fairly entitled to study, as separate branches of education. If chemistry were taught in our public and private schools, and thus made the means of rendering the Tyro's progress a continued scene of varied pleasure and instruction, instead of that painful state of coercion and wretchedness which too much characterises the present mode of education in Europe, and which racks and overstrains the memory of the unfortunate student, whilst it does not add one idea of sense or sensibility to that stock which he had imbibed under the roof of his parents; but degrades him to the state of a submissive automaton, or renders him reckless of future fame or honour; we say if this noble and interesting science were publicly taught, instead of the art of babbling dead and foreign languages like so many parrots, our youth amid their very amusements would imbibe ideas fit to render them real ornaments of society; whilst that society would be ultimately benefited by those these advantages, which are so well known to arise from the improvement of the arts of life. We do not hesitate to say that these advantages would far exceed in value to society the *cheap* means to be used for their attainment. They would be such as to entitle our children to that superiority over the present race, which we ourselves possess over our forefathers previous to the middle of the 18th century; when science, like the glorious sun, arose to dispel the thick clouds of sottish ignorance which had so long enveloped the faculties of man, and to illumine that horizon which had been darkened by a long night of monkish fanaticism, religious intolerance, and political discord; when man began to emerge from a state of barbarism, and became entitled to the appellation of *a civilized creature*. We have been led to these considerations by the appearance of two little works from the pen of Mr. **Accum**: viz. *The Art of Brewing*, and *The Art of making Wines from Native Fruits*. Mr. **Accum** is already well known to the public, more as an able collector and indefatigable arranger of useful facts, than a discoverer of chemical novelties; both departments are useful, and when well filled the theoretic and the *operative* chemist are worthy of civic crowns, as benefactors of the society which is honoured by their several labours. That Mr. Accum has discharged his duty well, his numerous publications amply testify. The present works will be found extremely useful to all who are interested in the arts treated of. To the Brewer, and country gentleman, Mr. Accum's detail of the London mode of brewing porter and ale will prove very advantageous, as they will be hereby led to avoid *errors*, and to study economy with more advantage than is generally suspected in an art which they perhaps imagine "*perfect*" and "*as old as Adam.*" And to those who either prefer native to foreign wines, or who use them for the sake of economy, Mr. Accum has rendered great service, as he has given the best recipes and most economical mode of manufacture, founded upon the most approved principles. The distinguishing characters of wines, liquors and spirits laid down by Mr. Accum, are a real *gift* to those consumers who, from other engagements are not able to judge of their qualities: of those who are not such adepts in wine and porter drinking, as to judge *at sight* of the pernicious and noxious tendency of those sophisticated liquors, which are fabricated for *gain*; and are every thing but a comforting beverage to those who swallow them. We heartily recommend a perusal of these volumes to all who are interested.

The Rev. Mr. **Maturin**, well known in the literary world as the author of the Tragedy of Bertram, and a Novel, called "Woman," has just presented to the public a new work; it is called *Melmoth, a Romance*, in four volumes. To examine this work, with too severe an eye, would not be just, after the confession which the author has made in the preface, that he has been driven to this style of composition from necessity, and not from choice. This is certainly to be lamented, as Mr. Maturin is a man of considerable powers, and as those powers unluckily are not fitted for the course which he is compelled to pursue. Melmoth is evidently written to suit the prevailing taste for strong excitement. The public are fond of high-seasoned food, and Mr. Maturin has endeavoured to prepare a relish for them that might even suit an East-Indian palate. The tale is not pleasing—it has no consistency—and its extraordinary horrors sometimes cause a smile on our lips, rather than a shudder in our hearts. The Spanish Episode has too many terrors.—We are not over-nice: yet there are some passages which do not appear suitable to the pen of a clergyman, even though he be turned romance writer.

A curious account of that singular and uncultivated race of men the Cossacks, may be found in a work which has been lately published, entitled *Characteristic Portraits of the various Tribes of Cossacks attached to the Allied Armies in the Campaign of* 1815, *taken from the life, at Paris, and accompanied by Historical particulars and authentic descriptions of their Manners, Costume, &c. &c.* These portraits are fine specimens of the new art of lithography, and the effect is striking and characteristic. The narrative part conveys a good general idea of the manners of these semi-barbarians, who seem to possess that nicety of the senses which is so distinguishing a mark of savage life. Nothing escapes the delicacy of their perception. They can distinguish objects at a distance which would be invisible to common eyes, and they can discriminate with the utmost accuracy between various sounds, which would be lost to our ears.—Like the American Indian, they can judge from the appearance of the ground, of the number of persons who have passed over it, and applying their ear to the ground, estimate their number, and follow them with unerring certainty. The appearance of these barbarians is as various as their tribes and the countries they inhabit.—From the plates contained in this volume, the Circassians or Tcherkasses seem to be the best looking of this wild race of men, while what are called the regular Cossacks have more than the usual Russian flatness of feature.

The Rev. **Samuel Wix**, vicar of St. Bartholemew-the-Less, London, has published an *Affectionate Address to those Dissenters from the Communion of the Church of England, who agree with her in the leading Doctrines of Christianity*. This pamphlet is free from that bitterness of spirit which too often characterises controversial writings; but the arguments which are contained in it are far from being convincing or conclusive. It is *not* addressed to the Unitarians, whose case the reverend monitor seems to think beyond his medicine, and whom he points out as a warning to the seceders from the church, exhorting them "to consider most seriously the alarming spread of Socinian and Unitarian prejudices against the comfortable doctrine of atonement, and the no less comfortable assurance of Divine grace, to assist the weakness of our fallen nature."

Dr. BUTLER, the head master of Shrewsbury school, has addressed *A Letter to H. Brougham, Esq. M.P. on certain Clauses in the Education Bills now before Parliament.* The Doctor argues, that grammar schools were only intended as places of instruction in the learned languages, and the higher departments of learning, and that, therefore, it does not come within the scope of such institutions to teach English, reading, writing, &c. as proposed in the bills. Of the expediency of such an enactment, however, it appears to us there can be no doubt.

The great pressure of taxation, and the general distress under which this country has been so long labouring, have turned the attention of every one to those countries which promise life and support to the unfortunate emigrant. In climate, and, indeed in other points, there are few places which present more advantageous prospects than the immense territory of New South Wales, although its great distance, and the nature of the society in the colony, are formidable obstacles. Much information on this subject may be obtained from an *historical account of the Colony of New South Wales, and its dependent Settlements, in illustration of* 12 *Views engraved by W. Preston, a Convict, from Drawings taken on the spot, by Capt. Wallace, of the 46th. Regiment; to which is subjoined an accurate Map of Port Macquarie and the newly-discovered River Hastings*, by J. OXLEY, Esq. Surveyor-General to the territory. Since the appointment of Governor Macquarie great improvements have taken place in the colony. Towns have been founded, highways made, dissoluteness repressed, and industry rewarded. The population of New South Wales and its dependent settlements in 1819, amounted to 31,302 persons. The engravings which illustrate the present volume are curious, from their being the first specimens of the state of art in this distant quarter of the world. The execution, however, is not very capital. Mr. Oxley's narrative contains a history of the colony, and the dangers and difficulties which the first settlers encountered, and from the statements which are made by him, there seems every reason to suppose that the rapidly increasing resources of this territory will attract the attention of those who, like Mr. Birkbeck, are seeking comfort and prosperity in a new land,

We recommend to the perusal of our agricultural readers, a tract, which bears the title *of the Rights of the Farmer*, being a short view of the causes which oppress and degrade the Cultivators of the Soil of Great Britain, and a statement of the just claims of the Farmer to Legislative protection.

Those who are interested in the situation of our trans-atlantic brethren, will find some information in a work which has been lately published, entitled, *Remarks made during a Tour through the United States of America*, in the years 1817, 1818 and 1819; by WILLIAM TELL HARRIS. It contains some anecdotes, and on the whole gives a good idea of America and its inhabitants.

We can recommend to our juvenile readers a little volume by Mrs. Hughes, called *Something New from Aunt Mary*. The story is exceedingly well told, and inculcates the best principles. We may also at the same time notice Mrs. Elliott's *Hints of Instruction in Familiar Subjects*, in verse, in which, however, the precepts are far better than the poetry.

There probably never was a king who possessed more biographers than George III. His life has appeared in every shape —from the splendid hot-pressed quarto, to the mean and ragged sixpenny pamphlet. Most of the publications which have appeared on this subject have been mere compilations—trashes from the annual registers, and the columns of newspapers, with anecdotes borrowed from the corners of old Magazines. We observe another volume added to this already enormous heap—*Memoirs of George III.* It is a compilation, but there are some entertainment and laborious collection in it.

The students of Volney, and the defenders of his opinions, should peruse with attention some arguments on the other side of the question, in a volume, entitled, *The Books of Genesis and Daniel (in connection with modern Astronomy) defended against Count Volney and Dr. Francis*, by JOHN OVERTON.

Waterloo; a Poetical [illegible], *by Sergeant Frere, Master of Downing College*, and Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge in 1820, is a humorous competition for the Chancellor's prize, awarded to the best English Poem on the subject of Waterloo. There is a good deal of [illegible], with a few happy touches of [illegible] in some of the lines, which are [illegible] reading, though, as the author [illegible], the style of the poem differs [illegible] the most approved models of prize composition. '*Arma virumque cano*' [illegible]

"Arms and the man I sing, who conquered Boney;
That is to say—the man whose soldiers did—
And gained thereby great store of fame and money;
The soldiers, Sir? No, marry—heaven forbid!
Glory, bank notes, and immortality
Are benefits reserved for folks of quality.

Mr. Vice-Chancellor! I do suppose
That you're a-kin to Mr. Hookham Frere,
Of Spanish memory—who, all England knows,
To Mr. Canning is exceeding dear:
And Mr. Canning is the loving friend
Of the great Duke whose glory has no end." &c. &c.

The Danish dramatist OCHLENSCHÜGER, among other singular and powerful compositions, has produced a wild and imaginative Drama, full of beauty and pathos, founded on the story of the unfortunate *Correggio*, in which Michael Angelo, Giulio Romano, and other historical characters of genius, are introduced. There is much true feeling and genius, with an intense love of art, displayed in the sentiment and descriptions, which abound with images of devoted attachment, truth, and simplicity, and a warmth of life and colouring, which we should not have suspected to behold developed so sweetly by the sterner genius of the North. Founded on historical incidents, it still appears only a beautiful creation of the mind, in which a melancholy tone of love and subdued joy is mingled with aspirations after greatness and beauty which dwell not on the earth.

Mr. C. HULBERT, author of "The African Traveller," has published an amusing collection of miscellaneous literature, entitled, *Literary Beauties and Varieties; or, Interesting Selections, and Original Pieces, in Prose and Verse.* In the original portion of this little volume we are really at a loss to find evidence of intrinsic merit sufficient to entitle them to rank among the purer and more classic compositions by which they are surrounded.—We approve, however, of the plan upon which the author has proceeded in arranging the materials of his little work, placing them under various heads, according to their subjects, which will in no small degree direct the attention of the literary idler, and serve to attract the attention of the young in turning to any particular subject which may chance to be uppermost in the mind.

MATTHEW ALLEN, E.M.R. M.S.E. has recently published *A Course of Lectures on the Temper and Spirit of the Christian Religion;* first written and delivered to the inmates of a large public asylum, and now published and addressed to the numerous parties which agitate and divide this empire. The tendency of Mr. A.'s discourses is elevating and good, and they are evidently written from a heart warm in the cause of humanity, christian toleration, and for the improvement of the human mind.

The Count LOUIS DE VILLEVIEILLE has published a very interesting *Account of the Establishments of M. Emmanuel de Fellenberg, at Hoffwyl,* considered with reference to their claim upon the attention of men in public stations. This is a subject becoming daily more important, and one which calls for a more serious consideration from those in power.

WM. GUTHRIE, Esq. has lately given the public a new translation of *Cicero, de Officiis; or, A Treatise concerning the Moral Duties of Mankind.* In addition to a faithful and correct translation, conveyed in language eloquent and clear, he has judiciously added an elucidation of the text, with explanatory and historical notes. There are likewise subjoined to these, the Moral Paradoxes; the Vision of Scipio, concerning a future state; and his Letter on the Duties of a Magistrate.

Mr. VALPY has published the eighth part, making the tenth number, of *The Greek Thesaurus,* with emendations and improvements, founded on the celebrated text of H. Stephens; a work which, from its increasing scarcity, renders such a republication as the present more particularly valuable; not only to the young Greek students, but to those who from their circumstances, could not command an easy access to the old edition. We believe that frequent attempts have been made to supply this *desideratum* in the learned world, both here and abroad, but without success. This last undertaking, however, bears a more promising aspect, though it is still dependent on some future five years, for its entire completion, and has already met with several ill-natured and illiberal attacks from a Quarterly Journal, which should not in the least surprise us or deter the editors a moment from their task.

DOCTOR SYNTAX has presented the lovers of the picturesque with a second *Tour in Search of Consolation;* volume second, a Poem, in which the Genius of Caricature smiles as propitiously upon him as ever. His description of his wanderings and adventures, is given in a truly comic vein, and his views of the ludicrous side of things are inimitably drawn. Indeed, he hardly leaves room for Rowlandson himself in his characteristic style of plates, to add force and vividness to his representations of serio-comic life. We are half inclined to believe, since the departure of Peter Pindar, in the transmigration of souls, so forcibly does the Doctor recall his facetious memory.

We cannot notice without severe reprehension, mingled with pity and disgust, a low and heartless *attempt at wit, but accomplished* ribaldry, in *Tentamen; or, an Essay towards the History of Whittington, some time Lord Mayor of London;* by VICESIMUS BLINKINSOP, LL.D. F.R.S. and A.S.S. which last initials of distinction would appear, to judge from the contents, most fairly and justly earned. The endeavour to lampoon and ridicule serious and eventful subjects, and make sport out of the most sacred and delicate questions of morality and truth, argues either an abandonment of all principle, or the extreme of folly,

"For want of decency is want of sense."

We are happy to direct the attention of our admirers of foreign scenery and travels, to a superior and interesting publication, entitled *Views on a Tour along the Rhine*, which, we may venture to predict, will afford no slight gratification to their feelings of modern classic associations, picturesque beauty, and good taste.

Edward Andrews, LL.D. minister of Beresford Chapel, Walworth, has published the first part of a *Series of Lectures on the Doctrine of the Holy Trinity*. They do not appear to be written in a controversial spirit, or confined to a particular sect of Christians, as we might be led to imagine from the title, but convey remarks upon the most essential and leading points of Christianity, calculated to display the strength and arguments of religious faith in such a simple form as to be applicable to every sect and individual.

The Rev. **James Holme**, author of "Moscow; or Triumphant Self-Devotion, a Poem;" and "Enchiridion Clericum; or the Preacher's Guide," has lately added to our store of English literature, *Vulpina; or, The Crafty Sister*, a Tale of the Nineteenth Century, in verse. In genius Mr. H. appears to resemble a reverend brother of the cloth, the poet Crabbe—though, certainly, with some slight shades of distinction—

"Fiat experimentum in corpore vili."

"Say, Muse, whence sprang Vulpina, whence her aire,
Ben Bluff, the braggart, soi-disant esquire,
Begot Vulpina; who himself begot,
Had worth, not worthlessness, improved his lot,
The more by cramping poverty depressed,
The more with honest pride had been confessed.
But sprung from nothing, and as nothing vile
Advanced to wealth by partial choice anile." &c.

Mr. C. **Hulbert**, author of "A Concise Statement of Religious Opinions;" "The African Traveller;" "Literary Beauties and Varieties," &c. &c has offered another tribute to literary fame, in his *Biographical Sketches of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, General Washington, and Thomas Paine;* with an Essay on Atheism and Infidelity. This is a very light and trivial production indeed, as it can hardly lay claim to the title of a sketch, or even an abstract of the lives and characters of the extraordinary men it pretends to commemorate. To judge from the very garbled, idle, and partial account it contains of the life of Paine, we do not feel inclined to trust much to its authenticity. We presume that it is for the orthodox, though not very laudable object of adding force to the arguments of the religious essay, that we here find the foul calumnies and anxious misrepresentations respecting the moral character of Thomas Paine repeated, some of which are so completely ridiculous, that they carry their own confutation along with them.

Mr. **Busby** has exhibited, in a series of coloured plates, *The Costume of the Lower Orders of London*, engraved from Nature; a work which, we should imagine, is likely to become extremely popular a few centuries hence, and among distant generations, as well as amongst the curious of the present day.

We notice an interesting little volume, entitled, *Memoirs of the Life of Andrew Hofer*, containing an account of the Transactions in the Tyrol, during the year 1809, which we can recommend to our readers.

Ishmael Fitzadam, a seaman, has published a poem, entitled, *The Harp of the Desert*, containing the Battle of Algiers; with other Pieces, in verse; which we cannot help considering a little inconsistent in spirit and character with each other.

R **Bennett** has published a pleasing little volume of *Original, Legendary, Pathetic, and Moral Poems*, intended chiefly for the use of young persons.

J. L. **Stevens** has published a Collection of Poems on various subjects, entitled, *Fancy's Wreath*, which, though not evincing much original power of poetry, are superior to the usual effusions which are daily offered up at the Muse's shrine.

An entertaining little work, the title of which is *Three Dialogues on the Amusements of Clergymen*, by **Edward Stillingfleet**, Bishop of Worcester, has lately issued from the press of Mr. Valpy. The advice given in this little volume, if followed, would tend to preserve both the purity and the dignity of the clerical character, without resorting to the assistance of repulsive and austere pretension. The author invariably inculcates the propriety of innocent and useful relaxation, while he deprecates those boisterous and bloody sports which too often form the chief enjoyment of our pastors. The book is full of anecdotes, and affords many useful hints to other persons besides those who wear the clerical habit. From the style, and from other internal evidence, we suspect this book is of a much more modern date than either Bishop Stillingfleet or Dr. Franklin, by whom it purports to be written. If this be so, it is extremely reprehensible to give it to the world with the title it now bears. We despise these literary forgeries.

ANTIQUITIES.

The History and Antiquities of the [illegible] and Cathedral Church of Lichfield, illustrated by a series of sixteen engravings of views. Elevations, plans, and ornamental details of the architecture of that church; with biographical anecdotes of the bishops of Lichfield and Coventry; by John Britton, F.S.A. £1 18s. medium 4to, £3 3s. imperial 4to, £6 6s. royal folio.

The History and Antiquities of the Parish of Stoke Newington, Middlesex; containing an account of the Prebendal Manor, the Church, Charities, Schools, &c. &c. Illustrated with maps and engravings; by William Robinson, 8vo.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

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THE MONTHLY REVIEW AND REGISTER OF THE FINE ARTS.

BY THE EDITOR OF THE LATE ANNALS OF THE FINE ARTS.

> "*The value and rank of every art is in proportion to the mental labour employed in it, or the mental pleasure produced by it.*" REYNOLDS.

◆

After a few years secession from the pages of this Magazine, during which time we established and conducted the "ANNALS OF THE FINE ARTS," we have returned to our old post; a situation of less labour than that of being sole editor of the Annals, which we were obliged to relinquish principally for want of time; but we trust of not less utility to those arts, whose interests we have so long supported. During this period no regular article on the arts has here appeared, and certainly no other work should have tempted us to resume the critical pen, but that, in which above fourteen years ago we commenced our labours in this department of literature. Our plan will not materially differ from that originally adopted in this work, and subsequently in the critical department of the Annals. Our former correspondents and friends, both domestic and foreign, will support us in this as heretofore, and their communications be inserted in the widely circulated columns of the Monthly Magazine. The *politics*, if we may be allowed the word, *of art* will be the same that has always guided us, and ever will be, as they ever have been, devoted to the real interests of sound art, and its most able professors; to the advancement of English taste, the public encouragement of historical painting, and the support of artists of solid genius, who present such hopes of future eminence as cannot be mistaken, and deserve to be supported.

The leading features of this *review* and *register*, will be as comprehensive as possible; and consist of a bold and impartial REVIEW of Painting, Sculpture, Architecture and Engraving, of the literature connected with these arts, and the public exhibitions and private views of the collections of the nobility and gentry. The REGISTER will be regularly filled with the proceedings of Academies and other institutions, as fast as they arise; premiums offered and distributed in every branch of art; intelligence of works in hand; accounts of extraordinary sales of works of art; notices of the decease of eminent artists, with biographical accounts of them in the proper department of the Magazine; and any casual improvement or addition, foreign or domestic, that may arise.

In thus making our bow to our old friends of the Monthly Magazine, we hope to be allowed the privilege of saying, that the 17th Quarterly Number of the Annals completes the fifth and last volume of that work, which is now relinquished, as its objects were nearly all completed.

Our friends and correspondents are therefore respectfully solicited to send their communications, announcements, books, prints, &c. for review, &c. &c. to the Office of this Work, as early in the month as possible, but not later than the 17th, if wished to be noticed in the current month.

◆

REVIEW OF NEW WORKS.

CAPT. MUDIE'S *new Series of National Medals.*—NO. 1. LORD BYRON.

THE proprietor and publisher of this new medal is known to the public as the spirited projector of the splendid series of national medals commemorative of the late war and its achievements. He has now commenced a new series, more congenial with the spirit of the peaceful arts, and proposes one of a larger medallic dimension, commemorative of our poets, philosophers and artists. The set is begun with Lord Byron, a poet of great and erratic genius. The obverse is a fine bust of the noble poet by Faulkner, in an elegant fancy dress, that leaves the form of the neck and joining of the head, in all its native beauty. The reverse is a personification of his lordship's nurse, an Apollo with his lyre standing on the rocky summit of Parnassus, his head enveloped with [illegible]ky clouds, rolling thunders, and appalling storms.

Of its execution it is enough to say it is equal to any of its military or naval rivals of the first series.

Portrait of B. R. HAYDON, ESQ. *engraved in line by* W. HARVEY, *from an original portrait. Published by W. Harvey, 24, Norfolk Street, Middlesex Hospital, proofs 5s. prints 2s. 6d.*

The original whence this print is engraved, is more a poetical character of this eminent painter, than a portrait painter's likeness; yet it possesses sufficient identity of form for a portrait. It is finely, forcibly and picturesquely engraved by this young practitioner, who is a pupil of the master he has here engraved.

A Catalogue of the Pictures at GROSVENOR HOUSE, *London; with etchings from the whole collection. Executed by permission of the noble proprietor, and accompanied by historical notices of the principal works. By* JOHN YOUNG, *engraver in mezzotinto to his Majesty, and keeper of the British Institution. London*, 1820.

The title page describes the work, which fully answers the description. The literary part describes the pictures, the rooms they hang in, some necessary historical anecdotes connected with them, their size, and if engraved and by whom. The basis of this splendid collection of first rate pictures, Mr. Young informs us was laid by the late Earl Grosvenor, who, with great judgment, selected some of the best pictures formerly in the possession of Lord Waldegrave and Sir Luke Schaub; to which he added some very fine works, purchased for him in Italy, by Mr. Dalton, then keeper of his Majesty's pictures. To these the present Earl has added many others of the Italian, Dutch and Flemish schools. To the principal part of the pictures of the late Marquess of Lansdowne he has added the entire collection of W. E. Agar, Esq. which he purchased at the price of thirty thousand guineas, and many other single fine pictures. The work is a very useful companion to the collection, and the etchings outline memoranda of the composition and arrangement of the pictures.

Proceedings of Public Institutions, Announcements of Works in Hand, &c.

ROYAL ACADEMY.—On Monday, the 20th inst. at a general meeting of the Academicians, Mr. H. Edridge was elected an associate. We presume this election, which has excited great surprise, was in return for the many years patience with which Mr. Edridge has waited upon the Academy, and for the perseverance he has displayed in regularly putting himself on the list of candidates for nearly a generation. The Academicians take a regular survey on or about the first Sunday in June, of the works of the candidates. Now we put it to them; do they consistently with their oaths declare, that they have elected the most able artist from among the candidates? We declare they have not, and may, perhaps, pursue the subject further next month.

Several councils have recently been held respecting the purchase of an unique collection of engravings for the use of the students. Mr. Smith of the British Museum has attended to give his opinion of the value of each of the impressions, and it is expected that the associate engravers will be consulted before the purchase is determined upon.

Mr. CARLISLE commenced his usual course of lectures on anatomy, on Monday the 13th. The others in succession will be Mr. SOANE on architecture; Mr. FLAXMAN on sculpture; Mr. TURNER on perspective, and Mr. FUSELI on painting.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, *Pall Mall*.—This liberal and patriotic body have presented the picture of Elijah raising the Widow's Son, which they purchased of Mr. WESTALL, to the new built parish church of Egham. Two other pictures of their's, namely, RICHTER'S Christ healing the blind, and HILTON'S Mary Magdalen washing the feet of Christ, are also expected shortly to be presented by them; the former to the new church of St. Pancras, now building, and the latter to Sir C. Wren's elegant church of St. Michael Royal, College-hill, now undergoing a substantial repair and beautifying.

The Directors have also given notice that pictures intended to be offered for exhibition and sale in the British Gallery the ensuing season, will be received on Monday the 15th and Tuesday the 16th of January next, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and five in the afternoon, after which time no work of art will be received.

RUSSEL INSTITUTION, *Great Coram-street, Russel-square*.—A course of eight lectures on civil architecture, is announced to be given in the theatre of this Institution, by Mr. ELMES. The first to commence on Friday the 8th Dec. at 8 o'clock, and continued every

Tuesday and Friday evening at the same hour till completed.

Royal Institution, *Albemarle-street.*—**Professor Soane** is expected to deliver a course of lectures on architecture in the Spring of 1821.

Surry Institution, *Blackfriars-road.*—**Doctor Crotch** is announced to deliver a course of lectures on music, and **Mr. Elmes**, on architecture, at this institution in January next.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Rev. Mr. **Fosbrooke** has announced his intention of delivering two courses of lectures on archæology, illustrated by appropriate drawings.

Mr. **Rossi**, the eminent sculptor, whose monuments of Lord Cornwallis and Rodney, are among the best in St. Paul's Cathedral, has opened a subscription for erecting a marble statue, with an appropriate pedestal and canopy, to the memory of the late President **West**. We trust his subscription will soon fill, and that every artist who has benefited by the kindnesses of the late President, will shew his gratitude by sending his guinea, as the nobility and gentry who patronize the arts will their's by more munificent sums. The model, a sketch of which was exhibited a year or two ago, is distinguished by a chaste simplicity of form, most appropriate to the mild and unassuming manners of the original.

Mr. **Wild**, the able draftsman of Lincoln Cathedral, has been some time in France making drawings from the fine architectural antiquities of that kingdom.

Mr. **Elmes's** Life of Sir C. Wren, on which he has occupied all his leisure of the last ten years, and in which he has been assisted by the family of that distinguished architect, by the late Sir Joseph Banks and Richard Lovel Edgeworth, is nearly finished, and will be began printing forthwith.

Mr. **Lonsdale** has painted at Brandenburgh House three or four portraits of her Majesty. One of them, that intended for the city, is now in the hands of Mr. Meyer, the engraver, and will be ready in a few weeks.

Mr. **Sharp's** picture of the Drury Lane Green Room is in a state of forwardness, and may be expected to be finished for the next exhibition at Somerset House.

Mr. **Scriven** is engraving a portrait of John Clare, the Northamptonshire Peasant-poet, from a beautiful picture of Wm. Hutton, Esq. R.A.

NEW MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

An Introduction to Extemporary Modulation, in six several lessons, for the Piano Forte, or Harp; with directions for rendering them useful for the Violin and Violincello, by A. F. C. Kollman, Organist of His Majesty's German Chapel, St. James's. 5s.

THE purport of this work is, to follow up, or extend, the information conveyed in a former publication, by the same author, entitled, "An Introduction to the Art of Preluding and Extemporizing." In his present undertaking, the author professes to communicate the knowledge necessary to the power of extemporaneous modulation, and gives as examples, six preludes, or fantasias; these are so constructed, that while they are sufficiently familiar for the juvenile practitioner, they form so many clues to the labyrinth of more complex harmonies, and will prove not unuseful even to advanced performers. To reduce the principal elements of harmonical combination to the simple form in which they are here presented to the student, was no easy task; but the chief difficulty was, to devise an arrangement, and adhere to a mode, that should neither perplex the mind, nor outstrip the successive advances of the pupil.

Though Mr. K.'s title-page only promises to accommodate and inform the piano-forte, harp, violin, and violoncello performer, there is no description of musician, practical or theoretical, that may not derive illumination from its studious perusal. The precepts in regard of the principles of [illegible] and harmonical evolution, are [illegible] and embrace all the various [illegible] and the explication of their several [illegible]tions and bearings. By the [illegible] so clear and comprehensive a [illegible] (a book, that in the strictness of [illegible], might be called *multum in parvo*) the interest of music, in its every [illegible], cannot fail to be promoted; and as it keeps pace with Mr. Kollman's other numerous didactic productions in excellence, so, we trust, it will [illegible].

Duo, for a Piano Forte [illegible]

cated to Mrs. Baillot, by Frederic Kalkbrenner, esq. 6s.

With a little ostentation of science, and some affectation of the power of modulating with ease and boldness, we find in this production much evidence of genius, and no small portion of taste and elegance. The piece before us consists of four movements. The *first* is spirited and original; the *second* tasteful and expressive: the *third* delicately agile; and the *fourth* (a rondo) pleasing in its subject, and effective in its conduct. In this composition, Mr. Kalkbrenner has obviously aimed at variety, and throughout, has succeeded in producing that relief which forms the soul of instrumental music, and is best calculated to awaken and reward attention. The introduction of "O Nanny, wilt thou gang with me" in the third movement, forms a beautiful contrast to the boldness and animation of the first and second, and in the ornament and variegation given to that interesting and pathetic air, Mr. K. has adduced proofs of his taste, his judgment, and his genius.

The Grand Overture to the Opera of "Le Nozze di Figaro," as performed at the King's Theatre; Composed by Mozart, and arranged for two performers on one Piano Forte, by M. P. King, esq. 3s.

Of this overture, the freedom, ease, and spirit of which render it so worthy of its illustrious author, Mr. King has made a duett which will not fail to be acceptable to practitioners on the instrument for which it is here intended. The task of its modification was by no means of ordinary magnitude, but the style of its execution, sanctions the undertaking, and proves the composition (under proper management) to be equally qualified to delight in the theatre and the chamber. Mr. K. not confining himself to the mere consolidation of the harmony, has exercised considerable art in the adjustment of the *parts*, and produced from their varied disposition much of that orchestral effect for which the distinguished German has always been so justly admired.

Prometheus, a Grand Overture, composed by Beethoven. Arranged as a duett for two Performers on the Piano Forte, by M. P. King, esq. 3s.

The abilities which formed so excellent a duett of the overture to *Le Nozze di Figaro*, have been equally successful in the present instance. The execution is equally distributed, the harmony is ably filled, and the general effect evinces taste and experience in the useful art of furnishing from the best dramatic overtures, pieces calculated to improve the piano-forte performer, and delight domestic circles.

An Air, with variations for the Piano Forte, composed and inscribed to Mrs Atkinson, by M. C. Wilson. 3s.

The opening movement, and seven variations, presented to the public by Mr. Wilson, in this publication, are creditable to his taste and conceptive powers. Most of the passages in the *first* are ingenious, while those of the *latter* possess the threefold merit of prettiness, connection, and analogy to the theme upon which they are founded. The general style of the piece is not such as to bring it within the tyro's sphere of practice; but by the higher order of practitioners it will be found an attractive and improving exercise.

"A Rose-tree full in bearing," a Favorite Air, with variations for the Organ or Piano Forte. Composed and Inscribed to T. Attwood, esq. by Thomas Adams. 3s.

The introductory movement of this publication is conceived with much taste and fancy, and abounds with ideas that are as novel as delicate. The variations are so ingenious as to induce our wish that their number had been greater. The bass of the *second*, and the working of the upper, lower, and intermediate parts in the *third* and *fourth*, exhibit a degree of skill that it would be an injustice to Mr. Adams not to notice. Every bar announces the master and man of talent.

Introduction to the Admired Air of O Pescator, with Variations for the Harp, as Performed by T. H. Wright, at Paris, Composed by F. T. Naderman.—3s.

Both the introduction and variations (four in number) to *O Pescator* are written with skill, and in an analogous style. The tasteful turns given to many of the ideas in the leading movement, and the lively fancy displayed in the treatment of the air itself, are happy proofs of the competency of the composer for the productions of music of this description, and will create in every cultivated auditor, the wish for further samples of the same ingenuity and science.

Heroes of Albion! in your Glory Weep. A Ballad composed by J. Monro.—1s. 6d.

The words of this song (written by Wyman Inns, Esq.) are on the subject of England's loss by the decease of His late Majesty, George the Third. The melody, if not very original, is smooth and simple, and expresses with tolerable force, the pathetic sense of the poetry. The introduction of the *flat third*, at the words "And sadness clothes the brightest hopes," is replete with the intended effect, and the general cast of the composition far above mediocrity.

DRAMA.

The present theatrical season, notwithstanding the ardent and laudable efforts of the Winter managers, does not promise to be brilliant. The state of the times, little favourable to pleasure as to business, seems to refuse prosperity to the best exertions of the best abilities, and to shut the door against that fulness of reward to which the ingenious labours both of Mr. Elliston and Mr. Harris are so well entitled.

Since our last, however, the success of a new Farce, called "The Wild Goose Chase," produced at Drury Lane; and the well-merited applause with which a new Tragedy, entitled "Wallace," has been received at Covent Garden, have somewhat cheered the spirits and raised the hopes of the managers. The broad boldness of the humour of the *first* of these pieces, most ably supported by the comicality and the vivacity of Munden, and the passionate energy and richness of language in the *second*, so judiciously sustained by the talents of Macready, have afforded new proofs of their several powers, and contributed to establish on the boards, two productions highly worthy of their best exertions.

Some performers of great merit also have been engaged at Drury Lane, as Messrs. Wallack, Booth and Cooper, by whom the strength of the company is kept up in tragedy, notwithstanding the departure of Kean for America. Madame Vestris in the popular medley of Don Giovanni, continues also to attract large audiences.

MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT *of* DISEASES *and* CASUALTIES *occurring in public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the* CITY DISPENSARY, *the limits of which, commencing at the Fleet-street end of Chancery Lane, pass through Gray's Inn-lane, Portpool-lane, Hatton Wall, Great Saffron-hill, West street, Smithfield-bars, Charterhouse-lane and Square; along Goswell-street to Old-street; down Old-street, as far as Bunhill-row; thence crossing the Old Jewry and extending along Queen-street, terminate at the water-side.*

THE passive facility with which the mind permits itself to receive common-place principles as established truths, is exceedingly remarkable. A furred tongue is almost universally conceived a faithful index of a foul stomach—and to question the rectitude of this notion would seem, especially in the present day of digestive mania, to imply a bold desire for differing merely for differing's sake. That position, however, is *not* a correct one which assumes the necessary dependence in question; and we should be nearer the truth in stating that fur on the tongue is a mark of derangement in the nervous frame, and disordered circulation of the head, rather than an indication that the stomach is in a condition of inordinate fulness and foulness. The writer has just heard from a respected friend and patient, whose health, nay, whose life, was very nearly falling a sacrifice to this current sentiment that while the tongue presents an unhealthy appearance, blue pill and purgatives and starving cannot be too strictly enjoined or too freely used. The attempt, however, thus to scour off the filth of this little *lying* member, proves often equally unavailing with endeavours to wash away the black stain of an Ethiopian's skin. The root of the disorder, in the case referred to, was in the nerves and not in the stomach, and a more generous mode of living, combined with tonics, have effected in a short time what the other plan failed to do in a long one.

That the stomach is an important link in the chain of distempered action, no one in his senses would feel a moment's disposition to deny; and to correct the morbid tendencies of the first passages is often to throw off a load of disease which would be added to rather than lessened, by an injudicious administration of strengthening materials; but the mischief is, and ever has been, that we are apt to think of one organ and one part of the frame to the exclusion of every other. It must be *all* liver, or stomach, or head, or heart, or mucous membrane, or spine, according as one or another feeling of partiality shall pervade the pathology of the day—but nothing can be more fallacious in theory, or injurious in practice, than these confined and excluding principles.

External applications, in order to correct internal derangements, are not probably appreciated in our times equal to their deservings. We should be wrong, perhaps, in talking of giving an outlet to foul humours by the opening of issues and setons, but these topical excitants often prove abundantly useful in diverting diseased action from vital parts. Affections of the lungs, may, in many instances, be checked by a timely employment of these topical remedies; and even those disorders which more especially implicate the stomach and first passes, are occasionally influenced by them in a marked manner. A patient has but this moment conferred with the writer, who has been for years subjected to violent pain referred to the pit of the stomach, and who has been much relieved (whether lastingly or not shall be stated in a future paper) by the ointment of tartrate of antimony and opium. An able correspondent of the reporter, has also just sent him notice of a violent gastrodynia which refused to yield either to bleeding or anodynes or stimulants (which in its fury, indeed menaced the very life of the sufferer) and which has given way to the application by means of a feather of the strong nitric acid, over a small portion of the chest—"You are burning me," was the first cry of the patient, upon feeling the acid, which, however, was immediately succeeded by an exclamation, "Oh, I am in heaven!"

It has occurred to the repoter, that such a measure might be availingly had recourse to, in some states of suspended animation, and even in many cases where the vital powers seem to be giving way, and where opening a vein and causing a flow of blood, would probably precipitate the fatal event; this application, by rousing the dormant sensibility might be the means of rekindling the latent spark of life.

An interesting case has recently occurred (in a fine boy ten years old) of chronic affection of the head; the complaint, in the first instance, assumed the character of hydrocephalus, but instead of terminating either fatally or in health, it had left a total incapacity of articulating words, and loss of muscular power; the countenance, however, still exhibited marks of intelligence, and the reporter, when consulted on his case, ordered a seton to be opened in the neck, and the tincture of lytta in combination with the tincture of digitalis, and compound ipecacuan powder, to be administered internally. On a second visit the boy was found considerably better; the account from the medical gentleman in common attendance, has subsequently been favorable, but whether life and intellect will be restored remains still to be proved by time. In the next report the event, whether favourable or otherwise, shall be announced.

Since penning the last report, two cases have come under the cognizance of the writer, which have exhibited in a most unequivocal manner, and to an astonishing extent, the virtues of the wine of the colchicum *seed*, in chronic rheumatism, as recommended by Dr. Williams. The medicine in both these instances, was tried after almost every other had been used without avail. An individual has this instant likewise come in with a favourable report of the medicine in question, administered to his mother. In some other cases the success of the plan has not been so satisfactorily proved; but of this the writer is certain, that the profession and the public owe much to Dr. Williams, for his suggestion of this valuable addition to the Materia Medica. D. Uwins, M.D.

Bedford-row, Nov. 20th, 1820.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THERE is little novelty since our last report, for the universal distress of the occupiers of the soil, and of the labourers who till it, are unhappily no novelty. Never before was there so great a provision in England, of all the necessaries of life and of all commodities; but for the former, the grower finds no remuneration, and notwithstanding the apparent low rate of necessaries, the country labourers in constant employment are barely able to subsist, and the considerable number in many districts, whom the farmers cannot employ, have no other recourse than a parish allowance. A great accumulation of this misery is apprehended in the ensuing winter season. Such is the strange state of our country, at the very summit of opulence, and superabundance, and with the boast of an unprecedented blaze of intellectual light. As a curious anomaly, we have lately heard of ninety pounds per acre given for this stapled, ordinary arable land, and from seventy pounds to that price, demanded for land in the county alluded to. Rents, however, in various parts of the country, are giving way, to the average probably of nearly thirty per cent.: apparently the only obvious mode of working the necessary change in the present melancholy and dangerous situation of affairs. The late considerable reduction in the price of corn, is no doubt, full as much to be attributed to the poverty of the farmers as to the abundance of the crop. The low price of store cattle may be referred to the same causes, and to the almost general failure of the turnip crop, which will render cattle feeding in the spring extremely expensive. The young wheats look as healthy and well in general, as they usually do at this season, but from casualties of weather, the sowing of considerable breadths is postponed till after Christmas. In some parts, the drought continued too long: in others, particularly in the north west, they were deluged with rain. In Scotland, the crops were fortunately secured. Wheat and oats, great; barley, deficient both in quantity and quality. Potatoes, a light, but sufficient crop. Wheat, well got in. The demand for labour too great to be supplied. The wool trade is reviving in a slight degree, for middle and long wools; as to English fine wools, foreign importation has long since beaten them out of the field and out of the market.

Smithfield: Beef 3s. 8d. to 5s..– Mutton 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.—Lamb 0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.—Veal 4s. 0d. to 6s.—Pork 4s. 0d. to 5s. 8d. Bacon, Irish (scarcely any English made) 4s. 6d. to 5s.—Raw fat 3s. 4½d.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 35s. to 65s.—Barley 22s. to 31s.—Oats 16s. to 28s.—The Quartern-loaf in London 10½d.—Hay 3l. to 4l. 10s.—Clover do. 3l. 10d. to 6l.—Straw 21s. to 1l. 15s.

Coals in the Pool 36s. 9d. to 44s. 3d.

Middlesex, Nov. 24th.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.	*Oct. 27.*							*Nov. 28.*							
Cocoa, W. I. common	£5	0	0	to	5	10	0	5	0	0	to	5	10	0	per cwt.
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	5	18	0	..	6	0	0	5	18	0	..	6	0	0	ditto.
————, fine	6	5	0	..	6	7	0	6	4	0	..	6	5	0	ditto.
——-, Mocha	6	10	0	..	7	5	0	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	per cwt.
Cotton, W. I. common	0	0	9½	..	0	0	11	0	0	11	..	0	1	0	per lb.
———, Demerara	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	0	0	11	..	0	1	1	ditto.
Currants	4	12	0	..	5	0	0	4	12	0	..	5	0	0	per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	3	10	0	..	3	15	0	3	0	0	..	4	0	0	ditto.
Flax, Riga	59	0	0	..	0	0	0	59	0	0	..	60	0	0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	41	0	0	..	42	0	0	ditto.
Hops, new, Pockets	4	4	0	..	5	0	0	2	16	0	..	4	8	0	per cwt.
———, Sussex, do.	3	15	0	..	4	10	0	2	10	0	..	3	14	0	ditto.
Iron, British, Bars	10	0	0	..	11	0	0	10	0	0	..	11	0	0	per ton.
————, Pigs	6	10	0	.	7	10	0	6	10	0	..	7	10	0	ditto.
Oil, Lucca	11	0	0	..	0	0	0	11	0	0	..	0	0	0	per gall.
—, Galipoli	72	0	0	..	0	0	0	72	0	0	..	0	0	0	per ton.
Rags	1	18	0	..	0	0	0	1	18	0	..	0	0	0	per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	3	5	0	.	3	10	0	4	4	0	..	4	10	0	ditto.
Rice, Patna kind	0	0	0	.	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	ditto.
——, East India	0	10	0	..	0	11	0	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	ditto.
Silk, China, raw	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	per lb.
——, Bengal, skein	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	0	17	3	..	0	18	10	ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon	0	8	1	.	0	8	3	0	8	1	..	0	8	3	per lb.
———, Cloves	0	3	4	..	0	0	0	0	3	5	..	0	3	6	ditto.
———, Nutmegs	0	4	6	..	0	0	0	0	4	1	..	0	0	0	ditto.
———, Pepper, black	0	0	6½	..	0	0	6	0	0	6½	..	0	0	6½	ditto.
———, ———, white	0	0	11	..	0	0	12½	0	0	12	..	0	0	0	ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0	3	11	..	0	4	1	0	3	8	..	0	3	9	per gall
— —, Geneva Hollands	0	2	0	..	0	2	2	0	1	9	..	0	2	2	ditto.
— —, Rum, Jamaica	0	0	0	..	0	4	4	0	4	2	..	0	4	4	ditto.
Sugar, brown	2	17	0	..	3	1	0	2	18	0	..	3	2	0	per cwt.
——, Jamaica, fine	3	17	0	..	4	4	0	3	17	0	..	4	4	0	per cwt.
——, East India, brown	0	18	0	..	1	7	0	0	18	0	..	1	7	0	ditto.
——, lump, fine	5	2	0	..	5	8	0	5	4	0	..	5	10	0	per cwt.
Tallow, town-melted	2	17	6	..	0	0	0	2	17	6	..	0	0	0	per cwt.
———, Russia, yellow	2	14	0	..	0	0	0	2	14	0	..	0	0	0	ditto.
Tea, Bohea	0	2	2	..	0	2	2½	0	2	3½	..	0	0	0	per lb.
——, Hyson, best	0	3	0	..	0	4	0	0	3	0	..	0	4	0	ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	44	0	0	..	46	0	0	44	0	0	..	46	0	0	per pipe.
——, Port, old	38	0	0	..	52	0	0	38	0	0	..	52	0	0	ditto.
——, Sherry	30	0	0	..	60	0	0	30	0	0	..	60	0	0	per butt

Premiums of Insurance...Guernsey or Jersey, 15s. 9d.—Cork or Dublin, 15s. 9d.—Belfast, 15s. 9d.—Hambro', 25s.—Madeira, 20s.—Jamaica, 30s.—Greenland, out and home, 4gs. to 5gs.

Course of Exchange, Nov. 28.— Amsterdam, 12 7.—Hamburgh, 37 7.—Paris, 25 70.—Leghorn, 47.—Lisbon, 51.—Dublin, 7 per cent.

Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies.—Birmingham, 550l.—Coventry, 999l.—Derby, 112l.—Ellesmere, 63l.—Grand Surrey, 57l.—Grand Union, 31l.—Grand Junction, 203l.—Grand Western, 4l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 280l.—Leicester, 295l.—Loughbro', 2400l.—Oxford, 615l.—Trent and Mersey, 1920l.—Worcester, 24l.—East India Docks, 161l.—London, 90½.—West India, 165l.—Southwark Bridge, 18l.—Strand, 5l. 5s. Royal Exchange Assurance, 230l.—Albion, 40l. 10s.—Globe, 118l.—Gas Light Company, 60l. 0s.—City Ditto, 95l. At the Office of Wolfe and Edmonds'.

The 3 per cent. Reduced, on the 27th was 68¾; 3 per cent. consols, 68⅛; 5 per cent. navy 104½.

Gold in bars 3l. 17s. 10½d. per oz.—New doubloons, 3l. 16s. 0d.—Silver in bars 4s. 11½d.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES *announced between the 20th of Oct. and the 20th of Nov.* 1820: *extracted from the London Gazette.*

BANKRUPTCIES. [this Month 139.]

Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.

ABBOT, W. Windham-place, merchant. (Stephen.
Anderson, A. Salters' Hall-court, Cannon-street, merchant. (Buckle.
Appleby, T. C. Canterbury, stay-maker. (Bennett.
Armstrong, J. Bristol, millwright. (Meredith, L.
Ashby, T. East-street, Manchester-square, baker. (Harvey and Co.
Atkinson, G. and B. Kirbymoorside, Yorkshire, corn-merchants. (Eyre and Co. L.
Atkinson. C. Huddersfield, merchant. (Ircomb, L.
Austin, T. J. Gregory, and J. Husson, Bath, haberdashers. (Pearce and Co.
Barker, T. Stratford, brewer. (Fisher and Co. L.
Barnett, T. Kendall, corn-merchant. (Heclis, L.
Beady, J. Wootton Underedge, clothier. (Bridges
Beeulen, J. jun. Dartmouth, sail-maker. (Price. L.
Benham, H. High-street, Southwark, ironmonger. (Sutcliffe.
Berthoud, H. jun. Castle-court, Strand, auctioneer (Jones and Co.
Baily, S. Brodford, Wiltshire, butcher. (Dax, L.
Booth, G. jun. Coleshill, Warwickshire, dealer. (Hall and Co.
Bramhall, J. Mossley, Lancashire, woolstapler (Gibbon, Ashton-under-Line.
Brauder, A. Budge-row, upholsterer. (Lucket.
Bright, W. Newband, Gloucestershire, dealer. (Meredith.
Brighton, T. and T. D. Paine, Downham, Norfolk, dealers. (Toone and Co. L.
Brown, E. Saracen's Head, Friday-street, corn-dealer. (Bovill and Co.
Bryant J. Austin-friars, merchant. (Gellibrand.
Canney, J. Bishopswearmouth, ship-owner. (Meggisons and Co. L.
Cannon, J. Liverpool, merchant. Young, L.
Chambers, F. Stamford, shoemaker. (Rowland and Co. L.
Cliff, W. High-street, Islington, broker. (Platt, L.
Cook, J. Oakley Mills, Suffolk, miller. (West.
Cooper, H. Threadneedle-street, merchant. (Courtien and Co.
Cooper, W. Fleet-market, linen-draper (Dawes and Co.
Curtis, J. Fording-bridge, Hampshire, draper. (Towers, L.
Dommett, G. Deptford, soap-maker. (Rogers, L.
Drinkwater, S. Liverpool, timber-merchant. (Blackstock and Co. L.
Edridge, D. Baldock, Hertfordshire, cooper. (Sweet, L.
Ellis, J. Newington, baker. (Benton, L.
Fearne, C. Old Broad-street, merchant. (Crowder and Co.
Fordham, J. Bishop's Stortford, plumber. (Maykinson, L.
Fromow, W. Great Yarmouth, chemist. (Poole and Co. L.
Fry, J. Dorset-street, Salisbury-square, tailor. (Mayhew and Co.
Gidley, E. Dover-street, Piccadilly, dress-maker. (Darke and Co.
Gordon, J. Tokenhouse-yard, and J. Gordon, Thanet-place, Strand, merchants. (White.
Greaves, H. Manchester, merchant. Ellis, L.
Green, J. Oxford-street, smith. (Blacklow.
Hermant, E. Wapping-street, carpenter. (Shave, L.
Hewett. G. Henley-upon-Thames, banker. (Holmes L.
Harris, T. B. Hinckley, hosier. (Soden.
Hauxwell, L. Dewsbury, Yorkshire, spirit-merchant. (Archer
Haywood, G. Birmingham, spirit-merchant. (Chilton, L.
Haild, M. Cheltenham, hotel-keeper. (Vizard and Co. L.
Herbert, W. Overbury, Worcestershire, farmer. (Cardale and Co. L.
Harris, C. Winchester, saddler. (Tilbury, L.
Hill, W. Denton's Green, Lancashire, brewer. (Mason, L.
Hirst, T. Marsh, Yorkshire, cloth dresser. (Battye, L,
Holdernisse, J. T. Bucklersbury, merchant. (Young
Hornby, B. Bernard-street, Foundling Hospital. (Sherwood and Son.
Howliston, J. Thayer-street, Manchester-square, tailor. (Dawson and Co.
Hodges, J. Cheltenham, coal-merchant. (Jones, L.
Hooper, J. Tooley-street, chymist. (Sherwood and Son.
Hudson, F. Angel-lane, Essex, brewer. (Pearce and Co. L.
Hulton, W. Evesham, Worcestershire, porter-dealer. (Bousfield and Co. L.
Hunt, D. P. Snetterton, Norfolk, miller. (Wright, L.
Imbrie, J. Bucklersbury, warehouseman. (Crowder and Co.
Javens, J. and G. St. James's Walk, Clerkenwell, japanners. (Carter.
Jent, T. Piccadilly, china-man. (Woodhouse.
Johnson, W. Heybridge, Essex, salt-manufacturer. (Bridges and Co. L.
Jones. W. Newport, Monmouthshire, tanner. (Thomas. L.
Keates, W. Bishopsgate-street, hosier. (Brooking.
Kenworthy, J. Saddleworth, Yorkshire, dyer. (Battye. L.
Knowles, J. Liverpool, innkeeper. (Lowe and Co. L.
Klotz, M. Brighthelmstone, merchant. (Champ, L.
Lannen, W. Ringwood, Southampton, butcher. (Tilson, L.
Larkworthy, J. Exeter, comb-maker. (Brutton, L.
Landon, T. Hertford, Cheshire, salt-manufacturer. (Kent, L.
Leigh, J. Upper Thames-street, coal-merchant. (Boxer.
Ledieu, J. Richmond-buildings, Soho, jeweller. (Turner and Co.
Lethbridge, J. Carmarthen-street, Tottenham Court road, carpenter. (Boxer.
Little, T. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linen-draper. (Bell and Co.
Lovenbury, M. Bradford, Witts, victualler. (King and Co. L.
Lynch, M. Whitefriars, carman. (Batho.
Marden, W. East Budleigh, Denbighshire, dealer. (Collett and Co. L.
Maas, H. Provost-street, City-road, merchant. (Hurd and Co.
Mann, J. Leeds, brewer. (Hargreaves.
Marsden, T. Pimlico, horse-dealer. (Lloyd, L.
Melton, M. and T. Highgate, builders. (Hunter, L.
Messengton, R. Great Marlow, horse-dealer. (Harrison, L.
Murdock, J. P. Brown, and W. M'Girr, Nottingham, drapers. (Paterson and Co. L.
Myrtle, W. Brighton, hatter. (Faithful, L.
Norman, J. Lucas-street, Commercial-road, master mariner. (Wright, L.
Norris, T. Bishopstone, Wilts, shoemaker. (Millet and Co. L.
Oakes, J. King's Arms-buildings, Cornhill, commission-broker. (Beavan.
Orme, J. Wigan, money-scrivener. (Lowe and Co. L.
Palmer, G. Mosterton, Dorsetshire, miller. (Murley, Crewkerne.
Paulden, W. Macclesfield, linen-draper, (Sherwin, L.

Parker, A. Cheltenham, builder. (Vizard and Co. L.
Peachy, J. Oxford-street, linen-draper. (Courteen and Co.
Pitt, J. Cirencester, woolstapler. (Thompson, L.
Porter, W. J. Charing-cross, slopseller. (Townshend.
Price, R. Tewkesbury, corn-factor. (Edmunds, L.
Patey, A. West Teignmouth, Devonshire, builder. (Young, L.
Ralph R. and W. King, Ipswich, maltsters. (Taylor, L.
Row, R. and T. Thomason, Castle-street, Whitechapel, horse-dealers. (Gray, Kingsland.
Roberts, S. Cheltenham, druggist. (Meredith, L.
Rutter, J. Winterton, Lincolnshire, merchant. (Hicks, L.
Sarson, J. Kingsland, stage coach-proprietor. (Carter, L.
Schevieso, J. C. and F. Grosseau, harp-manufacturers. (Jones and Co.
Scurr, J. Doncaster, linen-draper. (King, L.
Slade, W. Leeds, corn-merchant. (Fisher and Co.
Smith, A. Lime Street-square, merchant. (Reardon and Co.
Spence, J. Prince's-street, Westminster, corn-dealer. (Young.
Sprigens, J. Chesham, Buckinghamshire, draper. (Stevens, L.
Stevenson, A. Glasgow, cotton-manufacturer. (Williams, L.
Strickland, B. Budleigh Salterton, Devonshire, dealer. (Collett and Co. L.
Smith, E. Green Lettuce-lane, tea-dealer. (Weston.
Thwaites, T. Maplehurst, Kent, tallow-chandler. (Sherwood and Co. L.
Thompson, J. Norwich, merchant. (Saggers, L.
Tillotson, J. Warley, Yorkshire, cotton-spinner. (Wrigglesworth, L.
Town, J. Yalding, Kent, miller. (Brace and Co. L.
Trehane, S. Exeter, silversmith. (Britton, L.
Trent, G. Bomton, Dorsetshire, malster. (Bennett and Co. L.
Turner, T. W. Brentford, potter. (Bishop and Co. L.
Tweed, T. and R. Chingford Mills, millers. (Lewis.
Usherwood, T. jun. Tunbridge, Kent, farmer. Babb, L.
Ulph, W. Norwich, bombazin and cotton-manufacturer. (Cooper.
Waldron, C. Liverpool, merchant. (Pritt.
Wall, C. Coventry, mercer. (Woodcock and Co.
Watson, T. James-street, Manchester-square, grocer. (Carlton.
Watkins, P. Bristol, oil and colour-man. (Hurd and Co. L.
Westron, M. Wellington, mercer. (Purfoot.
Wilkinson, A. Liverpool, wine-merchant. (Blastock and Co. L.
Willcocks, T. Holborn, umbrella-maker. (James.
Wilson, J. Staincliffe, Yorkshire, merchant. (Battye, L.
Wilson, R. Clement's-lane, broker. (Gillibrand.
Wingate, J. Bathwick, Somersetshire, money-scrivener. (Stephen, L.
Wood, T. Trowbridge, clothier. (Hurd and Co. L.
Wood, H. Rope-maker-street, Cripplegate, coachsmith. (Hutchinson.
Wolvell, T. Andover, linen-draper. (Bromridges and Co. L.
Wragge, F.F. Parish of St. George, Gloucestershire, dealer. (Hicks and Co. L.
Wright, J. sen. Hart-street, Bloomsbury, upholsterer. (Patten.
White, H. Strand-lane, printer. (Bishop.
Yates, R. W. Manchester, cotton twist and weft dealer. (Milne and Co.

DIVIDENDS.

Abbott, P. D. Powis-place, Great Ormond-street.
Adams and Nash, Gloucester.
Adams, T. South Shields.
Adock, J. St. Mary Axe.
Anderson, A. Philpot-lane.
Armitage, J. Shad Thames.
Ashford, C. S. Harrow-road.
Bailey, T. Macclesfield.
Bailey, C. R. H. Swallowfield.
Baker, C. Pope's Head-alley, Cornhill.
Ball, J. Poole.
Baylis J. and T. Thompson, Piccadilly.
Beavan, J. Old Cavendish-street.
Bell, J. Church-street, Spitalfields.
Bennett, S. A. Worship-street, Shoreditch.
Bishop, D. Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars-road.
Biggan, W. Manchester.
Blyth, E. *Dyer's*-buildings, Holborn.
Bateman, J. and W. Culbard, St. John's-street, West Smithfield.
Boottell, T. St. Edmunds Bury.
Brattle, W. Ryarsh, Kent.
Brice, W. Bristol.
Bryan, R. Llangullo, Radnorshire.
Bunker, J. Grafton-street.
Buckton, R. Jermyn-street.
Carr, C. Bridge-street, Westminster.
Carey, E. M. Liverpool.
Cave, S. Cheltenham.
Chapman, T. Littlebury Mills, Essex.
Clarke, D. T. Gerrard-street, Soho
Collier, R. and J. Pears, Cheapside.
Collins, R. Maidstone.
Coney, R. Strand.
Cooke, J. Helmsley, Yorkshire.
Cooke, J. Coxhoe, Durham.
Cowne, S. Barbican.
Crombie, R. Chelsea.
Cummings, J. Osborne-street, Whitechapel.
Davis, W. Tredagar, Monmouthshire.
Davis, D. New Bond-street.
Delamare, P. H. Romford.
Deaves, H. Liverpool.
De Juiros, J. M. London.
Dixie, P. P. J. B. Falcon-square.
Dodson, H. and J. Southwark.
Dover and Frogger, London.
Dobson, T. Kendal, Westmorland.
Dyer, W. Northleach, Gloucestershire.
Edwards, W. Dartford.
Ellerby, T. Poole.
Elliott, J. Farnham, Surrey.
Evans, J. and Sir J. Jelf, Gloucester.
Evans, P. Cross-street.
Fish J. and J. Nowlan, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Fisher, F. Edgeware-road.
Ford, E. Lime-street.
Fry, R. Leicester-square.
Fullarton, J. Bristol.
Gardener, T. W. and T. Leicester.
Gibson, J. and J. Peacock, Ball-alley, Lombard-street.
Giles, D. Lyford, Bedfordshire.
Gompertz, A. Great Winchester-street.
Goodwin, B. Orford, Norfolk.
Grocott, J. T. Salford.
Gallant, W. Leadenhall-market.
Hancock, J. Limehouse Hole Stairs.
Harkness, J. Addle-street.
Hart, J. Southampton.
Harrison, J. Saxilby.
Hepburn, C. Commercial-road.
Hardisty, G. and J. Cowling, Bedford-court, Covent Garden.
Hindle, W. Leeds.
Hitchin, W. St. Peter's Hull.
Hodgson, R. Fleet-street.
Holland, S. P and P. Bull, Worcester.
Holmes, T. J. Harris, and J. D. English, Long-acre.
Hooper, W. Tenbury, Worcestershire.
Hornby, J. Liverpool.
Hamson, J. Saxilby, Lincolnshire.
Jacobs, L. Nassau-street, Middlesex Hospital.
Johnston, D. Brown-street, Hanover-square.
Jones, T. Bristol.
Kemp, T. Knaresborough.
Kerry, A. Bucklersbury.
King, C. M. Upper East Smithfield.
Knott and Co. Southwark.
Lee, J. King-street, Cheapside.
Levin, L. Great Prescot-street.
Lomas, T. White Horse-inn, Fetter-lane.
Lynch, M. Church-street, Spitalfields.
Lyons, L. and T. and J. Dowley, Lower Shadwell-street.
Mackenzie, C. Caroline-street, Bedford-square.
Martin, T. and S. Hopkins, Bristol.
Martin, J. St. Philip and Jacob, Gloucestershire.
M'Neal, N. London.
May, W. Spital-square.
Merry, R. Birmingham.
Miles, W. Oxford-street.
Moody, J. York-mews, *Paddington*-street, St. Mary-le-bone

Mole, W. Worcester, and R. Lockett, Hereford.
Moates, S. W. Birmingham.
New, E. Bristol.
Orr, J. Barge-yard, Bucklersbury.
Pearce, J. Plymouth Dock.
Phillips, T. Bread Street-hill.
Phillips, J. Duke-street, Portland place.
Phillips, S. R. and D. P. Riderig, Liverpool.
Ramsay, J. and R. Forster, Old Broad-street.
Randall, R. Coleman-street
Read, J. and J. Hollyer, St. Mary Hill, Eastcheap.
Reeder, W. R. Stratford Green, Essex.
Reeder, G. and S. Leeds.
Richards, W. Penzance.
Richards, H. Beaconsfield.
Riding, J. Blackburn.
Rain, T. Bear-street, Leicester Fields.
Russel A. Tewkesbury.
Ritson, J. Carlisle.
Selesinger, M. B. Church Court, Clement's-lane.
Shalcross, W. Joseph-street, St Pancras.
Shoobridge C. Kensington.
Simpson, R. Crown-court, Threadneedle-street.
Snuggs, J. W. A, and J. Walley, Lime-street.
Stevens, R. Banstead, Surrey.
Stevenson, W. Sheffield.
Sutherland, S. South Shields.
Swainsten, J. Kendal.
Thompson, T. Manchester.
Thomas, W. Little Narcle, Herefordshire.
Taylor, G. and G. Jarman, Fenchurch-street.
Thompson and Moses, Rotherhithe.
Thompson, S. Red Cross-street.
Thurkle, G. M. London.
Toplin, R. Strand.
Townsend, R. and J. R. Mitre Court, Fenchurch Street.
Toll, W. St, Germain's, Cornwall.
Venning, W. Gutter lane.
Wainewright, W. Liverpool.
Ward, R. Maiden lane, Clerkenwell.
Warrall, S. and Co. Bristol.
Welby, C. C. E. Leicestershire
West, T. London.
Wharton, A. Salisbury.
Williams E. Edmonton.
Williams, R. Shrewsbury.
Williams, L. Nicholas lane, Lombard street.
Wilson, Old Broad street.
Wilson, R. Bow Church yard.
Wood, T. and R. and W. Troughton, Smithsam, Bottom, Surrey.
Wood, J. and J. Thornes, Yorkshire
Woodroof, J. Gun street, Old Artillery Ground.
Woods, W. Midlesex.
Wrangle, J. Arnwell, Hertfordshire.
Young, A. St. Swithin's lane.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Results from Observations made in London for the Month of Oct., 1820.

	Mean.	Maximum.	Days of the Month.	Wind.	Minimum.	Days of the Month.	Wind.	Range.	Greatest Variation in 24 hours.	Days of the Mth.
Barometer	29·50	30·44	3	N.E.	28·56	22	SW.	1·88	0·87	22
Thermometer.	48·81	62½°	15	S.	36¼°	12	N.NW.	26¼°	20½°	3
Thermomet. hygrometer	15·55	54¾°	8	E. NE.	0	14	SE.	45¾	37½	7

Prevailing winds,—Variable.
Number of days on which rain has fallen, 15.—Hail 1.
Fall of rain, &c. 1·988 inches.

Clouds.

Cirrus.	Cirro-stratus.	Cirro-cumulus.	Cumulus.	Cumulo-stratus.	Nimbus.
7	20	3	21	9	7

For the first thirteen days, the wind blew steadily from the NE, accompanied with fine, mild, and dry weather. The 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 12th, were chiefly clear. A few light showers of rain fell early on the mornings of the 1st, 5th, and 11th. The barometer was unusually high, and very steady; the mean for the period is 30·08 inches, and the mean daily variation 0·11 of an inch.

On the 14th the wind came round to the south, the temperature increased 10°, and in the course of this and the following day, the barometer fell rapidly from 29·80 inches to 28·82 inches. The weather during the remainder of the month was cloudy and showery, the wind variable, and on the 15th, 16th, 17th, 22d, and 26th, blew in heavy gales from the W. and SW. The barometer was extremely low and fluctuating, the mean for the period being only 29·08 inches, and the mean daily variation amounting to 0·38 of an inch.

The temperature was moderately high, and varied but little throughout the month.

A. E.

St. John's Square, Nov. 10, 1820.

Errata.—In the Report for September, page 374, col. 2nd, line 11th from the top; for "I therefore" *read* "I have therefore;" next line, for "magazine" *read* "margin." Page 375, 2nd col. 7th line from the top; for "bleak" *read* "black;" next line, for "apposition" *read* "opposition;" 10th line, for "quite clear over" *read* "eclipse quite over."

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN NOVEMBER.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE portentous Bill of Pains and Penalties has continued since our last to employ the energies of the United Kingdom. It was a question adapted to the comprehension of all, and therefore has created an universal feeling. If by exposing the weak side of government, it should be the means of expelling an hideous tory faction from power, and produce the adoption of some of those reforms and ameliorations pointed out in a preceding article, it would effect more than all the intellectual exertions of the age have hitherto been able to accomplish.

On the 6th of November, after long debates, in which Lords Grey, Erskine, and others, delivered some of the most able discourses ever heard in Parliament, the House of Lords divided, 123 for the second reading, and 95 against it. The public emotion was intense; but as the great majority of talent and independence was found in the minority, and the major part of the majority consisted of ministers, placemen, bishops, and known sycophants of power, the victory was contemned by one party, and little valued by the other.

However, on the 10th of November, on the division on the third reading, the numbers were only 108 for the bill, and 99 against it, the numerical majority consisting of the votes of the ministers in the house, who were the admitted *prosecutors*. In these circumstances even the ministerial sense of decency gave way, and Lord Liverpool, instead of moving that it then pass, moved that it should be reconsidered that day six months! Two or three peers unworthily held out, but on the question being put, the bill was finally rejected without a division.

Nothing could exceed the exultation of the great mass of the people on learning the result. It spread through London as by telegraph in a few minutes, and was every where received by shouts in the street, by the ringing of bells and preparations for a general illumination, which took place on the same evening, and was kept up for three nights with increasing splendour. The mail and other coaches conveyed the intelligence in triumph through the country, and perhaps no event of the last fifty years created more general feeling of exultation, and more universal rejoicings. They were damped only by the outrages committed on the connections of government, who felt it their duty to resist; and by the attacks made on obnoxious peers in their hasty routes to their country seats after three months attendance on these impolitic and unprincipled proceedings.*

Addresses of congratulation are in course of preparation to her Majesty, and of expostulation to the King; and, in our next or some early number, we hope to be able to congratulate the world on a happy change in his present councils.

We subjoin a list of the majority and minority, and some protests which record opinions on the ministerial side.

Peers who voted FOR *the Third Reading of the Bill of Pains and Penalties against the Queen.*

DUKES OF—York, Clarence, Wellington, Northumberland, Newcastle, Rutland, Beaufort, Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor.

MARQUESSES.—Conyngham, Anglesey, Camden, Northampton, Exeter, Headfort, Cornwallis, Buckingham, Lothian, Queensberry, Winchester.

EARLS.—St. Germains, Whitworth, Verulam, Cathcart, Mulgrave, Oxford, Manvers, Ross, Westmorland, Nelson, Powis, Limerick, Donoughmore, Belmore, Mayo, Longford, Mount Cashel, Kingston, Liverpool, Digby, Mount Edgecomb, Strange, (Athol) Abergavenny, Aylesbury, Bathurst, Chatham, Harcourt, Warwick, Graham (Montrose,) Pomfret, Macclesfield, Balcarras, Home, Coventry, Rochford, Abingdon, Shaftsbury, Cardigan, Winchelsea, Bridgewater.

VISCOUNTS.—Exmouth, Lake, Sidmouth, Melville, Curzon, Sydney, Hereford.

BISHOPS.—Cork, Landaff, Peterborough, Ely, St. David's, Worcester, St. Asaph, London.

LORDS.—Harris, Ross (Glasgow,) Meldrum, Hill, Combermere, Hopetoun, [illegible]ners, Ailsa (Cassilis,) Lauderdale, [illegible] Redesdale, St. Helen's, Northwick, [illegible] Carrington, De Dunstanville, Rous, [illegible]ford, Stewart (Galloway,) Stuart ([illegible]) Douglas (Morton,) Grenville, Suf[illegible] tagu, Gordon (Huntly,) Somers, Rodney, Middleton, Napier, Colville, Gray, Saltoun, Forbes.—108.

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* Wellington was the chief [illegible]lar indignation, and for as[illegible] the Duke of York, several pe[illegible] held to bail.

AGAINST *the Third Reading*.

DUKES OF—Gloucester, Portland, Hamilton, Devonshire, Bedford, Grafton, Richmond, Somerset.

ARCHBISHOPS.—Tuam, York.

MARQUESSES.—Bath, Stafford, Lansdown.

EARLS.—Blessinton, Bradford, Morley, Minto, Grey, Gosford, Romney, Rosslyn, Caledon, Enniskillen, Farnham, Carrick, Carnarvon, Mansfield, Fortesque, Grosvenor, Hilsborough (M. of Downshire,) Delaware, Ilchester, Egremont, Fitzwilliam, Portsmouth, Stanhope, Cowper, Dartmouth, Oxford, Roseberry, Jersey, Albemarle, Essex, Thanet, Denbigh, Suffolk, Derby.

VISCOUNTS.—Granville, Anson, Duncan, Hood, Leinster, (D. of) Torrington, Falmouth, Bolingbroke.

BISHOP.—Gloucester.

LORDS.—Breadalbane, Erskine, Arden, Ellenborough, Alvanley, Loftus (Ely,) Fitzgibbon (Clare,) Bayning, Gwydir, Calthorpe, Downey (Down,) Yarborough, Dundas, Selsey, Mendip (Clifden,) Auckland, Gage, Fisherwick](M. of Donegal,) Amherst, Kenyon, Sherborne, Berwick, Ashburton, Bagot, Walsingham, Dynevor, Hawke, Sundridge, (Duke of Argyle,) Ducie, Holland, Grantham, Ponsonby, (Besbrow,) King, Belhaven, Clifton (Darnley,) Say and Sele, Howard, (Effingham,) De la Zouch, Clinton, Dacre, Audley, De Clifford, Foley.—99.

PROTESTS.

Moved, That the further consideration of the Bill be adjourned to this day six months. Which being objected, the question was put thereupon. It was resolved in the affirmative.

DISSENTIENT,

Because no sufficient ground appears for the abandonment of the Bill founded on the charges against her Majesty the QUEEN, which had undergone the most solemn and accurate investigation; charges in which the morality of the country was deeply interested, and on which all the Peers, Spiritual and Temporal, who delivered their opinions, with very few exceptions, declared their conviction of her guilt; and the abandonment of which is a dereliction which may bring into disrespect not only the character of our highest Court of Judicature, but that of the Nation itself. And it is with the greatest concern we observe the extreme want of consideration for the SOVEREIGN, by the dereliction of proceedings so necessarily brought on, by which a wife, declared by the House of Peers to have been guilty of adulterous intercourse with a menial servant, and of a conduct the most depraved, is to remain his Queen Consort, thus lowering the dignity of the Crown, and embarrassing the country with far greater difficulties than those which seemed to have induced his Majesty's Government to relinquish the prosecution of the Bill.

SHEFFIELD. LOTHIAN.
NORTHUMBERLAND. WILLIAM.

DISSENTIENT,

Because, that in a case of this nature, in which this House appears to us, by its resolutions to read the Bill a second time, by its proceedings in the Committee upon the Bill and the Report, and by its Resolution to read the Bill a third time, to have strongly manifested, that, in the judgment of a Majority of this House, the guilt imputed by the Preamble of the Bill has been clearly proved, we think that considerations affecting the justice and honour of the House made it fit that the Bill should pass.

Because this appears to us to have been the more fit in a case to which so many Peers, who voted against the third reading of the Bill, had declared their conviction that the guilt imputed had been proved.

Because we also think that the House ought not, in considering whether the Bill should pass after its having been read the third time, to have been influenced by any regard to what might take place in an inquiry in the other House of Parliament, as was suggested in the course of our debates, save only that we deem it to have been just that the party accused should have had an opportunity of calling for the judgment of both Houses, when this House, proceeding by a Bill of Pains and Penalties, had expressed in its Resolutions a judgment unfavourable to that Party.

Because we cannot but apprehend, that the Resolution to adjourn the further consideration of the Bill will lead to great misapprehension as to the real opinion of the Majority of the Peers of this House, as it is to be collected from the antecedent proceedings properly understood, with reference to the question upon the guilt imputed to the Party accused in the Preamble of the Bill.

BRIDGEWATER. SHAFTESBURY.
VERULAM. WILLIAM.

DISSENTIENT,

Because it has been clearly established by undeniable evidence, and confirmed by the votes and declarations of a great majority of the House of Peers, that the Princess of Wales (now Queen) did commit adultery with a foreigner, and because I know of no other Tribunal where this crime against the State and against society can be punished, or the repetition of the offence be prevented.

2dly, Because the failure of this Bill, unaccompanied by any other Legislative or Judicial Proceeding, must encourage the commission of crime, and leave a great stain upon the honour of the Throne, and the morals of the present generation.

HARRIS. WILLIAM.

DISSENTIENT,

Because the guilt of her Majesty the Queen having, after the fullest investigation and consideration of the evidence adduced for and against her Majesty, been made out and established to the entire satisfaction of my honour and conscience, and the Bill of Pains and Penalties having, in the most solemn and deliberate manner, passed through its different stages, and received the sanction of this House to the third reading, I cannot allow of its abandonment at this period of the sedulous and exemplary attendance and labours of this House, without recording my Protest against a measure which involves a dereliction of the sacred duty of administering justice by this House, and which suffers the most abandoned and licentious conduct to remain, if not triumphant, at least unpunished, to the disgrace of our country, in derogation of the honour and dignity of this House, and which tends to lower the first tribunal in the world in the estimation of this, of Europe and of posterity.

POWIS. WILLIAM.

In the House of Lords, Lord Dacre presented a Protest from the Queen, in the following words:

"The Queen has learned with concern that a Bill of Pains and Penalties has been read a second time in the House of Lords. Against this proceeding she solemnly protests, on the following grounds:

"1st. Because those persons who had instituted the prosecution had voted among her judges.

"2nd. Because some noble Peers had voted against her Majesty, who had confessedly heard only the evidence and arguments against her.

"3rd. Because many noble Lords had come from the Secret Committee, with minds biassed by a mass of slander, part of which they had not suffered to come to light. Under these circumstances the Queen had not thought it necessary to avail herself of her right to tender her Protest in person, and lay before their Lordships a detail of her sufferings for the last twenty-five years; because after what had taken place, the future determination of this house must be indifferent to her. These topics she would reserve for another place, should the further progress of this unexampled proceeding render it necessary. Therefore, deliberately protesting before God and in the face of the country, her innocence of the crime charged upon her, she would await the final issue of the prosecution."

SPAIN.

The King of Spain has sanctioned the suppression of the Monkish Institutions, and the decree has been promulgated in due form as a law. It has swept away 225 Convents, of which the Government has already taken possession on behalf of the public. The Cortes have fixed the army establishment at 124,000 men, with discretion to raise 12,000 militia. They also have decreed the building of 20 vessels of war, viz. two 50 gun frigates, seven corvettes of 20, seven brigs of 22, and sloops of 14, and fifteen millions are placed for this purpose at the disposal of the government.

The first Sessions of the Cortes terminated to the satisfaction of the Spanish nation, on the 9th of November, in the following Address of the King:

Gentlemen Deputies—I have the satisfaction to manifest to the Cortes the pleasure I derive from the result of the first period of their sittings. During their continuance, I have frequently experienced sentiments of regard, inspired by the zeal and wisdom with which the Congress has laboured to consolidate the public felicity, and the lustre of the throne, which is inseparable from that of the nation. I myself have promoted the prorogation of the sittings, as prescribed by our fundamental laws, sensible that the establishment of our political system, at the beginning, requires more time and greater labours, and also well convinced of the advantages of this prorogation, as regards the progress of the important business of the anterior months. I feel thankful for the generosity with which the Cortes have provided for the wants and decorum of my house and those of the Royal Family, and I cannot but applaud the frankness and justice with which, in solemnly acknowledging the obligations and charges of the State, they have approved the indispensable means of discharging them; thus laying the foundation of our national credit and future felicity. These wise measures, with others intended suitably to organize the land and sea forces, to facilitate the circulation of our territorial riches, to remove all opposing obstacles, to establish a plan of finance, such as may reconcile the interests of the State with those of the people, have been objects of the incessant application and continued exertions of the Congress, and rendered them deserving of the universal estimation of Europe, and the just gratitude of the kingdom. At the same time, I cannot but assure you, that my heart has been filled with gladness, on beholding the measures of prudent generosity and indulgence with which the Cortes have endeavoured to heal the wounds of the nation, and efface the remembrance of the evils by which it has been rent, opening the door of reconciliation to error and obstinacy, and at the same time still leaving alive the sweet hope that you will henceforward continue animated by the same noble sentiments, in order to cement the constitutional system on the bases of fraternity and reciprocal love of all Spaniards.

By this means the solid power of the nation, and of the monarchical authority by which it is directed, go on increasing, whilst at the same time that improvement in our general [illegible] situation are preparing; we acquire most founded rights to the consideration of foreign Governments, all of whom continue to give me proofs of their friendly dispositions. Every day I congratulate myself, more and more, on governing a people so worthy and generous. I have co-operated in the glorious enterprize of their regeneration, and in the laudable efforts of the Cortes, through the proper means of the royal prerogative; I have dictated the measures suitable for the execution of the laws, and I do not doubt time will give great force and vigour to our institutions, and that those advantages which already begin to be realized, will progressively increase. Confirmed by the lessons of experience, I thus hope to be enabled to express myself to the Representatives of the nation, when, after resting from their labours and fatigue, they again assemble in the ensuing Session, in order to continue the undertakings they have left pending, and as hitherto successfully to promote the public prosperity.—San Lorenzo, Nov. 7, 1820.

FERDINAND.

FRANCE.

The charter which enabled the Bourbons to get footing in France, has been further abused by a royal proclamation issued previously to the elections for deputies, by the undue influence of which, returns have, it is said, been made of men devoted to the party of the court of 186 to 33!

A protest has appeared from the Duc d'Orleans, against the pretensions of the *supposititious* Duc de Bourdeaux, whose alleged birth was attended by such *extraordinary* circumstances. We should have given it place, but an advertisement in some of the London papers leads us to doubt whether the Orleans family have for the present so far committed themselves.

RUSSIA.

While the aristocrat of this empire is busying himself in insolently supporting the usurpations of governments in other nations, his own soldiery and people have evinced a spirit of resistance which will at least oblige him to look at home. The full particulars have not been allowed to transpire, but it is certain that a general insurrection of the guards lately took place at Petersburgh, and that concessions were made before order was restored.

DENMARK.

The brave and intelligent Danes have put in their claims to be governed by a political constitution securing their laws, properties and liberties from the caprice of power; and although the last advices from Copenhagen contained accounts of arrests of the friends of the people, it is probable that the next may contain the details of their reasonable triumph. Usurpations must succumb before the public intelligence and will.

GERMANY.

An ancient Greek historian, in recording the events of these times, would say that the tyrants of Europe and their minions and slaves, were now conspiring at Troppau against the rights and happiness of freemen; and, therefore, that it behoved all freemen to arm and unite against the tyrants, and to overthrow them if they durst direct their slaves to pollute the soil of liberty. Such would have been the language of every Greek in the best ages of his country, in regard to such insolent manifestoes as those from Troppau, and to the wicked assemblages of armed slaves in the northern states of Italy. We trust, however, that the brave Neapolitans, if assailed, will know how to defend themselves, and render their frontiers the graves of any hordes which disturb them, and will then do their duty by carrying the standard of liberty to the capitals of any tyrants who have made unprovoked war on them. This, however, is not merely the cause of the Neapolitans, but of Britons, Americans, Spaniards, and Portuguese, and indeed of all people who have not yet been the unhappy victims of that battle, which we have often denominated the modern Pharsalia.

The Emperor Alexander arrived at Troppau on the 20th ult. and was received with great military pomp. The Austrian Emperor was there before him, with a formidable train of secretaries, ambassadors, &c. The accounts from Berlin state, that the King of Prussia, in consequence of being much indisposed with the rheumatism, has declined going, but sent the Crown Prince in his place. The Ministers composing the Congress had assembled, and the conferences about to be held, related it was generally imagined, to the affairs of Spain, Portugal, and Naples. England, it would seem, is taking some share in the business; for a letter from the squadron under the Vice-Admiral Sir Graham Moore, states that the ships are to continue in Naples Bay until the decision of the Allied Sovereigns be declared in Congress at Troppau, as to the future political condition of Naples is made known.

AUSTRIA.

A great deal is said at Vienna, of the proposals made by Prince Metternich at the opening of the Congress at Troppau; and if what is reported of them be true, they are well worthy the attention of all Europe. The Austrian Minister, it is said, has laid down as a principle, the invariable stability of the existing political systems and order of things, founded on the faith of treaties in the several European States, in such a manner that no single Government may arrogate to itself the right to make a change in them without the consent of the others; especially when such change, effected by one government would evidently be to the prejudice of another government. If such a case happens, there would be only two means dictated by policy to the allied powers —to maintain the existing order of things in Europe, or to re-establish it in case of need. The first would be, by conclusive but energetic measures, either by negociation or force of arms, to induce the government, which had made this change, in opposition to the interests of the others, to give up the new system, and return to the old one. If this means, which seems the most simple, should not be adopted, or should prove unsuccessful, there would remain only the second means to avert the evils with which Europe would be menaced by the propagation of the revolutionary spirit, which would be to employ measures like those long since against the plague, and to establish a kind of quarantine against the countries in which that dangerous spirit of revolution unhappily prevails.

TURKEY.

Ali Pacha and his contests with the Porte, are still the chief subjects of attention; and the curiosity of the public is the more excited because the last dispatches from the Turkish generals excited an expectation that the struggle would be soon terminated; but it now seems as if Ali would hold out to the last extremity, to save his life and liberty. We have positive intelligence that, having retired with 800 men into the castle of Janina (as has been already announced,) he has destroyed a great part of the city by the effects of his numerous heavy artillery, and blowing up mines, and has done the besieging army considerable injury. Baba Pehlivan Pacha (commander-in-chief of the Turkish troops) and Pacha Bey Ismail Pacha (Ali's successor in the Pachalik of Janina) have found it necessary to solicit a reinforcement of men and artillery. The Pacha of Salonichi has already joined them, and heavy battering cannon and ammunition of all kinds are embarking with all speed at Tophanam (the cannon foundry). The Pacha of Egribos (Negropont) has received orders to place all his artillery at the disposal of the Turkish besieging army. These measures are adopted in consequence of an autograph letter addressed by the Sultan to the Grand Vizier, conceived in very serious and urgent terms. The whole family and relations of Ali Pacha have, in a most humble memorial in the Greek language, implored the clemency of his Sublimity, and declared they would submit unconditionally to the will of the Sultan, as before expressed, and would take up their abode at their father's native town, Tepedecendi. This request has been provisionally granted. Ali Pacha in order to render escape impossible, has had the gates of the castle walled up. Four Beys have, however, ventured to let themselves down by the walls of the fortress; one of them lost his life in this hazardous attempt, but the other three arrived in Pehlivan Pacha's camp. According to their account the situation of their late master becomes every day more desperate, and the moment may not be distant when he will close his extraordinary career under the daggers of his most decided adherents and partisans.

ST. HELENA.

Extract of a letter from St. Helena:

"I lately saw Napoleon riding out, having Marshal Bertrand on a white horse in front. He and Lady Bertrand were together; Count Montholon and a retinue in the rear. He is uncommonly fat and puffed out in the face. He goes out now much oftener than ever, but occupies much of his time in writing; he was lately occupied in writing criticisms upon the Generals of antiquity. He takes great delight in a small garden that he has laid out, like a London citizen, who is desirous of having multum in parvo; there are lakes, rivers, woods, grottos, &c. &c. all in miniature. No one is permitted to approach his residence without the

Governor or Admiral's special leave; nor is a stranger permitted to go out of James-town without a pass from the Adjutant-General, or any one permitted to go on board a ship in the harbour without one.

EAST INDIES.

The Dutch Expedition against Palembang left Batavia the 31st of July, consisting of one 74 razee, one 60 gun-ship, three frigates, nine ship-sloops, about 100 gun-vessels, and a large proportion of flat boats to disembark troops —a number of British, and other vessels, had been taken up to transport troops, stores, &c. The Dutch, having been twice before defeated, doubts were entertained at Batavia of their success, particularly as it was well known that the Rajah of Palembang was well prepared to receive them. The Dutch, from want of energy or sufficient force, had allowed the pirates to go so long unchastised, that their ships and settlements, as well as ships of other nations, were suffering every indignity.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Letters were received yesterday from Santiago de Chili, dated the 7th of August, stating that an expedition, consisting of eight ships of war, and fourteen transports, would be ready for sea by the 15th of that month, at the latest, and sail from Valparaiso for the liberation of Peru. The following are the names of the ships of war:—

O'Higgins, 50 guns.	360 men.	Adml. Lord Cochrane. Capt. Crosby.
San Martin, 64	400	Wilkinson.
Lautaro, 36	254	Guise.
Indepedencia, 32	210	Foster.
Galvarino, 18	116	Sprey.
Araucana, 16	96	————
Pueyrredon, 10	72	————
Montezuma 10	60	Young.

236 guns, 1,568 men.

Of the crews of these ships of war, one third are English seamen, one third Chilians, and one third marines. The military force accompanying the expedition will amount to 5,600 men, under the command of General San Martin.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON,

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

Oct. 30. THIS being the last day of the Queen's receiving public addresses, the streets leading to Piccadilly, were crowded to excess with various orders of mechanics, on their way to offer up their respects.

Nov. 6. Second reading of the Bill of Pains and Penalties carried in the House of Lords by a majority of 123 to 95.

—— A numerous meeting of the inhabitants of the parishes of St. Giles, in the Fields, and St. George, Bloomsbury, was held at the Freemasons' tavern, and an address to her Majesty was agreed to.

— 8. The Divorce clause carried by a majority of 123 to 62.

— 8. A large West India ship, foundered on the back of Margate sands, and 23 on board perished.

— 9. John Thomas Thorpe, esq. was sworn in Lord Mayor of London: the company at the dinner included a splendid number of the popular members of both houses.

— 10. The third reading of the Bill of Pains and Penalties, in the House of Lords, was carried by a majority of only 108 to 99; and the bill was in consequence withdrawn.

—— A brilliant illumination took place in the principal streets of London.

— 11. A more extensive illumination.

— 13. Illuminations on the grandest scale.

— 14. A numerous meeting of the inhabitants of Cripplegate Ward took place, when an address of congratulation was moved and carried; and also a vote of thanks to Mr. Alderman Wood.

— 16. A meeting of the inhabitant householders of the parish of Shoreditch was held in the parish church, when two addresses, one of congratulation to her Majesty, on her late "glorious triumph," and another to his Majesty, praying him to dismiss from his councils his present Ministers, were passed.

— 21. The Common Council of London decided on an address to the Queen, by a majority of 86 to 23.

— 23. Parliament met agreeably to adjournment, and in spite of a notice made by Mr. Denman of a message from the Queen, the Speaker suddenly left the chair, amidst exclamations of indignation.

—24. The corporation of London, and other bodies presented addresses to the Queen at Brandenburgh house.

— 25. A true bill for High Treason, found against the monster Franklin, alias Fletcher, the alledged agent or confederate of ministers, in circulating hand-bills to provoke the people to acts of rebellion. For exposing and prosecuting this system of matchless wickedness, the public are indebted to the energies of Mr. Charles Pearson, the attorney, of Great St. Helens.

—— A subscription has been set on foot for presenting a service of plate to Alderman Wood, in testimony of his great exertions in behalf of her Majesty, as well as another service to the Queen.

The

MARRIED.

The Rev. H. G. Sperling, rector of Papworth St. Agnes, near Huntingdon, to Miss Mary Wilson, of Highbury Hill.

Mr. Benjamin Aplin, of Bucklersbury, to Miss Mary Ann Elizabeth Story, of Epsom.

The Rev. Edward Scobell, to Miss Ann Chessall, of Norfolk-street.

Major Gen. Js. Dewer, to Mrs. S. Curtis.

At St. Andrew's, Holborn, T. G. Aubin, esq. late of the Commissariat, to Caroline Frances, daughter of the late W. Paul, esq. Barrister at Law.

S. Babington, esq. of New Millman-street, to Miss Martha Dickinson, of New North-street, Red Lion-street.

At the New Church, Mary-le-bonne, T. P. Macqueen, esq. M. P. to Anne, daughter of the late Sir J. H. Astley, Bart.

John Barclay, esq. of Russell-square, to Miss Georgiana Hill, of Paington, Devon.

Thomas Hankey, esq. of Fenchurch-street, to Miss Louisa Hankey, of Dalston.

At Fulham, the Rev. J. M. Brooke, to Miss Louisa Waring, of Waring's-town, Ireland.

The Rev. Henry Jennings, of University College, Oxford, to Miss Harriet Dickinson, of Great James-street, Bedford-row.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, James Brown, esq. M. P. for the County of Mayo, to Eleanor, daughter of John Wells, esq. M. P. for Maidstone.

Col. Douglas Mercer, of the 3d Guards, to Miss Rowley, daughter of Sir William Rowley, Bart. M. P. for Suffolk.

Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart. M. P. for Kent, to Miss Fanny Catherine Knight, of Godmersham-park, Kent.

H. T. Liddell, esq. of Ravensworth-castle, Durham, to Isabella Horatio, daughter of Lord George Seymour.

Mr. S. H. Ryland, of Savage Gardens, to Miss Matilda Muggeridge, of Kingston upon Thames.

At St. Martin's in the Fields, D. J. Ballingall, esq. to Miss Dorcas Ward, of Sandhurst.

Tobias Frere, esq. of Sackville-street, to Cassandra Maxwell, daughter of the late Thomas Atwood, esq. of the Bahama Islands.

The Rev. H. Welsford, of Tewkesbury, to Miss Newman, of Castle-street, Leicester-square.

The Rev. John Thomas, B. A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Miss Ellen Preston, of Blackheath-hill.

F. S. Powell, esq. of the Navy Office, Somerset-house, to Mrs. S. E. Melford, widow of Charles Melford.

Mr. Nathaniel Thornton, to Miss Baker, of Brook Green, Hammersmith.

Mr. Henry S. Cafe, of Great Marlborough-street, to Miss Waine of Kensington.

Mr. Thomas Tilley, of Brentwood, to Miss Elisabeth Anne Mitchell.

Fletcher Wilson, esq. of Wansford Court, to Miss Ann Morley, of Walthamstow.

Mr. George Gibson, of Mecklenburgh-square, to Miss Harriett Poingdestre, of Upper Guildford-street.

Mr. Henry Porter, of Henrietta-street, Brunswick-square, to Miss Caroline Lobb, of Southampton.

Mr. Richard Parkins, of Gray's Inn, to Miss Elizabeth Ann Clark, of Harborough-house, Barnsley.

Lieut. Montgomery Williams, of the Engineers, to Miss North of Clapham.

Mr George Richard New, of Pentonville, to Miss Sarah Hall, of Spitalfields.

DIED.

In Essex-street, Strand, 70, *Mrs. Anne Lonsdale*.

In London, *Lieut. Gen. Glasgow*, of the Artillery.

At Shirley-house, Twickenham, *Margaret Mary*, wife of Robert Ashworth, esq.

In East-street, Red Lion-square, 71, *William Gatty*, esq. of the Exchequer Office, Temple.

In Cornhill, 62, Mr. *James Asperne*, an eminent bookseller, and many years the spirited conductor and proprietor of the European Magazine, which devolves on a son eminently qualified to perform the same duty.

At Brighton, 72, *John Hodges*, esq. of Hill-house, Tooting.

At Beddington-park, Surrey, *Miss Vaughan*, of Clapham.

At Cheltenham, *Benjamin Price*, esq. one of the clerks of the Exchequer Office of Pleas, Lincoln's Inn.

At Carshalton, 84, *Catherine*, widow of James Ryley, esq. of Bombay.

At Ryegate, 65, Miss *Ann Dunkley*, of Cow Cross-street, Smithfield.

In Pilgrim-street, Blackfriars, 84, *Daniel Pinder*, esq. Deputy and Senior Member of the Corporation of London, deservedly lamented; and so well respected by the Corporation, that his portrait was a few years since placed in the Common Council Chamber, Guildhall.

In Gloucester-place, *Sarah*, wife of the Rev. R. Glover, of Ilford.

In Kensington Buildings, the Rev. *Joseph Gammer*.

In Portland-place, the *Countess Dowager of Lincoln*.

At Deptford, *Capt. William Tod*, formerly of the 40th regiment of foot.

At Shacklewell, 51, Mrs. *Amelia Phillips*, late of Lee-green, Kent.

At Balham-hill, 26, *Mary Ann*, wife of Benjamin Carr, esq. of the Stock Exchange.

In Chichester-place, Wandsworth-road, Mrs. *Alice Oake*.

At Belmont-place, Vauxhall, 78, Mr. *William Taylor*, 54 years of the Power of Attorney Office, Bank of England.

In Craven-place, Kentish-town, [illegible], *John Bailey*, esq.

In Manchester-street, 77, Mr. *Lidgbird*.

In Southampton-place, Euston-square, *Maria*, wife of William Stanley, esq.

At South Villa, Regent's-park, *David Lance*, esq.

In Golden-square, 83, Mrs. *Macgregor*.

In Chapel-street, Grosvenor-square, 48, Mr. *Ballard*.

In Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, *Julia Louisa*, wife of Charles Johnson, esq.

In Queen Anne-street, Miss *Catherine Jemima Durnford*.

In John-street, Commercial-road, 69, Mr. *Thomas Patty*, merchant.

On Clapham Common, 73, Mrs. *Elizabeth Horne*.

At Leamington Spa, *James Virgo Dunn*, esq. of Montague-square, and late of Kingston, Jamaica.

In Fitzroy-square, 42, *James Randall*, esq.

At Poplar, 71, Mrs. *Catherine Forbes*.

In Parliament-street, 62, Mrs. *Mary Wallace*, wife of Mr. David W. greatly regretted.

In Tottenham Court-road, 73, Mr. *R. Wiseman*, deservedly respected and lamented.

In Cannon-street-road, 68, *Sarah*, widow of John Akenhead, esq.

At Croydon, *Keene Zachary Stables*, esq. late of the Army Pay Office.

In Pratt-place, Camden-town, 67, *Margaret*, widow of Thomas Belgrave, esq.

In Guildford-street, 77, the Rev. Mr. *Tooke*, formerly Chaplain to the Russian Factory at Petersburgh, who from his consequent acquaintance with Russian affairs, became the Author of several voluminous works, biographical, historical, and topographical, on subjects connected with the Russian empire. These books, though thought heavy in their style, and circumstantially dull in their details, had nevertheless a considerable circulation, and procured much reputation to their Author. Mr. Tooke also translated some works from the German, as Zollikofer's Sermons; and he was an industrious anonymous editor and writer of several works, duties for which his original destination of a printer, and his laborious habits, qualified him. In private life he was singularly amiable, and in his manners an example of gentleness and urbanity. As a member of the establishment, he was a friend to toleration, and in his political opinions a friends of civil liberty. He contributed the Life of Catherine to one of the early volumes of this miscellany, and some other occasional pieces at subsequent periods.

In Hill-street, Berkely-square, 72, *James Harris*, Lord Malmsbury, once famous as an ambassador and negociator. He was the son of James Harris, the Philosopher of Salisbury, whose works he edited some years since; and in compiling whose life, he exhibited much erudition and filial piety. As a statesman it was his misfortune to live in bad times, and to serve those who were determined he should do no good, and therefore his name is opposed to liberty, and his negociations exhibited more of diplomatique fencing and equivocation, than of good faith and nobleness of character. For his services to his employers he was made a peer, and this may be said of him, that if as a negociator he did little good, he did less mischief than some others who followed him on the same ground.

At Filpham, near Chichester, aged 75, *William Hayley*, esq. a poet above mediocrity, and one of the most amiable men of his time. His Triumphs of Temper enjoyed, in a score of editions, greater popularity than any poem before his time, not excepting even the Ode to Sir William Chambers. He has since published many other works; particularly the lives of Milton, Romney and Cowper. The two last were his friends, and of the latter no work of its bulk was ever more extensively read. Some ill-natured criticisms, and the strife of literary men, so far disgusted him with the world, as to induce him to live during the last thirty years in dignified retirement in a delightful villa near Bognor. He was esteemed one of the best letter-writers of his time; and we presume many posthumous pieces may be expected from his executors.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. F. Ford Bowes, M.A. to the rectory of Barton in the Clay.

Rev. S. C. Smith, M.A. to the rectory of Denver, Norfolk.

Rev. W. Stocking, to the rectory of Quarrington, Lincolnshire.

Rev. G. E. Kent, to the vicarage of East Winch, in Norfolk.

Rev. Edward Bankes, LL.B. to a prebendal stall in the Cathedral Church of Norwich.

Rev. James Fielden, to the rectory of Kirk Langley, Derbyshire.

The Hon. and Rev. Frederick Curson, to the vicarage of Mickleover, Derbyshire.

Rev. William Stocking, to the rectory of Quarrington, Suffolk.

Rev. J. Dupre, D.D. to the rectory of Toynton All Saints and Toynton St. Peter's near Spilsby.

Rev. T. W. Richards, M.A. to the vicarage of Seighford, Staffordshire.

Rev. Hugh Hodgson, B.A to the vicarage of Idmiston and Chapelry of Porton.

The Hon. and Rev. Henry Watson to the rectory of Carlton, Northamptonshire.

Rev. John Maddy, D.D. to the living of Stansfield, Suffolk.

Rev. Daniel Gwilt, M.A. to the rectories of Icklingham, St. James and All Saints, Suffolk.

Rev. D. Williams, LL.B. to the prebend of Bursalis, in Chichester Cathedral.

PROVINCIAL

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

With all the Marriages and Deaths.

The domestic occurrences of the month have been distinguished by UNIVERSAL REJOICINGS *and* GENERAL ILLUMINATIONS, *on account of the defeat of the present hated Ministers in their disgraceful proceedings against the Queen. We say "universal and general," though the feelings of the public have, by the influence of the administration, been smothered in some places where wretched close Corporations and preferment hunting Ministers of the establishment have had power sufficient for the purpose: To repeat the same phrases under the head of each county would be useless; we have therefore preferred to insert this notice, rather than repeat similar details in regard to five hundred places.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE inhabitants of Darlington lately manifested enthusiastic attachment to Earl Grey, as he passed through that town; he addressed a large assembled multitude, and in allusion to his recent exertions on behalf of her Majesty, expressed his conviction of her entire innocence, and the injustice of the prosecution.

Married.] Mr. G.W. Cramm, to Miss E. M. Hind; Mr. P. Donnison, to Mrs. S. Bayhall; Geo. W. Craw, esq. to Miss E. M. Hind: all of Newcastle.—Mr. C. Rumford, of Newcastle, to Miss E. Howe, of Sunderland.—Mr. W. Anderson, of Newcastle, to Miss E. Slater, of Taptoby.—Mr. J. Etherington, of Newcastle, to Miss Young, of Walker.—Mr. T. Forster, of Durham, to Miss A. Robinson, of Sunderland.—Mr. W. Case, to Miss S. Smailes; Mr. M. Fleming, to Miss E. Weddle: all of Durham.—Mr. Watt, to Miss J. Furnass, of Nesham-square; Mr. W. Leadhill, to Miss E. Dixon: all of North Shields.—Mr. W. Gardner, of Sunderland, to Miss E. Thompson, of Bishopwearmouth.—Mr. T. Wrightson, to Miss E. Braithwaite, both of Barnardcastle.—Mr. W. Willis, to Miss A. Bennett, both of Stockton.—Mr. D. Borrowdale, to Miss Stainsby, both of Bishop Auckland.—Mr. P. Sheriff, to Miss S. Gibson, both of Tynemouth.—Mr. J. Cox, of Crookhill-house, to Miss M. Young, of Kyo.—Mr. J. Angus, of Walsingham, to Miss Angus, of Horselope.—Mr. J. Palmer, of Staindrop, to Miss M. Heslop, of Marwood.—Mr. W. Simpson, to Miss J. Chicken, both of Walbottle.

Died.] At Newcastle, in the Friars, 67, Mrs. E. Blackett.—In the Old Fish Market, 80, Mr. H. Carter.—On the Forth Banks, 47. Mrs. M. Foster.—In Coburg-place, Westgate, 58, Miss J. Park, much respected.—Mrs. E. Daglish, greatly esteemed and lamented.—25, Mr. T. P. Friend, generally regretted.

At Durham, 38, Mr. J. Wilburn.

At Gateshead, 89, Mrs. A. Duke.

At Sunderland, 85, Miss J. Curry.

At North Shields, 41, Mr. R. Hart.—69, Mr. J. Bell.—The Rev. M. Millar, justly lamented.—54, Mr. M. Farmer.—Mrs. Scott, much respected.

At South Shields, 65, Mr. R. Bulmer, 87, Mrs. Watson.

At Barnardcastle, Mr. W. Ewbank, much respected.

At Monkwearmouth Shore, 73, Mrs. W. Love.

At Hendon. 65, Mrs. M. Lawson, much respected.—At Chirton, 54, Mrs. M. Grey.—At Eltringham, 46, Mr. W. Forster.—At Lumley, 86, Mrs. E. Deighton.—At Witton Gilbert, Mr. Bell.—At Westoe, 61, Mrs. Marshall, wife of William M. esq.—At Newburn, Mrs. M. Hedley.—84, Mr. W. Wilson, of Walbottle.—At St. Ninian's, H. H. St. Paul, esq. M.P. one of the representatives of the borough of Berwick.

The typhus fever, or British plague, has prevailed lately at Carlisle in a most malignant form; a meeting of the city has been held, and steps taken to prevent its progress.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The inhabitants of Cockermouth lately forwarded an address of condolence to her Majesty.

Married.] Mr. J. Hargraves, to Miss M. A. Armstrong, both of Carlisle.—Mr. J. Naismith, of Carlisle, to Miss J. Cameron, of Annan.—Mr. J. Basker, to Miss Collins, both of Whitehaven.—Mr. H. Nelson, to Miss Gardener, both of Maryport.—Mr. H. Irvin, to Miss J. Bragg, of Hafle [illegible].—Mr. T. Graham, of Knockupworth, to Miss E. Strong, of Powbank.

Died.] At Carlisle, 23, Mr. R. Ferguson.—In Fisher-street, 75, Mrs. A. Briscoe, generally lamented.—In Botchergate, at an advanced age, Mr. W. Story.

At Appleby, Mrs. Stephenson.

At Longtown, 43, Mr. G. Wardrop.—Mr. J. Rutherford.—At Cumwhinton, 97, Mrs. J. Mouse.—At Crossthwaite, Sir Daniel le Fleming, bart.

YORKSHIRE.

A numerous and highly respectable meeting was lately held at York, "to take into consideration the present distressed state of the nation—to desire the King immediately to dismiss his Ministers, who, by their evil counsels, have already endangered the peace of the country, and the stability of the throne—and to adopt such other measures as the said meeting may think best calculated to preserve the welfare of their fellow-countrymen, and the general peace and happiness of society." The Lord Mayor in the chair. The following addresses and petition were severally moved and carried:—An address to the Queen, congratulating her on her victory, to be presented to her Majesty by the City representatives. An address to the King, desiring him immediately to turn out his ministers, to be presented to his Majesty by the Duke of Norfolk, Earls Thanet and Fitzwilliam, and Lord Dundas; a petition to the House of Commons, praying that the instigators of the Milan Commission may be brought to justice. The two addresses were ordered to be signed by the Lord Mayor, as the act of the meeting, and the petition to lie for signatures.

It is with astonishment we report that all the unfortunate men, twenty-two in number, charged with high treason, arising out of the late agitations and disturbances in the West-Riding of Yorkshire, and who were induced to plead guilty at the Assizes, held at York, from an expectation that mercy would be extended towards them, have been consigned to transportation! The term we have not heard.

At the Guildhall, York, a most extraordinary occurence took place. Eleven men from Marston, in the Ainsty, with ten wives and twenty-three children, applied to the Magistrates for not only relief, but entire maintenance, having been thrown out of employment. The whole number 44 were ordered to be relieved, and £5 3s. 6d. was granted to them weekly: making an addition to the parish rates of the small town of Marston (in one day) of nearly £270 per annum.

The Waterloo Steam Packet, sailing between Selby and Hull, has recently performed ten successive voyages between the above places, a distance of 560 miles, in forty five hours and five minutes.

Married.] At Leeds, Thomas Blayds, esq. banker, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of Martin Hind, esq.—Mr. R. K. Lovitt, to Miss C. Kitching; Mr. J. Cooper, to Miss A. Hannan; Mr. Frankish, to Miss H. Scholefield; Mr. W. Lamb, to Miss E. Aldersmith; Mr. T. Hardy, to Miss M. Jackson: all of Hull.—Mr. H. Stainforth, of Hull, to Miss M. Smallpage, of Leeds.—Mr. R. Lee, to Miss A. Cowham, of Leeds.—Mr. W. Beckwith, to Mrs. Flintoff; Mr. G. T. Woodson, to Miss A. Bolland; Mr. B. R. Vickers, to Miss H. Rinder: all of Leeds.—Mr. W. Walker, of Leeds, to Miss Blacksland, of Bishopwearmouth.—Mr. B. Foxcroft, of Leeds, to Mrs. S. Midgley, of Kippar.—Richard Moulson, M.D. to Miss S. Greenwood, of Leeds. The Rev. E. Parsons, jun., to Miss Kershaw, both of Halifax.—Mr. A. Mackie, of Wakefield, to Miss M. Ferguson, of New Miller Dam.—T. G. Aubin, esq., to Miss C. T. Paul, of Scarborough.—Mr. W. Piercy, to Miss Butler, both of Harrogate.—Mr. W. Hirst, of Barnsley, to Miss E. Walton, of Wakefield.—Mr. C. Lisber, of Brotherton, to Miss J. Nicholson, of Chapel Allerton.—Mr. W. Brown, of Walton, to Miss M. Harrison, of Wakefield.—Mr. B. Charlton, to Miss Briggs, both of Halton.—Ben. Wilson, esq., of Mitfield, to Miss Barrell, of Wakefield.

Died.] At York, 43, Miss Louisa Barker, highly esteemed.

At Hull, 62, Mr. W. Rawson, one of the proprietors of the "Hull Advertiser."—70, Mr. W. Richmond, deservedly lamented.—81, Mr. R. Wardale.—In Brook-street, 61, Mr. J. Procter.—57, Mr. G. Spence.—60, Mrs. M. Wardill.—At Leeds, Mr. W. Spence. —Mr. H. Hawshaw.—Rachel, wife of the Rev. R. W. Hamilton.—In Garland Fold, 52, Mrs. Whiteley, much esteemed.—Mrs. Bussey.—30, Mr. J. Lax, deservedly respected.

At Huddersfield, Miss J. Hare.

At Knaresborough, James Collins, esq., greatly respected.

At Bridlington, 78, Mrs. Holtby.—At Bridlington Quay, 58, Mr. P. Owston.—At Scarborough, Miss M. A. Peacock, deservedly esteemed and lamented.—Mrs. Corper, greatly respected.—30, Mrs. Patteson.

At Beverley, at an advanced age, Mrs. M. Marshall.- 89, Mrs. Stephenson.- 65, Miss E. Clarke, deservedly regretted. At Chapel Allerton, at an advanced age, Mrs. Jackson. At Fulneck, 72, the Rev. Jas. Grundy, greatly respected.—At Barnby upon the Marsh, 70, Mr. T. Brooksbank.—At Cottingham, Mr. G. Riby.—At Barrow, Miss Wilkin.—At Adinfleet, 55, the Rev. J. Tyson.

LANCASHIRE.

A numerous meeting lately took place at Liverpool, Col. Williams in the chair, to consider of the best method of expressing their sense of the late persecution of the Queen; some spirited resolutions were agreed to.

An address agreed to upon St. Peter's Field, Manchester, on the 16th of August last, and signed by 117,776 names, was lateley presented to Mr. Hunt at Ilchester; and next morning another from Preston, signed by 5,000 names; two honourable testimonies, such as never before were possessed by a subject; and equally creditable to the addressers and the addressed.

The female inhabitants of Ashton under Line, forwarded an address to her Majesty.

A great number of unthinking people lately assembled to witness the atrocious act of baiting a bull in a shallow of the river near the bridge at Rochdale, when the pressure upon the wall became so great that it gave way and fell into the river, and six men under the wall were crushed to death, and a great number of men, women, and children, were precipitated into the water, many were seriously hurt, and some dangerously; serving, we trust, as a warning to abate this diabolical practice, more worthy of demons than men.

Married.] Mr. J. T. Wilme, to Miss M. B. Gaskell; Mr. G. Oliver, to Miss D. Hill; Mr. G. Singleton, to Miss R. Thompson; Mr. J. Smith, to Miss J. Atkinson: all of Manchester.—Dr. Lignum, of Manchester, to Miss S. Alderson, of Liverpool.—Mr. H. Forth, of Manchester, to Miss M. Moorhouse, of Cotgrave.—Mr. W. Green, of Manchester, to Miss A. Crankshaw, of Turton.—Mr. T. Millward, of Manchester, to Miss Kelsall, of Overton.—Mr. R. Milton, of Salford, to Miss M. Brownhill, of Swinton.—Mr. T. Condliff, to Miss M. Hastie, of Pellew-st.; Mr. G. Bird, to Miss Wilson; Mr. Jas. Brownsword, to Mrs. Lewin; Mr. J. Dally, to Miss E. Edmondson; Mr. W. Roberts, to Miss M. Helsby; Mr. J. Rowlands, to Miss Jones: all of Liverpool.—Mr. Baldwin, of Liverpool, to Miss J. Berrel, of Gretna.—Mr. J. R. Martin, of Liverpool, to Miss E. Woods, of Whitehaven.—Mr. R. Shaw, of Burnley, to Miss A. Jepson, of Heaton Norris.—Mr. J. Ogden, of Blackley, to Miss M. Shepperd, of Middleton.—Mr. J. Atherton, of Mottram, to Miss M. Fallows, of Broughton.

Died.] At Lancaster, Mrs. Dilworth, one of the Society of Friends.

At Manchester, Mrs. M. Ramsden, much respected.—55, Mr. G. Grafton, regretted.—27, Miss C. M'Gauchin, greatly lamented.

At Salford, 52, Mr. J. Harrison, of the firm of Borradailes and Co.

At Liverpool, in Park-lane, 60, Mr. T. Mercer.—53, Mrs. A. Gent.—68, Mrs. C. Bourne.—In Parliament-street, 69, Mr. J. Whinyates.—In Grenville-street, 48, Mr. T. Withington.—Mr. W. Jones, merchant.—23, Mr. J. Hugh, a spirited independent gentleman.—77, Mr. Holt.

At Liverpool, in Castle-street, Mrs. E. Fletcroft.—77, Mr. H. Holt.—In Duke-street, 29, Mrs. S. Fisher.—23, Miss A. Brooks.—Mrs. Richards.—Mr. W. Thomas, late of Bristol.—40, Clayton-square, Mr. R. Preston: in the midst of various occupations he found leisure to cultivate a mind, naturally acute, by extensive reading. On various points of abstruse speculation he exercised a cool and solid judgement, and frequently evinced much originality of thinking. He was a steady and fearless friend to the principles of civil and religious freedom, for the promotion of which he was always cheerfully ready to exert himself to the utmost.

At Wigan, Mrs. Hardman.—48, Mr. P. Hopwood.—Mrs. M. Maxwell.

At Ulverston, 71, Mrs. J. Latham.

At Preston, 38, Mr. R. Gregson.—64, Mrs. E. Deane.

At Leigh, the Rev. R. Caunce, curate of Bolton.—Samuel Taylor, esq., of Moston, a justice of the peace for the county, and an upright independent character.—At Stretford, Mrs. M. Moore, deservedly regretted.—At Slade-hall, 88, Mrs. Siddall, much respected.—At Ridgefield, Mrs. P. Mather.

Hanging-ditch, 76, Mr. Thomas Barritt. He was a well-known antiquary to most of the ancient families of England, especially of Lancashire and Cheshire, as well as to many Members of the College of Arms, London. His zeal and perseverance in tracing pedigrees is apparent from the numerous MSS. which he has left behind him. He had taught himself Latin, and even the elements of Greek, and had attained to very high perfection in drawing and painting: he was much respected.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Pickering, of Chester, to Miss M. Forman, of Baddeley, Clinton.—Mr. J. Faulder, of Stockport, to Miss Davies, of Liverpool.—Mr. J. Barnes, of Northwich, to Miss R. Burrowes, of Newton.—Thomas Bagley Hall, esq., of [illegible], to Miss E. Ravenscroft, of Leftwich.—Mr. Cawley, of Runcorn, to Miss E. Allen, of Liverpool.—Mr. Parker, to Miss [illegible], of Hanbury.

Died.] At Chester, in St. Martin's, at an advanced age, Peter Dalton, esq., of Sutton-hall, a magistrate of Lancashire, and an independent, firm, consistent patriot.—Mr. B. Maddocks.—Mr. James Newell.—40, Mr J. Hall.—In Princess-street, Mr. Tapley, sen.

At Macclesfield, 49, John Whitaker, esq. alderman of the borough.

At Millgate-hall, 83, Mrs. Frances Richmond.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. T. Harwood, to Miss M. A. Hardy, both of Derby.—Mr. J. Ordish, of Derby, to Miss M. Mason, of Melbourn.—At Melbourn, Mr. James Shaw, to Miss H. Smedley.—Mr. G. Brailsford, of Handley, to Mrs. E. Clay, of Northwingfield.

Died.] At Derby, 70, Mrs. Tallow, deservedly lamented.—60, Mrs. Allsop.

At Chesterfield, Mr. M. Hewitt, generally respected.—Mr. Jones.

At Newton Solney, Miss S. Hoskins.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A meeting of the overseers of the parishes of Nottinghamshire, was lately held at Nottingham, in order to prevent a further reduction in the wages of the framework-knitters, when it was agreed that the parishes they represented, should find employment out of the trade, for those of their poor who cannot obtain the list prices, on condition that the other parishes would agree to the same measures.

Married.] Mr. T. Arnold, of East-street, to Miss S. Hoyes, of Poynton-street; Mr. T. Davis, to Miss A. Hemsworth: all of Nottingham.—Mr. James Smith, of Warser-gate, Nottingham, to Miss M. Radford, of [illegible]rough.—Mr. T. Nix, of Nottingham, to Miss A. Whinyates, of Old Radford.—Mr. J. Bradley, of Kirkby, to Mrs. A Skinner, of St. Ann's Well, near Nottingham.

Died.] At Nottingham, 47, Mr. S. Bennett.—In Rutland-place, 48, Mr. R. [illegible], much respected.—In Chesterfield-street, [illegible], Mrs. H. Cork.—In Hind's-yard, Angel-row, 38, Mr. A. Ferza.—In Glass-house-lane, Mr. J. Gray.—On Middle-pavement, [illegible], Mrs. Warren.—100, Mrs. Ann Smith.—In [illegible]-lane, 81, Mrs. B. Carlton.

At Gedling, 59, Mrs. Shelton, deservedly lamented.—At Cropwell Butler, 61, Miss Butler.—At Barton, 95, Mr. R. Stevenson.—At Burton Joyce, at an advanced age, Mr. Tomlinson.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. S. Ridge, of Grantham, to Miss D. Wyles, of Stretton.—Mr. E. Gordon, of Grimsby, to Miss Dixon, of Hull.—Lieut. T. Rayworth, of the North Lincoln militia, to Miss A. Leadbeater, of Hull.—Mr. Kelsey, of Westwoodside, to Miss H. Pearson, of Epworth.

Died.] At Lincoln, Mr. J. Smith.

At Gainsborough, 60, Mrs. Steer, suddenly.

At Lowth, 60, Mrs. Rainthorpe.—44, Mrs. Johnson.

At Brigg, 30, Mr. J. Bird.

At Hardcastle, 103, *Mrs. S. Milner*.

At Walkeringham, Mr. J. Cave, suddenly.—At Hemswell, 69, Mr. B. West.—At Legborn, 63, Mr. M. Lucas.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

At the late Loughborough fair, there was a scanty supply of fat cows, sold briskly at a trifling advance; stores rather heavy sale.

Married.] Mr. E. Mitchell, to Miss J. Sibson; Mr. B. Hammersley, to Miss Ragsdale; Mr. Nethercote, to Miss C. Dyson; Mr. Linthwaite, to Miss J. Cleever: all of Leicester.—Mr. J. Sketchley, to Miss S. Chadburn, both of Ashby-de-le-Zouch.—Mr. A. Billson, of Whetstone, to Miss S. Spencer, of Leicester. -Mr. Brown, of Castle Donnington-park-farm, to Miss Stephenson, of Croxton Carrol.

Died.] At Leicester, in Church-gate, 34, Mr. W. Hunt.—38, Mr. J. Thompson.—24, Miss C. Clay.

At Loughborough, 60, Henry Hind, esq. of Switzerland.—73, Mr. Tyler.—27, Mr. W. White.—Mrs. Armstrong.

At Hinckley, Mrs. E. Smith, deservedly regretted.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 64, Sarah, wife of M. C. Pilkington.

At Quorndon, 81, Mr. R. Parkinson.—At Atherstone, 23, Mr. C. P. Jee.—At Old Dalby, 65, M. Jalland.—At North Luffenham, 76, Lady Mary Noel, aunt to the patriotic Sir Gerard Noel, bart.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Haywood, to Miss Gilbert, both of Litchfield.—The Rev. J. Reed, of Wolverhampton, to Miss P. Hallier of the Woodhouse.—Mr. Hand, of Wolverhampton, to Miss D. Bannister, of Colbrooke-house.—The Rev. J. Godwin, of Wolverhampton, to Miss S. Proud, of Bilston.—Mr. T. Howell, of Great Barr, to Miss E. Brown, of Hademore.—At Texhall, the Rev. J. Riband, to Maria, daughter of the late Sir William Wolseley, bart.

Died.] At Stafford, 75, Mrs. Dickinson, a maiden lady.

At Litchfield, 57, Mary Susannah, wife of the Rev. R. J. Proby, M.A.

At Wednesbury, 42, the Rev. W. Tate.

At Cheadle, Mrs. Dennie, widow of Capt. D.

At Lloyd-House, 98, Richard Bayley Marsh, esq. a liberal benefactor to the poor.—At Newton-park, Burton on Trent, 25, Miss Sarah Hoskins, highly and deservedly esteemed.

WARWICKSHIRE.

A warm contest for the representation of this county in Parliament, in the room of Sir Charles Mordaunt, Bart. resigned, took place within the month between Mr. Spooner of Birmingham, and Mr. Lawley; the following was the state of the poll on the first, third and last days;

	1st.	3rd.	last.
Lawley	187	926	2153
Spooner	58	362	969

From eight hundred to one thousand freeholders of Coventry in the interest of Mr. Spooner were rejected upon the ground that Coventry being a city and county of itself, the freeholders could not vote. A meeting of the freeholders of Coventry was held, when it was resolved that they had a right to vote at the Election of a Member for the County.

Married.] Mr. E. Timmins, to Miss M. Mansell; Mr. M. Ryley, to Miss S. Yates; Mr. C. Thompson, to Miss A. Derrington; Mr. J. Dukes, to Miss A. Botteril: all of Birmingham.—Mr. J. Allcock, of Birmingham, to Miss S. Reece, of Shenstone.—Mr. J. Whitehouse, of Park-street, Birmingham, to Miss S. Lowe, of Chester.—Mr. G. Millington, of Summer-hill, to Miss M. Plimley, of High-street, Birmingham.

Died.] At Birmingham, in Edgebaston-street. 34, Mr. L. Alport.—In New-street 54, Mr. J. Campbell.—4J, Mr. S. G. Onion.—33, Mrs. S. Redfern.—In High-street, 67, Mr. G. G. Wood.—In Hayley-row, 70, Mrs. Terry.

At West Bromwich, 86, James Keir, esq.—At Coburgh-place, Winson-green, 65, Mr. R. P. Scott.—At Old Fillongley-house, 65. William Preest, esq.—At Edgbaston, 79, Mr. J. Guest. At King's Norton, 78, Mr. G. Lester.

SHROPSHIRE.

Various towns of this county illuminated and exhibited public rejoicings on the conclusion of the persecution of the Queen.

Married.] The Rev. E. Homfray, B.A., to Miss A. S. Everett: Mr. J. Broomhall, to Miss A. Hould: all of Shrewsbury.—Mr. J. Davis, of Shrewsbury, to Miss M. Bradbury, of Drayton.—At Much Wenlock, Mr. Madelin, of Broseley, to Miss Parry.—Mr. F. Corrington, to Miss E. Cockram, both of Pitchford.—The Rev. R. N. Pemberton, rector of Church Stretton, to Miss Caroline Pechell, of Portman-square, London.—F. R. West, esq, of Pentrepant, to Lady Georgiana, daughter of the late Earl Stanhope.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. E. Davies.

At Market Drayton, 60, Mary, wife of Edward Bayley, esq.

At Whitchurch, Mr. Jones.

At Oswestry, Mrs. Roberts, deservedly lamented.—Mrs. Stanton.

At Leegomery, William Shakeshaft, esq.—At Prior's Lee, Mr. T. Horton, deservedly respected.—At New-hall, Mr. F. Taylor, generally regretted.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The inhabitants of Kidderminster have resolved to present to her Majesty a splendid carpet; the expence to be defrayed by a public subscription of one shilling each.

Married.] At Worcester, M. A. C. M. Townes, esq.; to Miss A. C. Hodges, of Severn Bank.—T. Collett, M. D. of the Oakalls, to Miss A. Tilley, late of Leicester.

Died.] At Worcester, 41, the Rev. W. Stafford, vicar of Overbury, one of the Minor Canons of the Cathedral.

At Stourbridge, 42, Mrs. E. Owen.

At Kidderminster, 74, Mrs. M. Broad, deservedly regretted.

At Eyreword-house, Edward Wheeler, esq. a justice of the peace for this county.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Lieut. Stock, R.N. to Mrs. James, of Putley-court.—James Love, esq. of Staunton on Wye, to Miss C. Jay, of Derndale.—Mr. Bonner of Hildersley, to Miss A. Viner, of Walcot.

Died.] At Leominster, 71, Sarah, widow of Richard Burlton, esq.

At Hom Lacy, 70, Frances, widow of Charles, Duke of Norfolk.—John Hudson, esq.—At Weobly, 93, Mr. R. Oakley.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

Married.] Capt. Cook, of Bristol, to Miss A. Knight, of Uley.—Mr. W. Davies, of Bristol, to Miss H. Holoway, of Aveston.—Mr. T. Husbands, of Cheltenham, to Miss H. Tibbitts, of Gloucester.—Mr. J. Dudfield, to Miss H. Kingsbourn, both of Tewkesbury.—Mr. T. Playne, of Minchinhampton, to Miss E. Weeks, of Poulton.—Charles Staunton, esq. to Miss M. Holbrow, of Badbrook.—Mr. C. Workman, of Woodchester, to Miss M'Farlane, of Stroud.

Died.] At Gloucester, 35, Mr. J. Potter.—79, Mrs. Cooper.

At Bristol, Temple-street, Mr. J. Nelson Thomas.—In Philadelphia srteet, Mr. N. Milgrove.

At Cheltenham, 57, William Lawrence, esq. of Spurdington.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Vandeleure, much respected.

At Tewkesbury, 81, Mr. J. Chinn, an ingenious mechanist.—At an advanced age, Mr. J. Butterfield, a respected member of the Society of Friends.

At Quedgley, 21, Miss S. Guilding.—At the West end, Oldbury on Severn, Mr. W. Neale.—At Newent, 53, Mr. J. Stephens.—

At Hygeia House, Cheltenham, 72, Henry Thompson esq. leaving behind him the enviable record of a reputation untainted even by suspicion: he will long be remembered as the most enterprising among the many to whom Cheltenham stands indebted for the promotion of her interests, and the established fame her springs enjoy.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] W. Cleobury, esq. to Miss M. A. Jones, of High-street, Oxford.—Mr. G. Davey, of Dorchester, to Miss E. Taylor, of [illegible] End, Berks.—Mr. Summerton, to Mrs. Clundall, both of Chilworth.—Mr. Martin, of Bloxham, to Miss P. Porter, of Portland-square, Bristol.—Mr. Collier, late of [illegible], to Miss Bristow, of North Aston.

Died.] At Oxford, in Queen-street, [illegible], Mrs. Rose, much respected.—John Cooper, esq. of Henley upon Thames, deservedly lamented.—In St. Aldate's 25, Mrs. J. [illegible]—95, Mr. W. Cox.—38, Miss Smith.

At Chilworth, 78, Mr. T. Smith.—At Tetsworth, 76, Mrs. Green.—At Watlington, [illegible], Mrs. M. Nundy, justly regretted.—At Caversham-park, at an advanced age, C. Marsack, esq. many years an active magistrate, and Dep. Lieut. of this county.

BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

The Marquis of Buckingham was lately the object of popular fury, as he passed through Aylesbury on his way to Stowe; an immense concourse collected round the carriage whilst he was changing horses, and addressed to him the loudest reproaches on the conspicuous part he had taken against her Majesty during the late inquiry. The post-boys, when mounted, were dragged from their horses; and with the greatest difficulty the Marquis was rescued from his perilous situation, and permitted to proceed to Stowe.

Wootten-house, Buckinghamshire, a seat of the Marquis of Buckingham, was lately destroyed by fire, together with the valuable furniture, &c.

Married.] At Newbury, Colonel [illegible], to Miss M. King, of Newbury.—Mr. J. Gurney, of Aylesbury, to Miss Herage, of Wendover.

Died.] At Windsor, 31, Mr. Tebbott, suddenly, much respected.—61, Mrs. Sherman, deservedly lamented.—75, Mrs. [illegible]son.

At Eton, 41, Mrs. Williams, much and justly regretted.—84, Mrs. Rutter.

At Burnham, Augusta, wife of the Rev. Henry Raikes.

BEDFORDSHIRE AND HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. James Beard, rector of Cranfield, to Miss E. Hopbon, of Hope hall, Lancashire.—Mr. H. Nash, of Flogmore-hill, to Miss M. Hobson, of [illegible].

Died.] At Bedford, 59, Mr. T. [illegible], late of Newport, Pagnell.

[The late *Henry Andrews*, of Royston, the celebrated calculator, was born at Frieston, near Grantham, in Lincolnshire, of poor parents. At the age of 6 years he would frequently stand in his shirt, looking at the moon out of the chamber window, at midnight; and when about 10 years of age, he used to fix a table on Frieston Green, on clear frosty nights, and set a telescope thereon to view the stars. Soon after, he would sit for weeks together by the fire-side, with a table spread full of books, making astronomical calculations. At a suitable age he was sent from home to earn his living, and the first situation he filled was at Sleaford, as servant to a shopkeeper; after this he went to Lincoln, to wait upon a lady, and during this servitude used, at every opportunity, to make weather-glasses and weather-houses. His last [illegible] in the service of J. Vertnum, esq.; and his master, finding him so intent on study, allowed him two or three hours every day for that purpose. On the 1st of April, 1764, he went to Aswerby Hall, the seat of Sir Christopher Whitchcote, to view the great eclipse of the sun, which was visible on that day, where a number of ladies and gentlemen had assembled for that purpose; and as he had previously calculated a type of this eclipse, he presented the same to the company, shewing them the manner of its appearance in a dark room upon a board, and after it was over, they unanimously declared that his calculations came nearer the truth than any given in the Almanacks. A short time after this period he opened a school at Bassingthorpe, near Grantham, and afterwards engaged as an usher in a clergyman's boarding school, at Stilton. He then settled in Cambridge, where he proposed to reside, in the expectation that he might derive some advantage in prosecuting his studies, from the men of science in the university; but the noise and bustle of the town not being agreeable to him, he left Cambridge, and came to reside at Royston, where he opened a school at the age of 23 years, and at this place continued, as schoolmaster and bookseller, until the day of his death, which happened, after a short illness, on the 26th of January, 1820, at the age of 76 years, having enjoyed an uninterrupted state of good health till his last illness. He had a very extraordinary genius for astronomy, which he cultivated through life; for more than 40 years he was a computer of the NAUTICAL EPHEMERIS,* and compiler of Moore's Almanack, published by the Stationers' Company, for the same period.† He was greatly esteemed for his integrity, talents, and modesty, by every scientific man who was personally acquainted with him, or with whom he had been connected, particularly by the late Astronomer Royal (Dr. Maskelyne), who valued him much, and who, in relation to the Nautical Ephemeris, was in constant correspondence with him for nearly half a century; and also by Dr. Charles Hutton, under whose superintendance he made the astronomical calculations of the Stationers' Almanacks.]

At Sawbridgeworth, 81, Mrs. M. Emmerson.—77, Mrs. S. Horseley.

At Bishop's Stortford, Mrs. E. Johnstone.

At Toddington, 69, William Strange, esq.—At Houghton, Mr. J. Taylor.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] W. Francis Jebb, esq. lieut. R. N. to Miss C. A. Marshall, of Kettering. Mr. W. Pippin, of Thrapston, to Miss S. Rippin, of Denford.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON.

The prize given annually by Trinity College, Cambridge, to that junior Bachelor of Arts, who writes the best essay on the character and conduct of King William III. has been this year adjudged to Mr. Matthew Talbot Baines, son of Mr. Edward Baines, the respectable printer of the Leeds' Mercury.

The Seatonian prize for the present year, has been adjudged to Edward Bishopp Elliot, M.A. Fellow of Trinity College, Subject: The Omnipresence of the Supreme Being.

Married.] Mr. S. Smith, to Miss R. Atkinson, both of Whittlesea.—Mr. J. Blyth, of Langham Mills, to Miss A. Lyon, of Cambridge.

Died.] At Cambridge, 86, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. H. Turner, B.D. of St. John's Coll. late vicar of Burwell.

At Jesus College, 75, the very Rev. William Pearce, D.D. Dean, of Ely, Master of Jesus College, Rector of Houghton conquest cum Houghton Gildaple, Bedfordshire, and of Wentworth, in the Isle of Ely. The Dean was formerly public orator of the University and Master of the Temple.

NORFOLK.

Married.] Mr. T. S. Lovewell, to Miss M. Beesley, both of Norwich.—Mr. H. R. Priest, of Norwich, to Miss Mackenzie, of London.—Mr. M. Martin, to Miss J. Waters; Mr. J. Mace, to Miss E. Hindes: all of Yarmouth.—Mr. R. Ward, to Mrs. Cann, of Munford.—Mr. Warcup, to Miss Ellis, both of Dereham.—Mr. W. F. Barnard, to Miss E. A. Richardson, of Hackford.—Mr. A. Etheridge of Igborough, to Miss S. Sanders, of Stoke Ferry.

Died.] At Norwich, in St. Giles's, Mrs. A. Mudd.—In St. Laurence, 21, Mr. Churchyard.—In Gun Lane, 19, Miss Smith.—In St. Edmund's, 67, Mr. J. Smith.—In St. Giles's Broad-street, 69, Mrs. E. Say, deservedly esteemed and regretted.—Mrs. Boyles.

At Yarmouth, 25, Miss C. Prior.—33, Mrs. P. Smith.—69, Sir Edmund Lacon, bart. generally lamented.

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* Since he ceased, from increase of age, to be the calculator of this ephemeris, it has fallen into discredit at home and abroad.—EDITOR.

† The sale of Moore's Almanack, in his hands, rose to 430,000 copies per annum—yet honest Andrews never got above £25 for his labours! This prodigious circulation arose from the astrological predictions with which the worthy calculator was required to fill it, and with which it is allowed to be filled, though printed for a public company, and revised and sanctioned at Lambeth Palace, by the Archbishop of Canterbury! Andrews himself laughed as much at his own predictions, and their success, as any one of the most enlightened of his readers; but the circulation of the Almanacks depended on their insertion, and he was expected to supply them, or lose his employment. Of course he predicted *secundum artem*, and followed his books and the stars, which indicated events in various ratios of *probability;* and if one in ten came true, it satisfied the superstition, folly, and credulity of the dupes of dreams, omens, signs, and prophecies, who were his readers, and who, in spite of education and philosophy, still constitute a majority of this great nation.—EDITOR.

At Lynn, Mrs. [illegible].—52, Mr. L. Sheppard,—Mr. W. Dawes.—Mrs. Ayre, 84.—Mrs. Leak.—80, Mrs. Smith.—Miss Peck.

At Holt, 69, Mr. Bacon.

At Gillingham, 53, Mrs. M. King, greatly lamented.—At Hillington, 23, Mr. J. Pickerill.—At Guist, 43, Mrs. S. Atkins.—At Dunham, Mr. J. Trundle.—At Litcham, 72, Mrs. Leeds.—At Aylsham, 57, Mr. S. Davy.—At North Wold, 29, Miss Roan.

SUFFOLK.

At the Suffolk county session, on the 23rd ult. Mr. Twight, a farmer, was tried for repeating in church at Whepstead (after the blessing implored for the King,) "and God bless the Queen too." He was, at the instance of the vicar, convicted in 20l. penalty for this exclamation; but refusing to pay, was committed to prison, where he remained several days. The 23rd ult. the jury acquitted him.

Married.] Mr. J. Smith, to Miss Holden, both of Bury.—Mr. R. Baker, to Miss A. Childs, both of Ipswich.—Mr. W. Lillie, of Sudbury, to Miss J. Firmin, of Wivenhoe Lodge.—The Rev. W. Collett, jun. B.A. of Wickham Market, to Miss P. Preston, of Yarmouth.—Mr. R. Jacob, to Mrs. Flatt, both of Eye.—Mr. J. Borrett, to Miss Haward, both of Cookley.—Mr. R. Cockerell, of Claydon, to Miss S. Rowlands, of Akenham.

Died.] At Bury, in Guildhall-street, 40, Mrs. R. Harvey.—Mrs. Clift.—67, the Rev. E. Mills, a prebendary of Lincoln, rector of Kirkby cum Asgarby.

At Rickinghall, 72, Mr. L. Garland.—At Wormingford, Mrs. Leech, widow of the Rev. William L. of Ipswich.—At Mildenhall, Mr. T. Bailey; 28, Mr. R. Gowing.—At Bacton, 45, Mrs. J. Martin.—At Worlingworth, Mr. H. Cupper.—At Finborough, 51, Mrs. E. Borey,

ESSEX.

A Silk manufactory is about to be established at Maldon.

Married.] Mr. G. Joslin, of Colchester, to Miss Crush, of Tottenham.—Mr. J. Basine, of Chigwell-row, to Miss E. Passingham, of Heston.—Mr. D. Holt, jun. of Lexden, to Miss C. E. Peacock, of Springfield.

Died.] At Colchester, Mr. Clough.—25, Mrs. S. Sewell, greatly respected.—Joseph Cross, a member of the Society of Friends.

At Coggleshall, 82, Joseph Greenwood, one of the Society of Friends.

At Chipping Hill, 78, the Rev. A. Downes, vicar of Witham.—At Gosfield-hall, Col. Astle.—On Stratford Green, 56, Christion Splidt, esq. suddenly.

KENT.

An attempt was lately made at Margate, to obtain an address to the King; but after the meeting had assembled, the promoters of it, finding the sense of the townspeople against them, abandoned their object.

Married.] Mr. Cork, of Rochester, to Miss Willows, of Chatham.—Mr. Taylor, of Chatham, to Miss Hauden, of Rochester.—Mr. W. Noakes, of Upper Deal, to Miss A. Clagson, of Deal.—Mr. W. Dan, of Rye, to Miss E. Foster, of Canterbury.—Mr. J. Smith, of Sittingbourne, to Miss J. Ward, of Faversham.—Mr. R. Clout, jun. of Tenterden, to Miss A. Taylor, of Cranbrook.—J. Simmons, esq. to Miss Boorman, both of Lamberhurst.—Mr. Bonny, to Miss Knoll, both of Hastings.—Mr. J. C. Otway, of Smarden, to Miss Simmonds, of Woodchurch.

Died.] At Canterbury, Miss M. Austin, late of the Cresent, Margate.—Miss E. Plummer.—Mrs. F. Barrows.—23, Mrs. [illegible].—77, Mrs. M. Philpot.—In St. Dunstan's, 31, Mr. J. Roffway, jun. of Margate, much and justly respected.—Mr. [illegible].—In Dover-street, Mrs. Dunn.—40, Mrs. S. Humphreyson.

At Dover, 68, Mrs. Wellard, widow of Charles W. esq deservedly lamented.

At Ramsgate, 28, Isaac Slaughter, esq.—57, R. Goodson, esq.

At Folkestone, 60, Mr. W. Wraight.—84, Mrs. Pilcher.—60, Mrs. [illegible].—[illegible], Mr. J. Mott.

At Hythe, 85, Mr. T. Smith.

At Whitstable, Mrs. Weatherly.—At Biddenden, 76, Mr. R. Winder.—At [illegible], 80, Mrs. E. Brignall.—At Broadstairs, [illegible], Capt. T. Norwood, generally respected.—At Acol, 26, Mr. L. [illegible].

SUSSEX.

Married.] The Rev. A. Atherly, of Arundel, to Miss Dawkins, of London.

Died.] At Brighton, in Regent-street, Mrs. Turner.

At Windmill-hill, Jane, daughter of Edward J. Curtis, esq. M.P. for this county.—At Steyning, C. Verral, esq.

HAMPSHIRE.

A meeting lately took place near Southampton, agreeably to notice given to the Lord Mayor, when it was resolved unanimously to send an address of congratulation to the Queen.

A boat lately overset between [illegible] and Rye, by which six experienced [illegible] lost their lives.

The ancient and very respectable Club, who meet in Newport, Isle of Wight, to celebrate the anniversary of the Revolution of 1688, held their annual dinner at the Bugle Inn, on Monday, the 6th ult. the Rev. Mr. Stephens in the chair.—After the cloth was removed, the chairman delivered a very able and excellent speech; he pointed out the innovations made on the liberties of the people since the last meeting of the society, alluding to the melancholy affair at Manchester and the passing of the [illegible] of Parliament, imposing additional [illegible] tions on the rights and privileges of [illegible] subjects. He strongly [illegible] last measure under discussion in the House of Lords against her Majesty, [illegible]

Married.] Mr. J. Hall, [illegible] to Miss Rebecca Reynolds, [illegible] of the Society of Friends [illegible] to Miss Booty, of Portsmouth.—Joseph Griffiths, esq. of Newport, to Miss Elliott, of Northwood.—Mr. R. Tolige, of Stockbridge, to Miss H. Woolman, of Southampton.—John Cooke, esq., of Belcroft, Isle of Wight, to Miss M. A. D. Major, of Longfleet.

Died.] At Southampton, Mrs. Bates, jun. —Anna Maria, wife of William Gillbed, esq. —In French-street, 86, Mrs. J. Martin.—50, Mr. W. Argyle.—Mrs. Brimyard.

At Winchester, in High-st, 74, Mrs. Pitt.

At Portsmouth, James Lambley, esq. - 57, Mr. A Jeans.

At Cowes, 25, Mrs. A. M. Gilby.

At Newport, M. D. Mahr. -23, Mr. J. Reed, regretted.

At Millbrook, Catherine, wife of Henry Barlow, esq., of the Crown office, King's Bench.—At Redbrooke, Miss M. Skinner.—At Lee House, Romsey, 83, Mrs. Fletcher. —At Play-street Farm, 42, Mr. T. Lowe.

WILTSHIRE.

A loom has recently been brought to perfection by a gentleman of Malmesbury, by which the texture of woollen cloth is rendered so close as to become completely waterproof.

Mr. E. Parker, of Cricklade, to Miss S. Plummer, of Purton.—J. L. Codrington, esq. of Wroughton, to Miss L. M. Charleton, of Woodhouse.

Died.] At Devizes, 52, Mrs. E. Cook.

At Trowbridge, 86, Mrs. Hern.

At Melksham, 55, Mrs. Webb.

At Laycock Abbey, Mary, wife of J. M. Grosset, esq. M.P. highly and justly esteemed and regretted.—At North Wraxall, 72, Thomas Wyatt, esq. of Wargrave.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The public rejoicings at Taunton from the result of the proceedings against the Queen were general and enthusiastic,

Married.] Mr. H. M. Munday, to Miss H. Haddrell, both of Bath.—Gerald Fitzgerald, esq., of Bath, to Miss E. Gibbons, of Burton upon Trent.—At Bath, James Seward, R.N. to Miss M. Knight, of Southampton. —Mr. Chas. Sutton, to Miss M. Rogers, both of Bridgewater.—Mr. J. Blandford, of Sutton Montes, to Miss A. Brown, of Wincanton. —Mr. H. Hubbard of Ashton Gifford House, to Miss A. Patent, of Wyley.— Arthur Phippin, esq. to Miss J. Edwards, of Wedmore.

Died.] At Bath, in Kingsmead-street, Mr. Wiltshire.—62, Mr. J. Pile.—In Kensington-buildings, the Rev. Jos. Gummer.—In Green Park-buildings, Miss Trail.—In Marlborough-street, 36, Mr. J. Ponter, much respected.—Miss M. Hyde, justly regretted. —In Albion-place, 75, Mr. Lewis.

At Bridgwater, 79, the Rev. J. Sealy, rector of Doddington.

At Taunton, 62, the Rev. J. Tozer, deservedly beloved and lamented.—38, Elizabeth Parr, wife of the Rev. Dr. Davies, highly and deservedly esteemed and regretted. - At Workey House, Mr. John Henry Golding.—At Charlton Adam, Mrs. Pitt.—At Brixham, the Rev. E. Jones.—At Hippenscombe.—At Corsley House, 88, Mr. J. Sainsbury.—At Westcombe, 76, Mrs George. —At Hemmington, 75, Mr. Craddock.—At Lyncombe, 69, Mrs. Clarke.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] Abel Edwards, esq. of Dorchester, to Miss Pridelle.—The Rev. Sam. Bulgin, to Miss Sanders, both of Poole.

Died.] At Weymouth, 64, Mr. D. Luce, deservedly respected and regretted.—Mrs. Hancock, wife of Capt. R. T. H. R.N.—

At Poole, 64, Mr. J. Simmonds.

At Blandford, 86, Mr. Durden.

At Lyme Regis, 37, Capt. W. H. Kittoe, R.N.

DEVONSHIRE.

A numerous and respectable meeting lately took place at Tavistock, when it was resolved to petition the House of Commons, if the bill against the Queen should reach that house.

It is much to be regretted that associations for the suppression of mendicity, are not formed in every town in the country. For two years past, the inhabitants of Totnes have very generally agreed to give no money relief to common beggars. A small subscription placed in the hands of an intelligent tradesman, has enabled them at a very trifling expence, to provide comfortable lodgings for every deserving object.

Married.] Mr. E. Lang, to Miss E. Rowe of Paris-street, both of Exeter.—John Chanter, esq. of Plymouth, to Miss M. Lomer, of Chapel-house, near Southampton.—The Rev. Mr. Roberts, to Miss Churchill, of Plymouth. —W. Wreford, of Clannaborough, to Miss S. W. Southwell, of Stonehouse.—The Rev. B. Marshall, rector of Bow, to Miss E. Norris, of London.—Mr. C. Wills, of Lenda, to Miss M. Knight, of Anderstone.—Charles Michelmore, esq. to Miss E. Bowden, both of Totnes.—John Templeman Gervis, of Culmdavy-house, to Miss A. P. Matthews, of Clisthydon.

Died.] At Exeter, in Holloway-street, Mr Cox, merchant, much respected.—79, Mr. Gilbert Dyer, an eminent bookseller, and author of many ingenious publications. —Miss H. Dymond, an amiable member of the Society of Friends.—At Plymouth, in Chapel-street, Mrs. Prickett, wife of Capt. P. R.N.—In James-street, 42, Mrs. R. Smith.—In Duke-street, 68, Mrs. A. Barberry.—32, Mr. W. Stevens.

At Barnstaple, 83, Mrs. Langdon.

At Teignmouth, Mrs. Clitsome, of Taunton.—John Fewell, esq. of Black Hall, Devon.

At Stonehouse, Mrs. Clinton.—62, Mrs. C. Lee.—64, Mrs. L. Lane, much esteemed.

At Cargeens, Mrs. Oyens.—On Stafford Hill, Mrs. Burdwood.—At Lympston, 68, the Rev. J. Jervas, highly esteemed and lamented.—At Exminster, 48, Mrs. Chown, justly regretted.—At Silverton, 79, Mr. R. Thomas.

CORNWALL.

CORNWALL.

Arrangements have been made for the delivery of a course of lectures at the Literary and Philosophical Institution, at Truro, during the ensuing season, the first Lecture to be delivered by Mr. Hogg, of Truro.

Married. Mr. J. Drew, to Miss Hoskin, of St. Austell.—Mr. Greenaway, of Launceston, to Mrs. Morgan, of Egloskerry.—Major Carlyon, of the 66th regt. to Miss A. M. Spry, of Kelliganoen.

Died.] At Penzance, 76, Mr. M. Nicholls.

At Truro, 85, Mrs. Roberts, wife of Matthew R. esq. of Lemillen, in Probus, justly regretted.

At Lewannick, 98, Mrs. C. Evans.—At Dotson, Mr. Scoffern.—At Camborne, 69, Mrs. E. Richards, deservedly regretted.

WALES.

At a late public meeting held at Brecon, for the purpose of taking into consideration a LETTER, signed RICHARD DAVIES, Archdeacon and Vicar of Brecon, which appeared in the last Cambrian, reflecting in severe terms, on the inhabitants who signed an Address to the Queen;—Mr. CHAS. WILD in the chair.

The following Resolutions were put, and unanimously agreed to:—

That the Letter above alluded to demands from this Meeting the expression of its most marked censure, inasmuch as it tends to degrade and vilify a very numerous and respectable class of the inhabitants of this town, by stating, "that those who signed the Address (those of them who understood what they were signing) are in every respect too insignificant to make an exception worth talking about;" therefore this Meeting feels bound to convey to the *Rev. Archdeacon and Vicar of Brecon*, in the strongest terms, its indignation and severest censure for the palpably false and unwarrantable language contained in the Letter alluded to above, and so very unbecoming to a Minister who professes himself to be a "faithful servant to his God and his King," and who has upon all occasions (till now) been proud to acknowledge the Tradesmen of Brecon as respectable as any in the Principality.

Married.] Capt. Trevor Owen Jones, esq. of Wefore Hall, Flintshire, to Mrs. M. Thomas, of Plas Draw.—Roderick Richardes, esq. of Penglaise, near Aberystwith, to Miss Powell, of Nanteos, Cardiganshire.—Titus Owen, esq. of London, to Miss M. Bowen of Llwyngwair, Pembrokeshire.

Died.] At Swansea, in High-street, 84, Mr. R. Awbrey, generally esteemed.

At Aberystwith, Mrs. Oliver.

At Montgomery, 63, Mrs. E. Eyde, deservedly lamented.

At Court Saison, Mr. Gwynne.—At Knighton, Radnorshire, Mrs. James, much respected.—At Llanguin Carmarthenshire, 103, *Isaac James*, he had been remarkable for his muscular strength, activity and industry.—At Hendre-house, near Llanrwst, W. Edwards, esq.

SCOTLAND.

A woodman lately engaged in the woods close by the lake of Hanning, a seat of Mr. Pringles, in Selkirkshire, discovered in the centre of a large wild cherry-tree, a living bat, of a bright scarlet colour; the tree presents a small cavity in the centre, where the bat was enclosed, but is perfectly sound and solid on each side.

Married.] At Leith, the Rev. Jas. Campbell, of Tragguair, to Miss M. Comb.

Mr. Storey, of Glasgow, to Miss Simey, of Bishopwearmouth.

Died.] At Edinburgh, in Wharton-place, Mrs. J. L. Bell, wife of Thomas B. esq.

At Glasgow, Dr. Patrick Cumin, professor of Oriental languages in this university.

IRELAND.

Married.] J. Keating, esq. of the 1st. Dragoons, to Miss M. Car, of Dublin.—John William Bayley, esq. of Folka Lodge, near Dublin, to Miss Pott, of Southampton street, Bloomsbury-square, London.

Died.] At Middleton, county of Cork, S. W. Coppinger, esq.

ABROAD.

An extensive and calamitous fire lately spread its ravages for nearly 100 miles in extent, over the most fertile proportion of the North and Western parts of Nova Scotia, from the neighbourhood of Yarmouth to the county of Annapolis. The fire continued burning for the space of three days; and such was its intensity, that the very potatoes were burnt in the earth: houses, barns, fences, fields of grain, live stock of all kinds, whole villages and settlements, fell a prey to the devouring element, and not a vestige of vegetation or herbage remained. Several lives were lost.

TO CORRESPONDENTS AND READERS.

Some American Correspondent. whose seal is G., is informed that owing to the Captain of the VENUS *putting his packets into the Post Office at one of the outports instead of conveying them to London, a demand was made of 25s. postage, and consequently the packets were refused and lost. This is a trick of American Captains, which occasions the loss of half the communications from the United States to England.*

We have this month the pleasure to lay before our readers a correct chart of the late Voyage of Discovery, in which we have no doubt we shall, as usual, in regard to every object of real interest, be THE FIRST *and* SOLE PURVEYORS. *The ceaseless puffings, vauntings, and high pretensions of certain empirical adventurers in our walk, may mislead the thoughtless; but we are confident that every number of our miscellany serves as the best species of advertisement of that which follows, and that among the discerning part of the community, the Monthly Magazine was never in higher estimation than in the current year, the 25th of its existence.*

ERRATUM.—*Page* 417. *col.* 2. *for* "*Calne.*" *read* "*Caen.*"

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 348.] JANUARY 1, 1821. [6 of Vol. 50.

If any one enquire in regard to the public feelings which guide the Conductor of this Miscellany, he replies, that in *Politics*, he is an immovable friend to the principles of civil liberty, and of a benevolent administration of government; and is of the party of the Tories, the Whigs, and the Radical Reformers, as far as they are friends to the same principles and practices;—that in matters of *Religion*, acting in the spirit of Christianity, he maintains perfect liberty of conscience, and is desirous of living in mutual charity with every sect of Christians;—and that, in *Philosophy*, he prefers the useful to the speculative, constantly rejecting doctrines which have no better foundation than the authority of respected names, and admitting the assumption of no causes which are not equal and analogous to the effects.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

NOTES *written during a late Residence at* BUENOS AYRES, *by an English Gentleman, formerly of Bennet College, Cambridge.**

ON the 11th of August, 1813, I went on board the Spring brig, T. G. Smith master, then lying in Liverpool Dock, and on the 13th beat out to sea, wind contrary; at night obliged to go back to our anchorage in the river, from bad weather, and the pumps being out of order. Very sick while the ship was under weigh; 18th went out again; 19th were within seven or eight miles of the coast of Wales; on the morning of the 20th distinguished the Isle of Man, at noon Ireland; on the 22d passed the Land's End at 3 A.M. and the Lizard at 7; at 2 P.M. came to an anchor in Falmouth Harbour, where the ship lies as still as if she were in a Liverpool Dock.

On Monday 23d, went ashore; the town consists principally of one long, narrow, winding street, of irregularly built houses, which are in general of stone, roofed with slate; saw a vast quantity of fish for sale, conger eels, dories, rock fish, mackerel, cray-fish, &c. all very cheap except the dories. A most excellent market for meat, fowls, vegetables, &c. neatly built of stone and extremely clean. Caught mackerel and gurnet with a hook and line from the ship's side. Boats brought us pilchards at 1s, 6d. and 2s. per hundred, excellent eating. Waited for convoy till 26th, when at 5 A.M. weighed anchor, and at 6 were at sea under convoy of the Iris and Acbar frigates, we were in all about 70 sail. By evening we lost sight of the Lizard, and at 9 P.M. passed the Scilly lighthouse.

27th. This morning the land is no longer visible, only sea and sky.

28th. The heat in the shade at 10 A.M. 67°.

On the 31st within 60 miles of the coast of Portugal, a land bird flew by, but no land could be seen. I was very sick on the 26th, and have been qualmish and unwell ever since, indeed more or less so till the end of September, when I recovered my appetite and vigour, after a most unpleasant though ultimately salutary sickness.

1st Sept. Heat at 10 A.M. 68°.

4th 10 72½.

7th at 9 A.M. high land of Porto Santo in sight.

Sept. 8th. Hove to off Funchal at 1 A.M. heat at 10 75°. At 5 P.M. saw for the first time a few small flying fish. Beat backward and forward off the town till the 14th; went ashore on the 9th, a bad landing-place, heavy surf running, the beach covered with olive brown, half-naked, ill-fed Portuguese; nothing in plenty but fruit and wine; the fruit market, which was the only one, contained abundance of peaches, pears, apples, grapes, and figs, some bananas, green and ripe capsicums, plenty of onions at 3s. per hundred, most excellent peaches at forty for a shilling, large and sound, and totally different from the watery fruit of England. A great quantity of pumpkins in the market. An Englishman in a foreign country is always looked upon as fair game; of course we were cheated in our little bargains for fruit, &c.

Wine is retailed at 2s. for about 1½ pint, and is sold by the merchants at 10s. per gallon. Funchal is the first place I have seen out of England, and to me has quite a foreign appearance, it appears to be built with rough stones plastered and whitewashed, the roofs are of ill-made tiles, it has numerous streets, narrow, and ill laid out, has a great many English stores, and an English garrison. All heavy goods are carried on sledges, shod with iron and drawn by oxen. On shore the air was five or six degrees hotter than on board Saw several friars who looked like fellows of colleges from Cambridge, in their gowns, but with different caps, the novices looked like bachelors of arts.

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* The great interest created through Europe by the late revolutions in this colony, ead us to give precedency to this article. We wish to be equally favoured by personal bservations made in Spain and Portugal, y some of our readers in those countries.—
EDITOR.

On the 12th a hawksbill turtle swam about near the ship, but we failed in our endeavours to catch him. Sailed on the 14th; on the 15th we were just ahead of the commodore, when to make us understand his wish that we should get out of his way, he sent a musket ball through our lower sails, about three feet above the head of the man at the helm. 15th, saw a dolphin for the first time, heat at 10 A.M. 76½°. 18th, cooked some flying fish which had fallen on board in the evening, they taste like herrings. 19th, heat at 10 A.M. 80° passed the tropic of Cancer, longitude 21° 52′ W. 20th, heat at 10 A.M. 81°. The motion of a flying fish in the air is not unlike that of the wag-tail, flitting over a short space and then alighting.—21st, Autumnal equinox, rain all day, wind light.—23d, heat at 10 A.M. 82° passed by San Antonio, one of the Cape de Verd islands, saw many gulls and other sea birds, immense numbers of albicores and booritos. We continually see the nautilus, which sailors call the Portuguese man of war, a most beautiful little animal, but ought not to be handled, being highly venomous, this is its defence from nature; it is rarely seen but in fine weather, when it spreads its little sail to the breeze.

From the 27th Sept. to 8th Oct. we had occasional calms, sometimes nearly all the day, with frequent squalls of wind and rain, with some thunder and lightning. In these calms a vessel is considered to go about a knot in the hour. In the night we had sometimes pleasant breezes, and went along pleasantly.—28th, heat at 10 A.M. 87°. Since we came into these warm latitudes, we have seen every night, principally when the ship was going fast through the water, a number of luminous bodies, which appear of the size of a man's fist. They appear many of them, like a red hot cannon ball, but of a paler hue. The whole sea appears full of them, and when disturbed by any body moving through them, they instantly become luminous. I have frequently pulled them up two or three at once on a hook which hung over board during the night. They were still luminous, about the size and shape of a man's finger, consisting merely of a skin covered with papilla, the inside being full of water, which gave them their shape. Sea fish are often luminous when swimming during the night.

On the 5th Oct. at 6 P.M. when in N. latitude 8° 22′ W. Longitude 23° 10′. three swallows, I believe sand-martins, so common in England, flew round the vessel for above a quarter of an hour; their flight was vigorous, as it came on dark they left us. We were, I believe, 600 miles from the nearest land, the coast of Africa.—7th heat at 10 A. 81°. At 4 P.M. a small land bird, I believe a stonechat, flew on board, after resting about an hour, went off to another vessel.—On the 14th a swallow flew by us.—18th, heat at 10 A.M. 80°. Since leaving the Cape de Verds I have not seen a clear sky. This greatly moderates the heat of the air at sea, between the tropics. On the 23d of October we crossed the Equator in longitude 23 W. Struck and brought on board with the grains, a middle sized albicore, when on deck he appeared much larger than when swimming. Length from the tip of the nose to the fork of the tail 5 feet, girth in the thickest part, 3 feet 5 inches, being larger than any man on board. He was nearly all flesh, his belly very small, full of chyle, and half-digested flying fish. Cooked some of him, and found him coarse eating. We have seen and struck at some of these fish, which must have weighed above two cwt. When in the calms we saw few or no fish.—25th, heat at 10 A.M. 80°. 26th, the fleet left us as we were slow sailors, and we had to run all risks from 3 23 S. to the River Plate.—29, heat at 10 M. 81°, wind S.SE. the air feels cool and pleasant.

1st November. The wind this day came about to N.NE. warm and oppressive till the 3d.—5th, Greatly alarmed by a strange sail, fearing it might be a privateer; on the sixth saw three smacks full of Portuguese fishermen; spoke one 3 days from San Antonio. We were on the outer Abrolhes shoals, lat. 18. 36 S. rainy weather.—8th, Heat at 10 A.M. 77°.—11th, Passed the tropic of Capricorn in long. 33° 30′ W.—19th, Heat at 10 M. 65° wind S.SW.—23d Nov. No longer in the [illegible].

water. On the 22nd we saw a fine green turtle about 60lb weight, have lately seen many birds, such as albatrosses, gulls, and petrel.

24th, We were in the Rio de la Plata, got sounding in 45 fathoms, saw many flocks of porpoises, shoals of small fry, and several sunfish; struck one with the harpoon, but lost him, he looked an almost shapeless mass, about four feet long and two wide, had several fins and eyes, resembling those of an ox, with which he looked at us strangely, he did not struggle on the harpoon, but fell from it by his weight, and sunk like a stone, bleeding copiously. It blew hard all night, with much thunder and lightning.

25th, This afternoon saw a land bird and a turtle; at 10 at night came on a terrible squall, with thunder and lightning, which continued nearly two hours. The thunder was the most tremendously loud, and the lightning incessant and the most vivid I ever knew. It came from every quarter of the compass, every thing on deck was visible, and the faces of the crew looked ghastly pale. The motion of the vessel through the water, though all the sail was taken in, was so rapid for some time that it made one of the men sick: —26th, At 3 A.M. another severe tempest. Several land birds were driven from shore in the storm and came on board; out of many caught a plover and a woodcock. Water fresh, but extremely muddy. At 1 P.M. saw land to the southward Point Tudio.—On the 29th I went ashore at the mole of **Buenos Ayres.**

Buenos Ayres stands in a high situation on the banks of the river Plata, at 650 miles, is an extensive and populous town,[*] (containing probably about 70,000 inhabitants,) it has a strange appearance to an English eye. The streets are long and straight, the principal ones only being lighted, and that poorly, and crossing each other at right angles so as to divide the town into a number of squares,[†] each front being 150 yards in length. Some of the streets are paved, but in a rude manner, with stones brought chiefly from the island of Martin Garcia in the river; the side walks are generally paved with bricks. The houses, with the exception of some squares, are of one story, in general flat roofed, with a parapet wall rising about three feet above the level of the roof. From these houses the inhabitants cut off the British troops under Whitelocke, by a most destructive fire. Their windows, which are very few, have all an iron grating before them. The houses of the better class of people, have one or two courts within them, and are complete castles.[*] Some of these courts have in the centre a vine or an orange tree planted. The bricks, which are of various qualities, are fourteen inches long, seven wide, and one and a half thick. Some old bricks in the churches are two feet square, and six or eight inches thick. The tiles are all ridge tiles. There is not a single stone building in the town, many of the principal buildings, though built with red brick, are covered with such an even plaster of lime and sand, that they appear at a distance like stone. This plaster or stucco being made of excellent stone or shell lime, and laid on carefully, is much handsomer and infinitely more durable than is ever seen in England. Only the churches are here built with mortar made from lime. The subsitute in dwelling-houses, walls, &c. being mud, or earth mixed with water to the consistence of mud. The flat roofs are composed of two or three layers of bricks laid on the rafters and bedded in mud or mortar, and the whole covered with a coat of cement, made of one part stone lime slacked and two parts fine brickdust; this is the common way, but it is better of equal quantities of each. These are made into a paste with water, the coat is less than half an inch thick. Tanks for water are lined with this cement, which is very durable; lime from chalk does not answer.

In different parts of the town are several open squares, the principal one is opposite the fort, and though one side of it consists of low mean buildings, it has upon the whole a very elegant and striking appearance. They are all unpaved, and in rainy weather hardly passable on foot, except at the sides.

In the principal square, is a well supplied market, and in almost every street is stationed a cart which sells beef, the grand staff of life all over the country.

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[*] In the Buenos Ayres almanack of 1818, the population is stated at 47,184, and of the whole province 98,105.

[†] A quadrer is 150 *Spanish Varas* square 33 in-3486.

[*] None of their rooms have fire-places or chimnies. The cooking is carried on in a small separate building.

Bread here cannot claim this title as in the interior there are thousands of human beings who have never tasted it, and whose only food is beef, morning, noon and night. There are many churches with monasteries attached, and some nunneries: all these are built of brick, some are elegant buildings, and display within all the profuse decoration and ornament usual in Catholic places of worship. The poor Catholic looks with veneration on the images and finery of the altar. To a Protestant the mummery of the mass, its candles, its incense, and priests,* who seem like the performers of a stage, simply ridiculous, but his pity is or ought to be excited when he reflects that these are the instruments made use of to maintain the empire of a degrading superstition over a large portion of the human race. This superstition has, however, received a death wound in the political revolution of the country. Amongst the higher class of young men its empire is feeble indeed.

There are but two landing-places in the town, at which all comers and goers are searched by custom-house officers, whose jealousy and suspicions are excessive, though occasionally laid to sleep by a bribe. There is no harbour except Ensenada at a distance of thirty miles; merchant vessels lie in what are called the inner roads, about a mile from the shore, and their goods are landed by launches and carts. Vessels which draw much water, lie nine miles from shore in the outer roads, where there is always stationed a British frigate. This is a dangerous river, being full of sand banks, and subject to most violent winds. Here are complexions of all shades, from alabaster to ebony, but the dark hues predominate.

The majority of the ladies† are brunettes, almost all are well shaped, and many have beautiful features. They walk most gracefully, and there is nothing like awkwardness or vulgarity in the appearance of the poorest woman amongst them. They dress in a simple and elegant style, wear no hats, bonnets or caps, but instead, a long scarf, which in cold weather covers the head and neck, and in warm weather falls gracefully over the shoulders.

Their mental accomplishments are small, some few learn French and music, but their common amusements are going to mass and standing at their doors and windows, gaping at whatever passes. On particular days they go to the theatre or the bull fight. With some few exceptions, licentiousness is too prevalent; this may arise in part from the climate, and in part from the circumstance that morality in the Catholic church, when put in competition with its ceremonies, is an inferior consideration.

There is a kind of foundling hospital which does not want inmates of good family, though the females are not very prolific, married or unmarried.

All the men in tolerable circumstances dress in the English fashion and in English goods, the rest in the Indian mode, a shirt, a pair of drawers of linen or cotton, a *chiripá*, or rug, tied round the middle and falling down to their knees, like a Highlander's kilt, the legs and feet generally bare. Sometimes like the Indians, they wear what they call boots, being the skin stripped from a colt's leg, this forms a boot without a seam, the hair being scraped off, it is made pliable by rubbing. The *poncho*, which varies extremely in colours, quality and price, is worn over all; in shape it resembles a blanket with a hole cut in the middle. A man on horseback thrusts his head through this hole, and lets it fall down behind and before. When on foot he wraps it about him like a cloak. On his head he wears a handkerchief, and over it a hat. The common people braid their hair and take great pride in it.

They have excellent capacities both males and females generally, but they are little improved, the schools are poor, and the colleges, which are conducted by friars, equally so. In spite of the obstacles of bad instructors and a great want of books, many young Creoles may be found who have improved themselves amazingly within a few years. Many have learnt English, and many more French, and their conversation abounding in knowledge, might make many a young Englishman sorry that he had not profited more by the facilities for instruction afforded by his native land.

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* Priests are often met in the street, carrying the host, and preceded by a boy who rings a small bell to give notice of what is coming; every one must fall on his knees at its approach. Religious processions of fat priests, images, crosses, wax candles, &c. are common, and excite as much the reverence of the vulgar as they must the contempt of the thinking man.

† The rosy bloom of the ladies of the North of Europe is rarely seen here, sallow complexions are seen every where, and of all ages. They have fine dark eyes and dark hair, which is beautifully braided and adorned with combs and flowers.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

Account of the NEWSPAPERS *and* JOURNALS *published in* SPAIN *since the late Revolution.*

PRIOR to the revolution in Spain, there existed only one Gazette (official) barren and uninstructive. In fact, an useless acquisition to the public, as it presented no facts to draw a picture of the times, no anecdotes, no important particulars from which the politician or the man of letters might receive information, or derive entertainment. But now that "smiling Liberty" has introduced "her jocund train," numerous periodical publications have arisen that find encouraging employment, and pay due attention to the propagation of knowledge, while they give a satisfactory account of prominent events.

The ancient Gazette was appropriated to the announcement of ecclesiastical festivals, and to giving the current prices at sales, of articles of subsistence. The present government Gazette is a performance more deserving of liberal patronage than any other; and the utility of its plan is evinced by the very favourable reception it meets with.

The following is a list of the journals at present in the course of circulation:

1. *The Madrid* or *Government Gazette.*

2. The ancient *Madrid Journal.* This, however, is as concise and imperfect as it was before the revolution.

3. *The Miscellanea,* which, before June, appeared three times a week, but is now a daily paper. Its principles are independent, and it is decidedly hostile to intolerance, political prejudices, and the laws of exception.

4. *The Constitutional,* on the same plan with the foregoing, but somewhat more governmental.

5. *The Law.* This, among other compositions of a similar nature, devotes its labours to the elucidation of the laws, and especially to that first of laws, as well as the newest, the Constitution. In this point all the other journals concur, more or less.

6. *The Publicist,* distinguished for its incessant attacks on the *Perses,* or Persians, a name given to the sixty-nine members of the Cortes, who, in separating from their colleagues, denounced them as anti-royalists, calling upon Ferdinand to re-establish despotism.

7. *The Political and Literary Courier,* has more variety in it than the other journals, though all aid in their researches for the diffusion of literature.

8. *The Colmena.* Its conductors advocate the cause of the persecuted and unfortunate, in the language of truth and justice.

9. *The Spanish Minerva,* seems to have taken the French Minerva for its model, and eventually may prove as successful.

10. *The National Minerva.* Rather copyists and plagiaries than original.

11. *The Palladium, &c.* This has dealt in personalities, but is now less ardent, as the patriotic societies, St. Sebastian, &c. are become more moderate.

12. *The Zealous Citizen.* It aims to propagate an enlightened zeal, which is the life and soul of the social compact.

13. *The Aurora* gives an account of the proceedings of the Patriotic Societies, the Lorencini, &c. It has also become less personal and more moderate.

14 and 15. *The Conservation* and *the Vigilant,* jealous of whatever may impugn national rights.

16. *The Sun* gives the text of an analysis of the laws and ordinances.

17. *The Chronicle of Arts* realises its title by the selection and arrangement of appropriate facts, discoveries, &c.

18. *The Universal Observer,* characterised by its impartiality and moderation. It always commences with some article of the Constitution, on which it gives an interesting comment.

19. *The Messenger;* nothing to distinguish it, in particular, from others.

20. *Annals of Agriculture, Arts, and Commerce.* It is well received, as publications of this kind have been long called for by the Spanish public.

21. *Correspondence* between the Friends of Liberty, discusses high topics, adapted only to minds of a superior cast.

22. *The Letters of a Poor Idler, &c,* are replete with keen irony, and honourable to the author, on criticism, abilities, and taste. His judicious observations on vulgar prejudices, excite

regret that he has discontinued this publication, to labour on others.

23. *The Lounger's Gossip*, on the plan of the preceding.

24. *The Periodico Mania* seems to declaim against all publications, and affects to be astonished at the number. Whatever the object may be, its proceedings are closely watched and carefully examined by No. 25. *The Contra Periodico Mania.*

Exclusive of these periodical works, there appear daily, at Madrid, pamphlets containing answers, &c. relative to errors and attacks in the different Journals. A number of commentaries and discourses on the Constitution are published. The present censorship has due consideration for the rights of private judgment, and its sway is very gentle. There are also JOURNALS in the provincial capitals, as at Barcelona, *the Political and Commercial Constitutional;* others at Valencia, Saragossa, Cadiz, &c.

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING been frequently gratified by the scientific information of many of your intelligent correspondents, I beg leave to offer a few observations on a remarkable appearance in the Planet Saturn; with the hope of obtaining, through the medium of your instructive magazine, the opinions of those who may be more competent to decide on the cause of this phenomenon.

When viewed through a telescope, a faint narrow shade is distinctly seen across the body of the planet, at some distance below,* and exactly parallel to that part of the ring which is towards the earth. I understand that it has been frequently observed, and that it is generally considered to be a belt, similar to the belts of Jupiter. It is evident that it cannot be the shadow of the ring, because it is on the same hemisphere of the planet which is towards the sun. It is probable also, that if it were a belt, it would be constantly visible, and that it would preserve the same relative situation with respect to the poles and equator of the planet. Neither of these conditions, however, appears to agree with the facts, and the situation and visibility of the shade, seem rather to depend on the position of the plane of the ring with respect to the sun. During the last ten or twelve months, to which my observations have been limited, I did not perceive this shade until the ring had passed the line of its node about eighteen degrees, when the angle which its plane made with the sun was of course considerable; and as this angle has increased, with the increase of the planet's heliocentric longitude, the shade seems to have gradually receded from the equator, and to have approached the southern pole. This circumstance appears of itself sufficient to negative *the probability of* the shade being a belt; since if it were, although its relative situation would be altered with respect to the ring, by a change in the planet's geocentric longitude, it would still remain the same with respect to the pole and equator.

On the supposition, then, that it is not a belt, I would suggest the possibility of its being produced by the want of reflection from the interval between the inner and outer rings; this portion of the planet being illuminated by the direct rays of the sun alone, whilst the parts immediately above and below the shade, receive also the additional light reflected from the outer and inner rings respectively, and are consequently much more brilliant. The appearances which are noticed above will very well accord with this opinion; since for some time after the passage of the node of the ring through the sun, the angle of reflection would be too small to render the shade perceptible to us: but as this angle increased with the increase of the distance from the place of the node, the shade would become visible, and afterwards gradually recede from the equator towards the pole.

It will require more accurate observations to decide this question with any degree of certainty; and after all as I have had no other means of measuring the progress of the shade than by the eye, assisted by the recollection from time to time of its former position, it is possible that I may have been deceived in imagining the latter to have changed its positive place on the body of the planet. I would at present only further trespass on your pages by stating a circumstance which seems to afford some countenance to the preceding conjecture. This is the appearance of a shade, of the same density across the planet immediately below, and contiguous to the inner margin of the ring; which may be supposed to arise from a similar cause, namely, the want of reflection from the void space between the planet and its ring; and I know not how to account for the latter shade upon any other principle.

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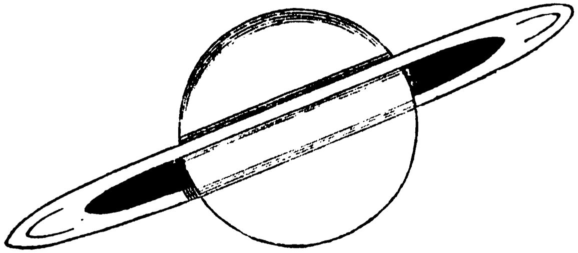
* Through an astronomical telescope, the appearance is of course reversed.

J. NICHOLETTS.

South Petherton, Nov. 24, 1820.

P.S. To assist in rendering the preceding observations more intelligible, I subjoin a sketch of Saturn, which was drawn solely with reference to the angle which the plane of the ring now makes with the sun, as to the position of the shade, and to its geocentric longitude, as to the proportion of the minor to the major axis of the ring; and and it is not a little remarkable that it seems to coincide exactly with the present appearance of the planet.



To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVE the goodness to inform the world in your next Magazine, in what language Jesus spoke to his disciples and to the Gentiles. He must of course have spoken Hebrew to the Jews. *In what language did he deliver his Sermon on the Mount?* Was it not in Syriac, the vernacular language of the country? All the books of the New Testament are said to have been written in Greek, but some learned biblical critics insist that they were originally written in Syriac and translated into Greek. By their not being written in Hebrew, the books of the New Testament appear to have been addressed to the Pagans or Gentiles, and not to the Jews, to whom Christ first presented himself as their expected Mashéah, commonly and erroneously spelt Messiah. The Saviour was known to the Jews under the names Yoshúah Mashéah, although they denied his right to the character of Mashéah.

The authors of the several gospels and epistles written or translated into Greek, called him ΙΗΣΟΥΣ ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ. Jĕsous Christos, deriving Jĕsous from Yoshúah, corruptly pronounced Joshua, the Hebrew yod having the power of *y* when initial, and never the power of *j* in any instance. They translated the Hebrew word Mashéah, into Christos, Greek, for anointed. Josephus, writing at Rome, latinized the names into Jesus Christus, not Jesus. The absurdity of translating proper names, now an exploded practice, is obvious, as the identity of person would frequently be in danger of being lost.

If the French translating British newspapers, also translated the names of parliamentary orators, Mr. Pitt would have been transformed into Maitre Trou, and Mr. Fox into Maitre Renard. If we translated French names, the prisoner at St. Helena would be called Gen. Goodpart, and the title of the chaste Ex-bishop, Talleyrand, Prince de Benevento, would be Prince of Goodwind.

As Jesus was a Jew of the tribe of Judah, or more correctly Yudah, and is regarded by Christians as the prophesied Mashéah, expected by the Hebrew nation, he doubtless should not have been robbed of his original Hebrew name Yoshúah Mashéah, and should be so called at this day all over Christendom, as most expressive of his character. It might have promoted the conversion of the Jews, who have almost lost him in his Greek, latinized, and modernized names.

Your sentiments, or those of some of your learned correspondents, as to the language spoken by Christ, will oblige a subscriber to your Magazine. Δ.

Nov. 20, 1820.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT would be considered in the general management of private property, but much more so of the national estate, that a very moderate proportion of its annual value should suffice for its superintendance; and it will be found upon inquiry, that during the reigns of all the Kings, who preceded our late venerable Monarch, the expences of the government were regulated upon this principle; while during the late reign, not only has no proportion been observed, but actually three times the sum expended in one King's reign of fifty-nine years, which the nation had spent in the reigns of all its previous sovereigns, being thirty-one in number, and in a period of seven hundred years.

This statement, which would appear absolutely incredible, unsupported by proof, becomes at once irresistible from the bare inspection of the following table, in which the annual cost during each reign is multiplied by the number of years that the different reigns continued.

The amount paid for all expences of the state, including the maintenance of the King's household, the army, the navy, and all other charges in the reign of William I., was 400,000 pounds per year; which for the period of 21 years that he held the sceptre, amounted to 8,400,000 pounds sterling; the expences during the subsequent reigns were respectively as follow:

Dates.			Cost each year.	Years Reign.	Total Cost in each Reign.	Debt unpaid.
1066	William I	Norman.	400,000	21	8,400,000	
1087	William Rufus		350,000	13	3,550,000	
1100	Henry I.		300,000	35	10,500,000	
1135	Stephen.		250,000	19	4,750,000	
1154	Henry II.	Plantagenet.	200,000	35	7,000,000	
1189	Richard I.		150,000	10	1,500,000	
1199	John		100,000	17	1,700,000	
1216	Henry III.		80,000	56	4,480,000	
1272	Edward I.		150,000	35	5,250,000	
1307	Edward II.		100,000	20	2,000,000	
1327	Edward III.		154,000	50	7,706,450	
1377	Richard II.		130,000	22	2,860,000	
1399	Henry IV.	Lancas.	106,000	14	1,400,000	
1413	Henry V.		76,643	9	689,787	
1422	Henry VI.		64,976	39	2,534,064	
1460	Edward IV.	York.	100,000	22	2,200,000	
1483	Edward V.					
1483	Richard III.		100,000	2	200,000	
1485	Henry VII.	Tudor.	400,000	24	9,600,000	
1509	Henry VIII.		800,000	38	30,400,000	
1547	Edward VI.		400,000	6	2,400,000	
1553	Mary		450,000	5	2,250,000	
1558	Elizabeth		500,000	45	22,500,000	
	In 23 Kings' Reigns, which lasted			536	134,870,301	
1602	James I.	Stuart.	600,000	22	13,230,000	
1625	Charles I.		895,819	24	23,499,656	
1648	Charles II.		1,800,000	36	64,800,000	
1684	James II.		2,001,855	4	8,007,420	
			In	622	244,377,377	
1689	William and Mary		5,342,778	13¼	72,127,508	9,000,000
1702	Anne		9,597,924	12¾	122,373,531	59,000,000
1714	George I.		6,386,572	12½	79,832,160	2,832,000
1727	George II.		8,249,247	33½	276,349,773	
				693¾	795,060,349	129,832,000
1760	George III.		16,230,026 70,071,169*	33 26	2357,441,262	1000,000,000

Hence then it appears that up to the year 1688, when the people of this country thought proper to assert their inalienable rights, and amongst others, that of electing the King whom they chose to entrust with the reins of Government, and of rejecting the family who claimed the British Crown on the ground of hereditary right; the total cost of the administration of its government amounted to 244 millions in 622 years, which, on an average, was something less than 400,000 pounds a year; and it should be remembered, that in this period of our history the [illegible] never incurred one shilling of [illegible] that, on the contrary, all [illegible] were paid within the year, and [illegible]

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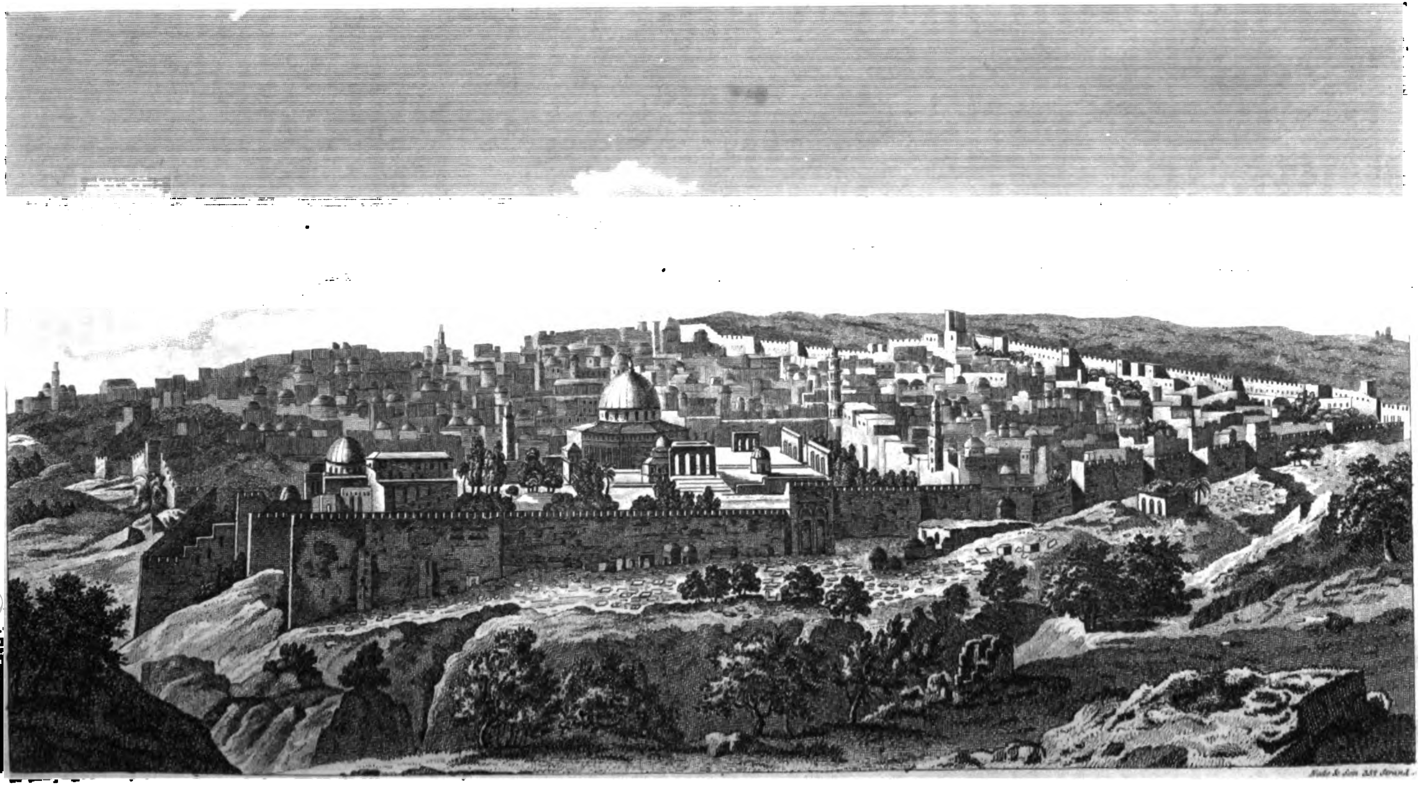
* The expenditure in one year exceeded 116 millions, but the above is the average of 24 years.



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JERUSALEM FROM THE VALLEY OF JEHOSAPHAT.

close of each year, every man's estate was unencumbered, and every man's industry his own unfettered inheritance.

Then arrived the period of the Revolution; but it is worthy of observation, that from this moment, excess of expenditure has marked the administration of the government.

In this reign, for the first time, the nation stooped to the degradation of suffering its annual expences to exceed its means of discharge, and had recourse to the unworthy and dishonest expedient of instituting a debt upon posterity, as unjust in its principle as it was unheard of in practice; and although the amount of this debt, in the life-time of King William, did not exceed nine millions, yet it must not be forgotten, that the fatal wound was then first inflicted, which has at length spread its poisonous gangrene over the whole vital body of the state.

In the succeeding reign of Queen Anne, national extravagance more strongly marked the proceedings of those who ought to have controuled the national expenditure, and, in addition to a two-fold increase of the annual charge, the debt had amounted to sixty-eight millions.

It is but due to George I. to observe the great reduction of the expences during his reign, and that in the same period that his predecessor had spent 122 millions, and added 59 millions to our debt, the cost to the nation under his administration, did not exceed 79 millions, and that the addition to the debt amounted but to two millions.

In the long reign of George II. the debt was increased another 59 millions, making a total sum, at the accession of the late King, of 127 millions of debt, with an annual charge of eight millions for the expences of the government.

In the reign of 31 Kings, and in a period of 694 years, the nation had spent 795 millions, being somewhat more than one million a year; and owed 127 millions. In the single reign of his late Majesty, during a period of only 59 years, the nation has spent the incredible sum of 2357 millions, being three times the value of the kingdom, and it owes nearly 1000 millions of public debt, which is a greater sum than the value of all the land in England is worth, if every acre were sold at 25 years purchase on the annual rent.

A COMMONER.

For the Monthly Magazine.

NARRATIVE *of a* TOUR *made in* PALESTINE, *by the* REV. J. CONNOR, *one of the Missionaries of the British and Foreign Bible Society. With an engraving of Jerusalem.*

ON Monday morning, March 6th, we proceeded, says Mr. Connor, from Rama, the ancient Arimathea, towards Jerusalem. After passing over a cultivated plain, we entered a broad valley, at the end of which, turning to the right, we rode along a stony path in a narrow glen, amidst the mountains of Judea. The mountains that bound this glen are, in general, uncultivated and rocky, but beautifully tufted with underwood. On issuing from this glen, the road carried us over a fatiguing succession of stony hills and vallies; the country, as we approached Jerusalem, becoming more and more desolate, till it terminated in a rugged desert of rock, which scarcely admitted the growth of a few blades of grass. About four o'clock we came in sight of the Holy City; its first appearance, when approached from Jaffa, is that of a neat little walled town, seated on a gentle eminence. Outside the gate was a band of pilgrims amusing themselves with throwing stones. We entered the city and proceeded through a few narrow and winding streets, to the Latin convent of San Salvador, where we took up our abode.

The Archbishop of Cyprus having given me an introductory letter to PROCOPIUS, the chief agent of the patriarch of Jerusalem, I waited on him at the Greek convent two or three days after my arrival. He received me in the most friendly manner. He expressed his warmest approbation of the plan and objects of the Bible Society; and acceded immediately to my proposal of leaving a considerable portion of the Scriptures which I had brought with me in his hands, for sale or distribution among the pilgrims and others.

The language universally spoken throughout the patriarchate of Jerusalem is the Arabic. Schools are rare; consequently reading is not a very common attainment. The metropolitans, archbishops, and bishops, are all native Greeks, and reside in Jerusalem. Very few of them know any thing of Arabic, but maintain agents (natives of the country) at their dioceses, which they occasionally visit. The patriarch of Jerusalem resides in Constantinople.

Among the Jews I have not been able to do any thing. The New Testament they reject with disdain, though I have repeatedly offered it to them for the merest trifle. As for the prophecies, they say the book is imperfect, and therefore they will not purchase: and as for the psalters, they tell me there is no want of them in Jerusalem. Had I brought complete Hebrew bibles with me, I could have sold many.

The ceremonies at the Latin and Greek Easters have been very numerous. I shall transcribe from my journal what I have written on some of them.

Here I must pause, to give you, in a few words, some idea of the church of the Holy Sepulchre. It is a large building. In the middle, under the great cupola, stands an edifice of considerable size, containing the tomb, over which are suspended 44 lamps, always burning: of these 21 belong to the Greeks, 18 to the Catholics, six to the Armenians, and four to the Copts. Between the sepulchre and the sides of the church is a large space, open and free to all, the chapels of the different communions being in the sides of the church. Mount Calvary is within its walls. You ascend it by a flight of steps, and on its top are two small chapels belonging to the Greeks. The large chapel of the Greeks is the most splendid and richly ornamented. For a minute description of the church, I refer you to Maundrell and Chateaubriand.

On Palm Sunday (March the 26th,) I went to see the ceremony of the Latins. After a considerable time had been spent in singing before the door of the sepulchre, the deputy superior of the Latin convent (the superior himself being in Cyprus) entered the sepulchre with some priests, to bless the palm branches that lay there. When this was done he left the sepulchre, and, sitting on an elevated chair, received the palms which had been blessed from the hands of the priests. These came forward first, and knelt, one after the other, before the deputy superior, receiving from his hand (which they kissed) a branch of the consecrated palm. When this part of the ceremony was concluded, the crowd pressed forward to receive their palms. The confusion and tumult were excessive. The Turks,* with their sticks and whips, did all they could to restrain the impetuosity of the people; and had it not been for their great activity, the deputy superior would certainly have been overwhelmed by the crowd. When the palms had been distributed, and the confusion had in some measure subsided, the priests and some others walked three times in procession round the sepulchre, with lighted candles, incense, elevated crucifixes, and palms. They sang as they walked. When the procession was ended, an altar splendidly ornamented was placed before the door of the sepulchre, and mass was performed.

On Good Friday there was a grand procession and ceremony of the Latins, in the evening. It commenced with an Italian sermon, in the Catholic chapel, on the flagellation of Christ.† From this place they proceeded to the chapel where they say Christ's garments were taken from him: here was another sermon in Italian. They then ascended Mount Calvary; and passed first into the chapel which marks the spot where Christ was nailed to the cross; the large crucifix and image which they carried in the procession was here laid on the ground, and a Spanish sermon was pronounced over it. When this was finished, the crucifix was raised, and moved into the adjoining chapel of the elevation of the cross: here it was fixed upright behind the altar; a monk, standing by, preached for twenty minutes on the crucifixion; the sermon was in Italian, and when it was concluded two monks approached the cross, and partially enveloping the body of the image in linen, took off with a pair of pincers the crown of thorns from the head, kissed it, and laid it on a plate; the nails were then drawn out from the hands and feet with the same ceremony. The arms of the image were so contrived, that, on the removal of the nails which kept them extended, they dropped upon the sides of the body. The image was then laid on linen, and borne down from Calvary to the Stone of Unction, the spot where they say Christ's body was anointed: here the image was extended, and was perfumed with spices, fragrant water, and clouds of incense; the monks knelt round the stone, with large lighted candles in their hands; a monk ascended an adjoining pulpit, and preached a sermon in Arabic. The procession then went forward to the sepulchre, where the image was deposited, and a sermon preached in Spanish: this concluded the ceremony.

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* There are always in the church, during the ceremonies, a considerable number of Turks, with sticks and whips, to keep the people in order. This appeared to [illegible], at first, a rather tyrannical measure; but repeated visits to the church soon [illegible] me, that, without the interposition of the Turks, it would become the theatre of [illegible] and disorder. These Turks (who are [illegible] by the convents) guard the [illegible] and clear the way for them.

† In their chapel, the Catholics pretend to shew the pillar where [illegible]

On the Easter Day of the Latins, which is the Palm Sunday of the Greeks, Armenians, &c. I went to the church early, and found it excessively crowded. Most of the people had remained there all night. The Catholic, Greek, and Armenian processions were long and splendid. In all the processions to-day, except that of the Catholics, palm branches were carried, and also banners with the various scenes of the Passion painted on them. The people were very eager to sanctify their palms, by touching the banners with them as they passed.

On the Greek Good Friday I went to the church, with the intention of spending the night there with the pilgrims, and of viewing the ceremonies. The Turkish guard at the gate was particularly strong, and they admitted none who did not chuse to pay twenty-five paistres (about 16s. 8d.) The firman which I obtained at Acre from the Pacha, who is guardian of the Holy Sepulchre, saved myself and servant this expense. It is a general belief among the Greeks and Armenians, that on Easter eve a fire descends from heaven into the sepulchre. The eagerness of the Greeks, Armenians, and others, to light their candles at this holy fire, carried an immense crowd to the church, notwithstanding the sum which they were obliged to pay. About nine at night I retired to rest, in a small apartment in the church. A little before midnight the servant roused me to see the Greek procession. I hastened to the gallery of the church; the scene was striking and brilliant. The Greek chapel was splendidly illuminated; five rows of lamps were suspended in the dome, and almost every individual of the immense multitude held a lighted candle in his hand. The procession and subsequent service around the sepulchre were long and splendid.

I was awakened early in the following morning by the noise in the church; and on proceeding to my station in the gallery, I found the crowd below in a state of great confusion. Some were employed in carrying others on their backs round the sepulchre; others in dancing and clapping their hands, exclaiming in Arabic, "This is the tomb of our Lord!" Sometimes a man passed, standing upright on the shoulders of another; and I saw, more than once, four carried along in this manner, a little boy, seated, forming the fourth or topmost; others again were busy in chasing one another round the tomb, and shouting like madmen. Whenever they saw in the crowd a man who they thought could pay them, they seized and forcibly carried him in their arms two or three times round the church. The whole is a most lamentable profanation of the place! The same happens every year. The noise and confusion increased as the moment appointed for the apparition of the fire approached. At length the Turks, who had not hitherto interfered, began to brandish their whips, and to still in some measure, the tumult. About noon, the governor of Jerusalem, with a part of his guard, entered the gallery. The eagerness and anxiety of the people were now excessive; they all pressed toward the sepulchre, each person holding a bundle of tapers in his hand. The chief agent of the Greek patriarch and an Armenian bishop had entered the sepulchre shortly before. All eyes were fixed on the gallery, watching for the governor's signal. He made it, and the fire appeared through one of the holes in the building that covers the tomb! A man lighted his taper at the hallowed flame, and then pushed into the thickest of the crowd, and endeavoured to fight his way through. The tumult and clamour were great, and the man was nearly crushed to death by the eagerness of the people to light their tapers at his flame. In about twenty minutes every one, both in the galleries and below, men, women, and children, had their candles lighted. Many of them put their lighted candles to their faces, imagining that the flame would not scorch them; I perceived, however, by their grimaces, that they speedily discovered their mistake. They did not permit these tapers to burn long, reserving them for occasions of need. The power which they attribute to those candles that have been touched with the fire from heaven is almost unbounded: they suppose, for instance, that if overtaken by a storm at sea, they throw one of these candles into the waves, the tempest will immediately subside. They are chiefly valued, however, in consequence of a superstitious notion that if they are burned at the funeral of the individual, they will most assuredly save his soul from future punishment. To obtain these candles, and to undergo a second baptism in the waters of the Jordan, are the chief objects of the visit of the Greek pilgrims to Jerusalem.

The average number of Greek pilgrims is about 2,000; this year they are only 1,600. Of these pilgrims the majority are native Greeks, who speak and read Romaic; the next in number are the Greeks from Asia Minor, who speak and read the Turkish, but in the Romaic character; the third class consists of Russians; and the fourth and fifth of Wallachians and Bulgarians; few however, of these pilgrims can read.

The Armenian pilgrims amount this year to about 1,300. The majority of them are from Anatolia, and speak nothing but Turkish. Very few of them can read.

The average number of Copt pilgrims is about 200. This year only 150 arrived. Their appearance is very wretched.

The pilgrims that have visited Jerusalem this year may be thus summed up:—

Greeks - - -	1,600	
Armenians - -	1,300	
Copts - - - -	150	
Catholics - - -	50	chiefly from Damascus.
Abyssinians - -	1	
Syrians - - -	30	
Total - -	3,131	

I have been with the pilgrims to the river Jordan. We left Jerusalem about seven in the morning, accompanied by Messrs. Grey and Hyde, two English travellers. A great portion of the pilgrims had preceded us. The streets of Jerusalem were all life and bustle. To avoid the confusion, we left the city by the gate of Bethlehem; and, passing along the north side, fell in with the train of pilgrims at the gate of St. Stephen. The scene was very lively. The path through which we passed, down Mount Moriah, across the valley of Jehoshaphat, and up the side of Olivet, was lined with people, who came to witness the procession. A Turkish band of music, leaving the gate of St. Stephen, and accompanied with banners, preceded us as far as a tree on Olivet, under which the governor of Jerusalem, with his court, were seated. Guns were fired at intervals.

In about three-quarters of an hour after we had started, we passed through Bethany, a little miserable village; shortly after we descended into a deep valley. The appearance of the pilgrims, with the immense train of camels, horses, mules, &c. was here truly picturesque. The pilgrims, muleteers, and guards formed a body of about 2,300 persons. The country through which we passed was barren and desolate beyond description.

At length, after having crossed a number of hills, we descended into the plain of Jericho. In the midst of this plain appears a large verdant tract, like an Oasis in the desert; and here, embosomed in trees, stands the wretched mud-built village of Jericho. About half-past twelve we arrived on the edge of the Oasis, and encamped. A large extent of ground was covered with the tents. An able artist might have made a very interesting picture of the scene; he would have introduced the numerous and variously-coloured tents, the diversified costumes of the pilgrims, the Turkish horse soldiers, with their elegant dress and long spears, galloping across the plain, with camels and horses reposing. We spent the remainder of the day here. About half-past three the next morning we all set out, by torch-light, for the Jordan. The appearance of the pilgrims, moving in numerous detached parties with their flambeaux across the plain, was singular and striking.

The sun rose shortly before we arrived at the brink of the river; the men, women, and children stripped and plunged into the water. Many employed themselves while in the river in washing, and thus sanctifying the linen which they destined for their grave-clothes.

The Jordan at the spot where the pilgrims bathed, is beautifully picturesque. Its breadth may be about twenty yards, and it is shaded on both sides by the thick foliage of closely planted trees. The water appeared turbid, and was not deep.

Some Turkish horsemen dashed through the river, and rode to and fro in the grove on the opposite side, to protect the pilgrims from the [illegible] the Bedouins, many of whom were assembled to watch the ceremony.

On retiring from the water, the pilgrims employed themselves in cutting branches from the trees, to carry home with them, as memorials of the Jordan. They then mounted their beasts, and returned to their former station in the plain.

Our party set off from the Jordan, with Prince Avaloff (a Georgian) and his suite, to the Dead Sea, where we arrived in about two hours and a half. We rambled about for some time on the borders of this lake, which covers the ashes of Sodom and Gomorrah. I tasted the water, and found it excessively nauseous. Some of the party bathed.

On our return we traversed the fertile part of the plain, passed through the village of Jericho, and returned to our tents about noon. Most of the pilgrims had already started for Jerusalem. After taking a slight refreshment, we returned to the city by the same way that we had come, and entered by the gate of St. Stephen.

Jerusalem is a considerable place. The most beautiful building within its wall is the mosque of Omar, which stands on the site of Solomon's Temple. The Turks have a singular reverence for this mosque, and will not permit a Christian even to set his foot in the large grassy area which surrounds it.

The walks which I most frequent are those that lead down the valley of Jehoshaphat, by the fountains of Siloah, or those that run along the side of Olivet. From the side of Olivet you have a very commanding view of Jerusalem. The mosque of Omar appears particularly fine from this situation. The greater part of the surrounding country is most desolate and dreary. Hills of white parched rock, dotted here and there with patches of cultivated land, every where meet and offend the eye.

In the north of Palestine are many beautiful and fertile spots, but not in Judea.

I have spent a day or two in BETHLEHEM and its neighbourhood. Under the Latin convent at Bethlehem they shew three altars, said to mark the spot where Christ was born, where the manger stood, and where the magi adored. These altars are splendidly adorned, and illuminated with many lamps.

The men of Bethlehem have peculiar privileges. They alone of all Christians subject to the Turks, are permitted to wear the white turban, and to carry arms. They are fine men, and have an air of boldness and independence not commonly met with in the Christians of these countries. Their government is a kind of democracy, and their chiefs are elected from among themselves. The Bethlehemites are perpetually at war with the Turks of Hebron.

It was my intention to go direct from Jerusalem to Damascus, by way of Napolose and Tiberias; but the disturbed state of the country about Napolose, occasioned by the presence of the Pacha of Damascus, who was making his rounds to collect the tribute,* caused me reluctantly to alter my plans, and thus to resign the hopes which I had indulged, of gleaning some further particulars respecting the Samaritans.

From Saide I proceeded to Der el Kamr, the metropolis of the Druses, on Mount Lebanon.

On the 19th of April I left Jerusalem, and proceeded to Rama, and from thence across the luxuriant plain of Sharon, and by Cæsarea and the foot of Carmel, to Acre. After a few days repose in Acre, I rode forward, by way of Sour, to Saide.

The number of the Druses may be about 70,000; of these 20,000 men are capable of bearing arms.

The Druses are divided into two grand classes; that of the "Akkals," or *intelligent*; and that of the "Djahels," or *ignorant*.

The Akkals, in number about ten thousand, form the sacred order, and are distinguishable by their white turbans, the emblem of purity. Every Thursday evening the Akkals assemble together in their oratories, and perform their religious rites; what these rites are no one but themselves know. Their ceremonies are enveloped in the profoundest mystery; during the performance of them they place guards around the spot to prevent the approach of the profane: their wives are permitted to be present; if any of the uninitiated dared to witness any part of their sacred rites, instant death would on discovery be the reward of their temerity. All the Akkals are permitted to marry. The Chief of the order resides in a village called El Mutna. The title and privileges of the members are not necessarily handed down from father to son. When arrived at a certain age, every individual who wishes it, and whose conduct has not been stained with any flagrant vice, may, after passing through some initiatory ceremonies, enter the order. At the funeral of an Akkal, the principal of the priests who happens to be present, demands of the bye-standers their testimony of the conduct of the deceased during his life; if their testimony be favourable, he addresses the deceased with the words, "God be merciful to thee;" if otherwise the address is omitted. The funerals of the Akkals, as well as those of the other Druses, are always very numerously attended. The Akkals bear arms only in defence of their country, and never accompany an invading army.

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* A few days before my departure from Jerusalem, the Pacha arrived there from Napolose, and, according to custom, pitched his tent outside the walls. A large body of troops accompanies him. One of his soldiers, a Christian Albanese, impelled by curiosity, had the imprudence to set his foot within the walls of the mosque of the temple. He was discovered; a tumult was raised—and the Pacha was informed of the soldier's crime. He immediately dispatched one of his slaves, with orders to put the soldier to death wherever he should find him. A few hours after, I saw the body of the poor fellow lying in the street, naked and mangled, and exposed to the insults of the Turks. His head was nearly severed from his body, and one of his hands had been cut through with a sabre.

The Djahels, who form by far the most numerous class, perform no religious rites whatever, unless when circumstances oblige them to assume the appearance of Mahomedans; on these occasions they enter the mosques, and recite their prayers with the Turks. They consider both Jesus Christ and Mahomet as imposters, and cherish an equal dislike to Christians and Turks. They believe that the Deity was incarnated in the person of Hakem, caliph of Egypt, and that he will shortly appear again. He is to come, they think, from China; and to meet, fight with, and utterly destroy all his enemies, at a place called the "Black Stone."

The Druses regard the Chinese as belonging to their sect, and as the most exemplary members of it in the world.

They believe in the transmigration of souls; and that, according to the character of the individual, in his first journey through life, will be the nature of the body which his soul will animate in a future state of existence; if his conduct has been fair and honourable, his soul at his death will pass into and vivify the body of him who is destined to fill a respectable station in life; if on the other hand, his conduct has been evil, his soul will enter the body of a horse, a mule, an ass, &c. Those who distinguish themselves by noble and meritorious actions, and shine by their virtues in their career through life, will, as the highest recompence of their merits, pass after death into the bodies of Chinese Druses.

I inquired of Mr. Bertrand if it was true that the Druses worshipped a calf; he said that he had questioned many of them about it, and they all denied it; "Do you suppose," they asked, "that we would worship as our god, the image of an animal whose flesh we eat, and of whose skin we make our shoes?"

Schools are pretty frequent. The Akkals are generally the masters; and are paid by their pupils. They teach reading and writing. The book generally used as an exercise for the children, is the Koran. In some villages, where the only schools are those of the Christians, the Druses send their children thither, where they are taught to read the Psalms of David.

I had been told that there was a great number of Christians among the Druses; this, however, I find is not the case. The Emir Bechir, with his family, and some of the other nobles of the nation, have received baptism, have their children baptized, have chapels in their houses, and hear mass every Sunday. The rest of the natives are hostile to the Christians.

The Emir has retained his situation for upwards of thirty years. He wears the green robe of a Sherif, or one of the descendants of Mahomet; and has the exterior of a Turk. He never enters a mosque, but has a chapel in his palace at Btedyn, where service is regularly performed by a Maronite priest. In conformity with his Christian principles, he has only one wife, by whom he has several children living.

From Der el Kamr I proceeded along the mountains, through a succession of beautiful and romantic scenes, to BEIROUT.

I then set out for the convent [illegible] triarch (late archbishop) Giarve. [illegible] convent is universally called in [illegible] country Der el Sharfi. After [illegible] for some hours along a rugged [illegible] and difficult path among the [illegible] we arrived about three in the [illegible] at the foot of an eminence, [illegible] of which, and near to its [illegible] stands the convent of Santa [illegible]

Liberatrice. The situation of the convent is noble and commanding, overlooking a large tract of mountain scenery, the town of Beirout, a long line of coast, and a wide sweep of the Mediterranean. The convent itself is not yet completed. Its chapel is small, and is hung round with a great number of little pictures of saints and scripture scenes. It was pleasing to hear in the evening, the sound of the various convent bells in the neighbouring mountains, which summoned the people to vespers.

I proceeded from Mar-Hanna direct to Damascus; and, after having descended Lebanon, crossed the fine valley of Bekaa, and traversed the dreary solitudes of Anti-Lebanon; arrived in that city about two in the afternoon of May the 8th.

The Greeks under the patriarch of Antioch may amount to 20,000, and of these about 4,000 are in Damascus. The rest of the Christian population of Damascus consists of Catholics, Latins, Maronites, Greeks, &c. 16,000, Armenians 150, Nestorians 70. This is a rough calculation. It is impossible to know the exact number.

The Jews of Damascus may amount to 2,500. The Jews throughout the Pachalics of Damascus and Acre possess more liberty than in most parts of Turkey. The prime ministers of the two pachas are Jews and brothers, and by their power and influence, which are great, shield their nation to a considerable degree from oppression and violence.

After a stay of ten days in Damascus, I began to move toward TRIPOLI. The war in Balbec obliged us to follow the great caravan road. After a dreary ride of five days along the edge of the desert, we arrived at Homs, on the Orontes; turning thence to the west, we arrived in three days more at Tripoli.

In order to avoid a hot and fatiguing ride of four days along the shore, I hired a small vessel at Tripoli, which carried me up to Latichea in 32 hours. Here I finished my business with our consul, Signor Elias, a Greek, and then set out for ALLPPO, where I arrived in six days.

The Christian population of Aleppo, may be thus enumerated:—Greek catholics 14,000, Maronites 2,000, Syrian catholics 5,000, Nestorians 100, Armenian catholics, 8,000, Armenian schismatics (as they are called) 2,000, Greeks under the patriarch of Antioch 500.

For the Monthly Magazine.

NEW BRIDGE in INDIA *named after the present* GOVERNOR-GENERAL.[*]

HASTINGS Bridge is erecting by the Raj Rana Zalim Sing from the spoils of the united hordes of Kureem and Doast Mohummud, which fell into his hands in the memorable year of their extirpation, in Dec. 1817.

It was on their retreat through Haroutee that the spoiler was spoiled; and a little more of the partizan, and less science, would have conveyed the trophies elsewhere than to the camp of the veteran politician at Rowtah. They were presented as they arrived to the political agent, who forwarded to the Governor-general the Raj Rana's wish to be allowed to apply his name to an edifice to be erected with the amount, and which his Lordship was pleased to grant.

The bridge is building over the Borkundie river, on the principal route leading from the capital to the eastward, (six miles distant from it,) and indeed into the heart of Haroutee. It will be a great benefit to the country, as during the rains all communication with the eastern parts is frequently cut off for whole days, and it is during this period that it will appear to most advantage, as there is but little water in it at this season.

The bridge is in length, including the abutments, upwards of 1,000 feet. Of this, near 700 is within the banks. It consists of 19 arches, each diminishing from the centre; and though, like all native bridges, there is the want of that elegant proportion between the span of the arch and the piers, yet when finished, what it will want in lightness will be amply compensated in solid majesty, and there will be very few bridges in India to compete with it. The arches are semicircles, and when in the rains the water will reach to the spring of each, it will be a very handsome object. The entire height is about 35 feet, including a parapet of 3½.

The parapet being pierced for embrasures, of which three are already exhibited over the eastern end, give an agreeable relief to the massy frame of the structure, which will, when finished, have an imposing effect. The superior surface of the bridge will be nearly level, with a rise in the centre, so slight as to be little perceptible. The breadth within the parapets 24 feet.

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[*] Calcutta Journal, May 9.

The materials are of the most durable description; huge blocks of granite for the most part, and neither skill nor expense has been wanting to make the cement equally so. The foundation of each pier is on the solid rock.

Thus it promises to bid defiance to time, and besides the extent of the abutments, it is in contemplation to carry the eastern one still further inland, and over an incipient stream, which might in the lapse of ages isolate the bridge, and we are not to expect such another ruler as Zalim Sing to attend either to the erection or maintenance of such buildings. This projected abutment will be 150 feet more, with a strong arch over the ravine.

Seven arches are covered over, of which four are completed at the eastern end, and five are covered in at the west; those on the centre will be alike advanced before the rains are over, and the whole will be finished, it is said, in the course of 1822.

Such is the bridge in honour of the nobleman whose name it bears, erected by a man whom any country might be proud to acknowledge, as a testimony of his gratitude and admiration at the triumph of humanity over rapine and desolation.

It will preserve, in the very scenes of their expiring eruptions, the remembrance of events which might otherwise be rolled in the oblivious tide; and as the passing traveller enquires in future ages to what its name relates, he will learn that it was the scourge of barbarity—of Pindarries!

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE widely extended sale of your Monthly Miscellany, is the sole inducement to my addressing you upon a subject of very general interest, which requires publicity. Although apparently of a medical, or rather veterinary nature merely, it must be perceptible that a ready means of curing, or of preventing, that unaccountable lameness that occasionally attacks horses in full work, is a matter of no trivial importance in an agricultural or commercial point of view.

Every person may see, upon turning up the bottom of a horse's foot, an angular projection pointing towards the toe, termed *the frog* and its *bars;* the remainder, or hollow part, being technically termed the *sole*, though the *entire bottom* of the foot might better receive this name. This [illegible], however, is immaterial, further than giving rise to uncertainties as to what part thereof may be under consideration, and consequently to disputes that lead us to nothing. But whichever view we take of the bottom of our horse's foot, it is certain that 'the frog and sole,' (as Mr. Goodwin has it) require *pressure*—a congenial kind of pressure without concussion—that shall enable the sensible, inside, or quick-sole, to perform its functions of absorbing the *serous* particles secreted, or deposited therein by the blood-vessels. My preventive proposition is, that if we permit the frog and its bars to remain in such a state as to reach the ground, whenever the sod happens to be soft, or yielding, the hollow part of the sole receives its due proportion of pressure *laterally*, and the *whole sole*, or surface of the foot is thereby kept in health, or rather free from *canker*.

The *heels*, also, are hereby prevented from contracting, by reason of their spreading open the hinder part, or base, of the angle formed by *the frog*; this part being in fact but the continuation of the heel itself; and this open state of the heels is pretty well known to accompany soundness in *every other part* of the foot.

The Professor has procured two patents on this subject, and every other veterinarian of sense perceives the necessity of keeping the heels open; yet although the immediate cause of this contracting is so universally known and recognized, the injudicious practice (to call it by no harsher name) of paring away the frog and sole, which prevents the bars from ever touching the ground, is still continued to an alarming degree. Such a practice benefits us [illegible] the same way as quackeries supply the doctors of human practice with [illegible] but I persuade myself that [illegible] so sordid, nor so unprincipled, [illegible] silently by, and see the ruin [illegible] on. For should we all do [illegible] of science has shined in vain [illegible] poor horse, and the [illegible] or the glare of colleges, have [illegible] dreams of the creative fancy.

So much for prevention. [illegible] ease comes on, which may be [illegible] by two other species of [illegible] another course is usually [illegible] less injudicious than the [illegible] original cause of all [illegible] of each in its turn. [illegible]

Be it known [illegible]

two distinct kinds or shape; the one being oval, hard, dark-coloured and thick, the other round, palish and thin in the wall or crust of the hoof. The first mentioned have a different kind of frog from the latter; this being broad, thick and soft, whilst the oval hoof has a frog that is long, acute and hard. The *rags* which hard work and frequent shoeing occasion on the horny hoof of the *round foot*, produce ragged frogs also, both being thus pared away to make a *fair bottom* to receive the shoe (burning hot!) the whole support is so far reduced, and the sensible sole coming much nearer the ground, becomes tender, and liable to those painful concussions which bring on lameness—principally of the *fore-feet*. Contraction of those kinds of heels which belong to the *cart-horse*,—and pommice-foot, are the consequence.

The *oval foot* pertains to the saddle-horse, the hunter, and *bit of blood*, kind, whose bold projecting frogs the farriers remove. And these being compelled to perform long and painful journies, ever starting or going off with the same *leading-leg*, and continuing the same throughout,* lameness is contracted in that foot, which none can account for, nor even find out whereabout it may be seated. Applications of "the Oyls," (that egregious compound of folly, ignorance and brutality.†) follow the first appearance of lameness, and are made alike to the shoulder, the leg and the sole, under the various pretences of rheumatism, strain in the shoulder, and founder. The real cause, however, is not thought of, much less removed; but on the contrary the evil is usually augmented, by removing the shoe, and *drawing the sole* to the quick nearly, in search of suppositious corns, surbatings, &c. Pretended remedies that were *never known to cure*, but which might have been all prevented by the simplest precautions imaginable. These are, 1st. Let the frog and sole acquire their natural thickness.—2d. Lead off sometimes with one leg, sometimes with the other;—and 3d. Stuff the hollow of the hoofs (all four of them) with cow-dung, changing it entirely once a day. In every case I advise, that he be worked *moderately*; for I find it is useless to talk to the owners of horses about giving the afflicted animal an entire holiday at grass.

Should the proprietor of the beast be a sordid customer, the farrier can expect no fee for such *simple* advice as is here given; so he must procure a phial full of water, and putting therein a little salt petre, (*nitrated kali* of the shops,) and a little *colouring* matter, to be either mixed with the *stuffing*, or to wash the sole clean daily, and he may then charge for this and that, I apprehend, *half a guinea*, though the remedy will do as well (nearly) without such addition. A more efficacious auxiliary will be found in procuring a *patch of clay* to be kneaded on the ground, on which the animal (which is worth so much trouble) may be allowed to stand, and if a small patch be made for each foot, the horse himself will prove their value (in most cases) by feeling for them as it were, and showing by his *manner* how gratified he is at the coldness they afford to his heated feet. Herein you will please to note, that I do not recommend *stuffing with clay*; this being one of the numerous blunders of those farriers, who having found the benefit of any application, or remedy, push it to a ridiculous extremity.

JOHN HINDS.

Little Moorfields, Dec. 6, 1820.

THE PHILOSOPHICAL ENQUIRER.

No. XX.

NEW VIEWS *of the* ECONOMY *of* ANIMAL NATURE, *in accordance with the Theory of Matter and Motion.*

1. AN animal is an organized being which is possessed of the power of moving from one place to another, with a peculiar economy of parts qualifying it to perform its loco-motive functions.

2. An animal in moving from place to place, acts on the principle of a lever, one of its ends or its feet being in contact with the earth, and it transfers the power acquired by the reaction of one end of its lever to the other end, generally from the feet to the head and arms, or from one foot to another.

3. The strength of the animal lever is sustained, not as in plants, by nourishment derived from roots fixed in the ground, but from roots analogous to those of plants, which animal-roots centre in the stomach.

4. Soil and manure, under various

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* The horse which changes the leading-leg with most ease, oftenest, and with least trouble, is ever the best: such a one never acquires this kind of lameness.

† Compound of oil of vitriol, oil of turpentine and sweet oil, equal parts, applied hot! and considered a great secret; Pity it is not always equally so.

solid and liquid forms, are, for this purpose, conveyed into the cavity of the stomach, and thence, after having been digested, are introduced into the blood and circulating fluids, to maintain their quantity and supply the solid parts with the elements of their structure.

5. The parts of the soil and manure thus introduced into the animal stomach, and which are not adapted to sustenance and assimilation are ejected, and then further supplies are called for by the exhaustion of the muscular levers, and the irritability of the animal roots and stomach.

6. Loco-motion and simultaneous sustenance in animals, are therefore provided for by the ability of the animal to convey into the stomach that soil or manure which is alike necessary to the sustenance of animals and vegetables.

7. The mechanical excitement of the roots, produces re-actions of the animal system, calculated to balance and equalize it: thus owing to this irritability, the young of all animals open their mouths for food, by an act called the will; and afterwards learn to search for food owing to the same excitement, which acts of searching, economizing, or providing, as viewed externally, are all called acts of the will, but mean, in general, nothing more than the excitement of the stomach and the roots of the animal system.

8. All the muscles, or separate and continuous levers of the animal system, are capable of being educated, or made to act with various degrees of precision and perfection. All the animal energies likewise are capable of improvement and the powers of the several parts increase and accumulate with the growth and maturity of the animal.

9. To nourish and sustain the muscles, the Blood containing the elements of the structure of the body, is circulated through every part of it, and this circulation is effected by the transfer, or fixation of the atomic motions of the Gas, in which the animal lives, to the blood, by an arrangement of vessels and machinery adapted to effect such transfer of motion.

10. Every loco-motive animal inspires into its lungs, or other adapted part of its system, a quantity of atmospheric air or gas, which gas consists of atoms in motion, for motion always causes motion, and motion acquired is always motion transferred; and when it is thus brought in contact with the intestinal parts of the animal, it becomes partially fixed, its motion being transferred, and the unappropriate remainder is expelled.

11. The atmospheric gas expelled from the lungs, is found to have received from the blood a portion of carbon, or effete matter, and to have communicated to that fluid a part of its atomic motion, vulgarly called heat, but arbitrarily matter of heat or *caloric*; and, from having suffered this loss of atomic motion, it is no longer qualified to sustain the life, or the circulations and motions of animals.

12. The blood which has been submitted to the influence of the atmospheric gas in the lungs, or other organs of respiration, acquires an addition of atomic motion to that which it possessed immediately before it was submitted to this influence; and this addition of atomic motion, in a horse, for example, is equivalent to that which is required to raise the mercury about one degree in the scale of heat or atomic motion according to Fahrenheit.

13. The circulations thus kept up by motions imparted and economised from without, or from the Gas in which the animal lives, are the bases of numerous secretions always produced by the motions, or actions and reactions, of organs scattered through the system, as well as the source of atomic motion or heat which it imparts to the system during the circulation.

14. In the exercise necessary to procure food, and for the other real or imaginary wants of the animal, greater power is necessary: hence the animal breathes quicker, fixes more gas, exhibits more heat, more motion, and increased energy, producing at the same time greater dissipation, and an increased demand for sustenance in the stomach.

15. A man of ordinary stature, in a state of rest, effects the changes above described, on about 1344 cubic inches of atmospheric air, in an hour, but while in sharp exercise about 3200 inches; it is moreover determined by experiment, that it is the oxygenous portion of the air which thus becomes fixed, or transfers its atomic motion to animal bodies.

16. Animals consist, therefore, of a basis of bones for strength—of a continuity of muscles for motion—of a medullary system of brain and nerves for sensation, comparison, and retention—of respiratory organs for appropriating

gaseous atomic motion,—and of arteries and veins for circulating nutriment and excitation to the whole.

17. A steam-boat deriving its internal energies from an engine wrought by the alternate introduction and fixation of aqueous gas, and put into loco-motion by the reaction of wheels against water or land, is exactly, though coarsely, analogous in all its operations to those of a loco-motive animal, which derives its internal energies from the fixation of atmospheric gas, and its loco-motions from reactions of the feet or body against the earth.

18. An animal is therefore, universally, an arrangement of levers capable of reacting against the earth, the wind, or the water by means of its own internal motions acquired from the gas in which it exists. It stands up and reacts on the earth, and it respires the moving atoms of the atmosphere—it lives amid moving atoms, and it does but localize and appropriate the motions by which it is surrounded to its individual purposes.

19. Besides the muscles for motion, the stomach for the reception of soil and digestion of food, and the vessels for conveying the warmed and recruited fluids through the parts, the whole body of an animal, fit to continue in existence, is provided with nerves for sensation or organs of irritability, whose excitements, from external objects, lead to determinations of the Will.

20. These nerves have their centre in the brain, where they create perceptions, which are modified by neighbouring instruments or organs, and bring certain external powers into contact with the nerves, and excite vision in the instrument of the eye, hearing in the instrument of the ear, &c. &c.

21. The Nerves produce but one result, that of perception or feeling, yet the gradations are varied by the mode or instrument through which the perception is excited, which varied species of feeling are called the sensations.

22. The Sensations, or their reflections and associations, determine the energy called the Will; and the will is the moving agent of the muscles. The determinations of the will are not necessary, because they are the result of powers not perfect. Sleep is the repose of the whole medullary system. The imperfect repose, or waking of parts, causes imperfect or incoherent thought, called Dreaming; while an impression proceeding from the organ of the brain to the instrument of sight instead of the contrary or usual course, causes visual Phantoms.

23. Will is at first directed only to one object, that of self-preservation, but it is subsequently directed to all collateral subjects, having the same end, however indirect and complicated, so as to appear wonderful and supernatural when viewed in its educated aggregate results.

24. The muscles at first obey the will with difficulty, but by exercise they perform apparent miracles in horse-racing, rope-dancing, bird-flying, public-speaking, music-playing, &c. &c. The senses also at first discriminate imperfectly, but by exercise they acquire wonderful powers, as in the smell and memory of a dog, the vision of a sailor, the touch and hearing of a blind man, &c. In all these cases the final results are not to be considered as innate powers or properties *per se*, but merely as capabilities or properties acquired, where the capacity is sufficient and in accordance with the result.

25. The definite bulk of every animal is determined by that mathematical principle which limits the increase of any quantity when constantly augmented, as by food, in one proportion, and simultaneously and constantly diminished as by evaporation, &c. in another proportion.

26. The law of continuity of the species operates by new secretions as soon as the secretions producing definite bulk are attained, the energies not being then wanted for the immediate purposes of the animal form, are directed to something over and above the individuality: hence new and unusual secretions take place, and new excitements and irritability arise.

27. In due time the flexibility and sensibility of all the parts diminish, and as they perform their functions with less success, the animal decays and dies.

28. The whole, however, has been a process of motion, from the excitement of energy in the germ (transferred primarily from its parents), and the first respiratory and digestive act, to the last motion of the muscles, last respiration of the lungs, and last pulsation of the heart; and in each stage, the motions may be traced to co-existent and external motions.

29. In the general economy of nature, if we regard the generation of atmospheric gas, as an evolution at once of the mundane motions and the solar pul-

sations, powers which might in time generate indefinite atmospheres, and dissipate all the volatile matter of the earth, we may regard the animal economy as counteracting, in the infinite number and variety of animal existences, the effect of those causes, and as means of refixing the disturbed atoms, and returning them in fixed forms to the earth to serve as pabula of future successions of vegetable and animal organizations.

30. The final cause of animal existence indicated in the preceding paragraph, may be referred to the necessary equality of all cause and effect, and to the harmony and fitness of all co-existent beings; but the detailed arrangement concurring to produce that equality and harmony by means of separated powers, always afford evidence of the pre-existence of a sublime CAUSE OF CAUSES, or of an OMNISCIENT and OMNIPOTENT ARCHITECT of the whole.

31. These speculations are neither idle nor barren, and will have an important practical tendency, if by teaching the true nature of the animal economy, and the proximate causes of all vital energy, they enable medical practitioners to reason by a juster analogy than heretofore, and to trace the exact causes of many diseases by determining what are the true abberations from the healthful action of the system.

COMMON SENSE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOU will much oblige me if any of your learned correspondents can explain the underneath Latin quotation on an old chimney-piece in Leigh-place Mansion, belonging to

RICHARD CAFFYN DENDY.

Leigh-place, near Reygate.

No mea peccata ement
Xpm requam
ipe ul lútem i tpus

Nov. 9. 1820.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE read with great satisfaction the letter on the establishment of a society for the prevention of cruelty to naimals. I hope the writer will himself put into execution his plan of calling a meeting of such persons as may be disposed to concur in the undertaking, as it is too evident, that without the adoption of some such measure, this great evil has no chance of being materially lessened. A few persons from time to time have been aware of its importance both in itself and in its consequences, but the unsupported and desultory attempts they have made to remove it have been entirely ineffectual. Had those individuals only been united in a society established to accomplish the object they had in view, it is probable that their joint efforts would have had some success; but if such a society were formed, it would certainly obtain the co-operation of many who have not at present bestowed much attention on the subject. The mere establishment of the society would lead the thoughts of many to the subject, and none can think of it seriously without being convinced of its great importance. It has not been enough considered how much of the cruelty of man to man, how many barbarous murders may probably have had their origin in the habit of behaving with cruelty to the inferior animals; if the influence of early habits of cruelty were rightly estimated, all who desire to promote the moral improvement of mankind, would be disposed to assist him in any measures likely to be effectual in diminishing this great evil. I am persuaded that the formation of a society for that especial purpose would be the most effectual measure that could be adopted. I trust that he will without delay endeavour to procure a meeting of persons who will be disposed to form one; should the attempt fail, no harm can result from it—should it succeed, there is no calculating the quantity of suffering and crime that he may be the means of preventing.

There is one suggestion which might lead to bad effects, he mentions as one of the objects of the Society, "the proposal of rewards for the detection and punishment of offenders." I believe the offer of such rewards would be likely to cause false intelligence to be given to the society, and to lead to wrong feelings and conduct in those who give information for the sake of the reward; it would, therefore, I think be better to obtain such intelligence only as persons will be led to give by motives of humanity.

Allow me, before I conclude, to recommend to the notice of your readers, two works which have lately appeared, which contain some excellent observations on the subject of cruelty to animals, Mr. Foster's "Essay on the Evils of Popular Ignorance," and Mr. Crowe's "Zoophilos."

"Zoophilos." I beg also to ask if any of your readers can give any information concerning the method discovered by Dr. Thornton of killing animals with very little pain. I wish to know whether it is any where used by butchers, and whether it could be made use of in families for killing poultry and other animals.

* * *

For the Monthly Magazine.

L'APE ITALIANA.

No. XVIII.

Dov' ape susurrando
Nei mattutini albori
Vola suggendo i rugiadosi umori.
Guarini.

Where the bee at early dawn,
Murmuring sips the dews of morn.

PETRARCH.

WE come now to the Poet of Love. Adorned at once with the laurel and the myrtle, few names have descended to posterity with so brilliant a reputation as that of Petrarch. While the zeal and assiduity with which, during the course of a long life, he exerted himself to rescue from destruction the precious remains of antiquity, have entitled him to the warmest acknowledgements from the admirers of ancient genius: his romantic attachment to Laura has rendered him the favourite of the fair, by whom he has been set forth as a pattern of perfect constancy—of a passion at once ardent and refined. The amiableness of his natural character, the agreeable and elegant illusions connected with his history, and, above all, his enthusiastic love of literature, and of liberty, render the memoirs of his life as interesting as they are important; and they have formed the subject of numerous works in all the languages of cultivated Europe. To these sources we must refer such of our readers as are not already acquainted with the details of this illustrious career. In lieu of that more copious narrative into which the limits of these articles prevent us from entering, we shall present them with a biographical sketch of greater brevity, but of greater value, from the hand of Petrarch himself, in his *Letter to Posterity*, one of the few epistles so directed, as a French wit observes, that have *reached their address.*

FRANCIS PETRARCH TO POSTERITY. S.

Though it be doubtful whether a name so humble and obscure will ever be transmitted to any great distance, either of time or place, yet, should any fame of me reach your ears, you may perhaps be desirous of knowing what kind of man I was, and what was the object of such of my labours as may, with greater or less celebrity, descend to you.

Concerning the first point, there will probably be contradictory reports, since men speak rather according to their wishes than to truth, setting no limits either to their praise or to their censure. Know, then, that I was a mortal man like yourselves,* born, like Augustus Cæsar, of an ancient family in the middle rank of life. My natural disposition was modest and upright, till injured by the contagion of evil example. I have been deceived by the illusions of childhood; carried away by the passions of youth; corrected by the experience of old age, or rather by that Almighty Power which sometimes permits conceited and miserable mortals to wander, that they may, in the end, acquire from their errors the knowledge of themselves, and which taught me experimentally what I had before learned only in theory, namely, that youth and pleasure are vain.

My constitution of body was rather remarkable for agility than strength; and though I would not boast of mere advantages of form, I may say that my external appearance, in my youth, was pleasing; my complexion was fair and ruddy, my eyes bright and clear; my sight was excellent, and continued unimpaired to my sixtieth year, when it suddenly failed, and I was compelled, to my great mortification, to have recourse to spectacles. Through my whole life I enjoyed uninterrupted good health, till old age, with its wonted train of diseases, came upon me.

My parents were respectable, in moderate, or rather in low circumstances. They were Florentines by birth, but being exiled from their native city, they settled at Arezzo, at which place I was born early on Monday morning of the kalends of August, in the year of this last Christian æra 1304. My want of riches excited in me no regret, since I always held them in contempt; not that I did not wish for them, but that I hated the trouble and anxiety with which they are inseparably attended. Nor did I repine that my table was not better supplied, for I have lived happier on plain fare than the followers of Apicius with all their dainties. As for those intemperate revels, alike offensive to modesty and good manners, called entertainments, I always considered it as a waste of time either to give them or to go to them. On the other hand the company of my friends was at all times delightful to me; nothing gratified me more than to have them drop in upon me; nor did I ever willingly sit down to table without a companion. I dislike nothing more than parade, not merely because it is wrong and contrary to humility, but because it is troublesome and destructive of tranquillity.

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* Vestro de grege unus: mortalis homuncio. Augustus is here brought in rather oddly, and he is alluded to in another part in a way equally singular.

My youth was disturbed by an ardent, but honourable and exclusive attachment, the power of which I had longer felt, had not the smouldering fire been extinguished by the cruel but beneficial hand of death.* I wish I could plead an exemption from more sensual amours, but it would be contrary to truth.† This, however, I can say, that at the very time that I was carried away by the fervours of youth into these excesses, I detested them from the bottom of my heart; and that before I had attained my fortieth year, while my corporeal appetites were still subsisting in all their vigour, every impure idea was completely eradicated from my mind. I account this one of the chief mercies of my life, rendering thanks to God, who enabled me, while my powers were yet unimpaired, to vindicate myself from so degrading a servitude. But to proceed.

From pride, which I have had occasion to observe in others, I have myself been always free. Humble in my condition, I was still more so in my own opinion. I have often suffered from anger myself, but it has never occasioned me to give pain to others. I have eagerly sought, and diligently cultivated, honourable friendships. Of this I boast without fear of misinterpretation, for I was ever of that lofty spirit which cherishes the memory of kindness, but readily forgets an injury. My good fortune in being admitted to the familiarity of princes and nobles, was truly enviable; but, like other old men, I have had to lament the loss of most of my acquaintance. The greatest sovereigns of my time have loved and cherished me with a partiality for which they alone can account; and with some of them I have lived on terms of intimacy, which enabled me to enjoy all the privileges of their high situation, without its restraints. Such, however, was my love of liberty, that I studiously avoided the society of many to whom I was personally much attached, because they had the reputation of being unfriendly to it.*

My mind was sound, rather than acute,† inclined to salutary and useful studies, particularly to moral philosophy and poetry. The latter, in process of time, I laid aside, except as an ornamental pursuit, being delighted with the study of sacred literature, in which I found a secret pleasure which I had formerly despised.‡ Among other things, I have been unremitting in my researches into antiquity. I was disgusted with the age in which I lived, and, except for the sake of a few friends, I had rather have been born in any other; so that I sought to forget the present, and to live, in imagination, in another.§ On this account I was delighted with the writers of history, though their disagreement offended me; and I was often perplexed whether to follow their authority, or the natural probability of things.

My elocution, it is said, was distinct and impressive. To myself it has always appeared weak and obscure; nor in familiar conversation with my friends had I ever any care of my expressions; *and I cannot help wondering that Augustus Cæsar should have been at so much pains about this matter.*|| But when the occasion, the place, or the audience seemed to require it, I exerted myself rather more; with what success must be determined by those

who

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[*] Amore acerrimo, sed unico et honesto in adolescentia laboravi; et diutius laborassem, nisi jam tepescentem ignem mors acerba sed utilis extinxisset. This is all he says of his long and celebrated attachment to Laura.

[†] Si dicam mentiar.

[*] *Listen ye Poets Laureate:* Tantus fuit mihi insitus amor libertatis ut cujus vel nomen ipsum libertati contrarium videretur, omni studio declinarem.

[†] Ingenio fui æquo potius quam acuto. This seems rather at variance with what he afterwards says: Fuit enim mihi ut corporis *sic ingenium*, magis pollens dexteritate quam viribus.

[‡] In quibus (sacris literis) sensi dulcedinem additam quam aliquando contempseram.

[§] Hanc (ætatem) oblivisci nisus, animo me aliis semper inserens.

[||] See note 1.

who heard me. So long as I was satisfied with my conduct, I was not very solicitous about what I said: the fame of eloquence is of an airy nature.[*]

My life, up to the present time, hath been distributed by fortune or my own fancy, as follows:—The first year of my existence was passed chiefly at Arezzo, where I was born; the six following ones with my mother, who was recalled from exile, at Ancisa, fourteen miles from Florence, where my father had a farm. The eighth was spent at Pisa; the ninth and following ones in the city of Avignon, in Transalpine Gaul, on the left bank of the Rhone; where the Roman Pontiff hath long held, and still holds the Church of Christ in disgraceful exile.

For though Urban V. a few years before, seemed about to restore it to its ancient seat, the thing came to nothing, being given up, I am grieved to say, even during his life-time, as if it repented him of that good work. Had he survived but a short time longer, he would assuredly have heard my opinion on the subject; the pen being actually in my hand when death deprived him at once of that glorious opportunity and of life. How happily might he have ended his days at the altar of Peter, and in his own house! Secure of the honour of that illustrious example, whether his successors had remained there, or again removed; but I am digressing too far from my subject.

On the banks of that boisterous river,[†] therefore, I passed my childhood under the guidance of my parents, and my youth under that of my follies, not however, without frequent excursions; for during this period I spent four whole years at Carpentras, a small town to the eastward of Avignon, two of which were devoted to the study of grammar, dialectics, and rhetoric; that is, as far as these sciences were taught in the schools of that day; and how little that was, Reader, thou well knowest. From thence I went to Montpelier, where I passed another four years in the study of the law—and afterwards to Bologna, where I employed three years in going through the whole code of civil jurisprudence, and gave signs of much promise, in the opinion of many, had I persevered; but as soon as the loss of my parents left me at liberty to act for myself, I gave up the pursuit altogether, not that I disliked it, for I held the legal science in high esteem for its authority, and for its connection with the Roman antiquity in which I delight, but on account of the dishonesty of them who practised it, I was unwilling to learn a profession which I could not exercise honourably, or which, if I had so exercised it, would have exposed me to be ridiculed for my ignorance.[*]

I returned home, therefore, in my twenty-second year, that is to say, to that expatriated residence at Avignon, where I had passed my time from my childhood, and which habit, that second nature, had rendered a home to me. Here it was that I first began to be known, and my society to be sought by the great men of the age; for what reason I am now at a loss to conjecture, though at that time, with the vanity natural to my years, I thought it no more than my due. I was more especially noticed by the distinguished and noble family of Colonna, at that time the ornament of the Roman senate. By them I was held in unmerited honour, and being taken by that illustrious and incomparable man, the Bishop of Lombes, into Gascony, I passed there, at the foot of the Pyrenees, in the agreeable society of my patron and his friends, a Summer of such happiness that I never think of it without a sigh.[†] On my return I passed many years with his brother the cardinal, not as under the protection of a master, but as in my own house, under that of a parent, or rather of a most affectionate brother, who was a second self to me.

At this time the spirit of youthful curiosity impelled me to visit France and Germany, and though I alleged other reasons as an excuse to my superiors, my real motive was nothing more than an eager desire to see more of the world. In the course of this excursion I first visited Paris, and gratified myself with ascertaining the truth or falsehood of the various reports which I had heard of that city. From thence I went to Rome, which I had longed to see from my earliest childhood; and here I paid my respects to

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[*] Ventosa gloria est de solo verborum splendore famam quærere.

[†] Ventosissimi amnis.

[*] Attornies and Solicitors General, hearken! Piguit perdiscere quo inhonestè uti nollem et honestè *vix possem*: aut si vellem, puritas inscitia tribuenda esset.

[†] Æstatem prope cœlestem, are his words.

Stephen Colonna, the head of that illustrious family, a man equal to any that antiquity has produced;[*] and was received by him into such favour that I might be said to be treated as one of his own family. The kindness and affection of this excellent man towards me, continued unaltered to the end of his life, nor will the recollection of it be ever obliterated from my memory, but with my existence.

Tired[‡] at length of a city life, (for which I have always had a natural aversion,) and more especially of that most dull and wearisome city,[‡] I returned home; and seeking for some rural retreat to recreate my mind, I found a small but secluded and agreeable valley, called Cluse,[‡] fifteen miles distant from Avignon, where that prince of fountains, the Sorgue, rises. Delighted with the agreeableness of the spot, I transferred myself thither with my books. Long would it be, were I to relate all that I did here for many, many years. In short nearly every thing that I have written, was conceived or composed there, and so numerous were my productions, that they occupy and annoy me to this day. For my mind, like my body, was distinguished more by activity than by strength;[§] and many things which presented themselves to my fancy I omitted to pursue on account of the difficulty of the execution. Here, inspired by the surrounding scenery, which suggested the idea of a bucolic and rural work, I addressed two books, on Solitary Life, to Philip, at that time Bishop of the petty town of Cabassoles, but now cardinal of Sabina,[||] the only one that still survives of my ancient friends who loved me, not as Ambrose did Augustine with episcopal, but with paternal affection. As I was rambling among those mountains on the sixth day of Passion Week, the thought struck me that I would write something in heroic verse about the elder Scipio Africanus, to whose name I had taken a wonderful fancy from my earliest years. I set about this work, to which from the subject I gave the name of Africa, with great ardour; but though somehow or other a great favourite, even with those that had never seen it, it has remained unfinished, having been interrupted by various concerns.

While I was yet residing in these parts, it happened by a very extraordinary coincidence, that I received letters on the same day from the senate of Rome, and from the university of Paris, inviting me to those cities to receive the poetic laurels. At this my vanity was not a little gratified, but though such testimony from such quarters seemed to me an unequivocal demonstration of my merit, I hesitated a little which proposal to accept. In this perplexity I consulted the before-mentioned Cardinal Colonna (who was so near to me, that on writing to him any evening I could obtain his answer by nine o'clock the next morning,) and in consequence of his advice, I decided in favour of Rome; the two letters I wrote to him on this occasion are still extant. I set off accordingly; but though, like most young men, I entertained no mean opinion of myself, I nevertheless felt ashamed at accepting such an invitation, as it was in fact acknowledging that I thought myself worthy of the honour. I, therefore, determined first to go to that distinguished prince and philosopher Robert, King of Naples, the most munificent patron of science and virtue which this age hath produced, alike illustrious for his rank and his learning, for the purpose of submitting myself to his examination. Thou wouldst have been surprized, reader, as I am at this day when I think of it, couldst thou have witnessed the gracious reception which he gave me. For no sooner did he hear of my arrival than he was transported with joy; flattered no doubt by the confidence I had placed in him, and perhaps by the compliment I had paid him in selecting him above all other men as the best judge of merit. But not to enlarge on this point; after much conversation on various subjects, I shewed him my poem of Africa, with which he was so much pleased, that he desired as a great favour, that it might be dedicated to him, a request which I was neither able nor disposed to refuse. At length he appointed a day for the purpose for which I had come thither. The examination lasted froom noon till evening, and as the time was found to be too short for the copiousness of the matter, it was resumed on the two following days, at the conclusion of which, having probed my ignorance thoroughly,[¶] he pronounced me worthy to be invested with the laurel, and proposed, and even intreated that I would assume it at Naples. Veneration for Rome, however, got the better even of the solicitations of so great a monarch; and seeing that my determination was not to be shaken, he furnished me with ambassadors, and testimonials to the Roman Senate, expressive of his most favourable opinion of me: an opinion which accorded with my own, and with that of the majority, at the time. At this day I think differently, and cannot but be sensible that his judgment was given according to his prepossession in my favour, rather than according to truth. Supported, however, by this testimony, I went to Rome, and though a mere student, was decorated with the Poetic Laurel, an honour which had no other effect than to render me more obnoxious to envy, but which afforded a high gratification to all those who were able to be present at the solemnity, as may be seen in the letters I wrote on that occasion, both in verse and prose. But I have dwelt longer on this matter than the occasion required.

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[*] Rome.

[†] Clausa. Vallis clausa, *Lat.*, Valchiusa, *It.*, Vaucluse, *Fr.*

[‡] See note 5.

[§] There is an unlucky pun here upon *magnum* and *parvum*, which it is neither easy nor desirable to give in the translation.

[||] Sic triduò excussâ ignorantiâ meâ.

Leaving Rome, therefore, I went to Parma, where I spent a short time with the Correggio family, who then governed that city in such a way as no state ever was or will be governed again; but, however discordant with each other, they always treated me with the greatest liberality and kindness. During my stay here I one day ascended a mountain in the territory of Reggio, on the other side of the river Enzo, and having wandered into a wood called Plana, something in the aspect of the place brought my long suspended poem of Africa into my mind; and my ardour for the subject, which seemed nearly extinguished, being again awakened, and being moreover stimulated by a desire of doing something worthy of my newly-acquired honours, I set to work that very day, and continued every day to do more or less, till, on my return to Parma, having met with a quiet and retired house, which I afterwards bought and which is still in my possession, I brought the work to a conclusion in so short a time that I am even now astonished at it.

From hence I returned to my Transalpine solitude at the fountain of Vaucluse, in my forty-fifth year; having passed a long time both at Parma and at Verona, and having every where, through the Divine favour, been held in higher esteem than I merited.

A long time after this, I obtained the friendship of the younger James de Carrara, an excellent man, to whom I doubt whether any equal can be found among the princes of his age, or, rather, I should say, who was undoubtedly superior to them all. He had long solicited my acquaintance, both when in France and in Italy, urging me, both by letters and messages, to come to him; so that, though I did not augur very favourably of the result, I determined to see what such pressing instances from so great a personage, who was an utter stranger to me, could mean.

I therefore went at last to Padua, and met with a reception from that prince, of illustrious memory, not merely friendly, but such as the spirits of the blessed obtain in Heaven.[*] Among many other instances of his kindness, knowing that from my youth I had been in holy orders, he caused me to be appointed a canon at Padua, thus endeavouring to attach me, not only to his person, but to the country; and in short, had his life been spared, my long wanderings had here been at end. But nothing with mortals is of long duration; the sweets that offer themselves to us are soon succeeded by bitterness. In two years it pleased God to remove him, and though his son and successor inherits his father's wisdom, and has always treated me with his father's kindness, yet the dissimilarity of age rendered it impossible for him to supply the place of the friend I had lost.

I returned, therefore, into France, not so much from a desire of revisiting scenes unto which my eyes were familiar, as from an inability to rest where I was; seeking, like a sick person, in change of place, some relief from weariness and solitude.

[¶] Non humanè tantum, sed sicut in cœlum felices animæ recipiuntur receptus sum.

[*] Non tam desiderio visa millies revisendi, quam studio, more ægrorum, loci mutatione, tædiis consulendi.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM a constant reader, and for the most part an approver of the Monthly Magazine. In your number for this month, I have perused thirty-two measures recommended by your correspondent "Common Sense," for the adoption of George IVth, in order to make him the most popular sovereign that ever sat on the British throne. Now, Sir, as to the adoption of all these measures, I must affirm that I am a little at variance with "Common Sense." For instance, measure 6th, in which he proposes to allow that scourge of Europe, Buonaparte (who by the bye, I must admit we do not treat exactly with that degree of liberality becoming a victorious and great nation,) to prosecute *his* voyage to North America; or, in other words, again to let him loose upon the world with his ungovernable and ambitious spirit, to involve us once more in the horrors of war. No, Sir, England, Europe, the world would not be secure, were "Napoleon le Grand" allowed to prosecute his voyage to *North America*. In his 7th measure, I cannot altogether agree with him in designating *all* the rulers of the various nations with whom we are happily in amity, as "foreign despots;" and should therefore consider it a most impolitic measure to break off our alliance with them, and thus tempt the united force of Europe to turn their arms against Great Britain. With the latter part of the 7th measure I most cordially accord, and sincerely hope there will be no interference on our part with the feuds and contentions of the nations on the Continent; let them settle their own disputes, and let England look peaceably on, rejoicing in the march of freedom, and waiting for the restoration of good order and liberal governments. I meet with nothing objectionable in the other measures proposed, till I come to the 29th, where I really think "Common Sense" has forgotten common justice. In measure 28 he proposes that the fundholder shall from his dividend pay a proportion of taxes; this is all very fair and equitable, but here he proposes a tax on dividends redeemable in stock at an average price, *and after seven years to repeat the operation* in such rate as may then be necessary to reduce the whole debt; or, in other words, to make the public creditor forego his claims to save the landholder. This cannot be called paying a just proportion from stock dividends. What would be said of the justice of such a measure should the landholder, having redeemed his land tax, find that seven years after his estate still stands charged with a tax of 3s. in the pound on the rental, which he must again redeem, and that his property will be charged with a septennial imposition of this kind as long as there are any exigencies in the state to be provided for? "Common Sense" would immediately denounce such a measure as unjust, oppressive, and a foul breach of public faith.

The other measures recommended by your correspondent, are for the most part good. But I fear few of them are likely to be adopted, until the second is put in force, namely, to appoint a ministry of men of honour, principle and character. No men can appear more averse to liberal measures, or to measures calculated to ensure the wealth, prosperity, and happiness of the country, than those at present in power. All their measures hitherto have tended principally against the liberty of the subject, and the best interests of the crown. They seem to hate the liberties which have been handed down to us from our forefathers. But, Sir, they have so entirely lost the confidence of the virtuous and uncontaminated part of the country, that his Majesty cannot long remain ignorant of their unpopularity; and I do most confidently entertain the expectation that our Sovereign seeing the dilemmas and disgraces in which they are involving not only the nation but the King, will, in answer to the wishes of the country, dismiss them from his councils and presence for ever.

J. P.

Dec. 5, 1820.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PRESENT STATE *of the* UNIVERSITY *of* DUBLIN; *by a* GRADUATE.

IT is not my purpose to amuse the public with a pompous history, but rather to afford such a view of the actual state of this institution as may enable my readers to form some estimate of the value of an education therein. Trinity College (of which alone the University consists,) is composed of a provost, seven senior, and sixteen junior fellows, with seventy scholars; and it contains about 1500 students. The government of the college is vested in the provost and senior fellows, constituting a board. The influence of the provost is usually predominant, and his power enormous, extending to the utter expulsion of a student. Hitherto it was supposed that an appeal lay to the visitors, but of this last hope all members of the university (the fellows and scholars only excepted) have been bereft by a recent decision. I think it right to warn the public of this circumstance, as it may be a serious consideration with many a father, whether he should subject his son to the absolute power of a man, who may utter against him that terrible anathema of excommunication, which is sure to imprint an indelible stigma, if not to blast his fairest prospects.

The provost and senior fellows elect to the junior fellowships and scholarships, as vacancies occur; but their choice is determined by an examination of the candidates. The fellowship examination comprehends the whole circle of science, it is conducted in the Latin language, orally, before the public, and lasts for several days. This is, perhaps, the severest trial to which the human faculties are subjected! The examination for scholarships is in classics only. A student may become a candidate for the scholarship in the third year from his entrance into college, but it terminates in five years. A scholar has chambers and commons free, with a trifling annuity. The endowments of a junior fellowship are much the same; but his chief emolument is derived from his pupils. Every student makes choice of one of the junior fellows for a tutor; the sum paid by the whole of the students for tuition may be moderately computed at £15,000 a year; this sum is distributed among the sixteen junior fellows according to the number of pupils under the care of each. The junior fellows become senior in order of time, as the terms imply; they then cease to receive pupils, and enjoy an income of about £2000 each. The provost is worth £3000 a year; he has a magnificent house detached from the College.

The students are distinguished into two ranks; fellow-commoners and pensioners. The annual expence of one of the former, may be £200; of the latter, £150. Not more than one third of the whole of the students can find apartments within the walls, the rest lodge in the city. To obtain admission into the University, one must stand an examination; and whoever wishes to go through his course creditably, must bring a mind versed in the Latin and Greek languages, and prepared for scientific studies. No one should enter before the age of sixteen.

It may not be unimportant to the public to state, that all classes of dissenters are admissable to this University, and capable of obtaining degrees therein; while the universities of Oxford and Cambridge are closed against all but the members of the established church. What is the policy of thus excluding a great portion of the people from the national establishments for the education of youth, it is vain to conjecture; but this I know that the communion of Protestant, Catholic and Dissenter, in studies, pursuits, and pleasures, which has taken place within no very remote period in the University of Dublin, has had the happiest influence in mitigating sectarian antipathies, and conducing to national union.

The course of studies is twofold; classical and scientific. The course of classics comprehends a large portion of the Greek and Latin authors; but the selection is by no means judicious. Composition in the learned languages is justly neglected. And the tendency of the classical studies pursued in this University, seems to be simply this; to ennoble the sentiment and refine the taste, by the contemplation and study of the antient masters.

The science course consists of logic, including Locke on the Understanding; mathematics, theoretic and practical; natural philosophy; morals and politics; abstract christianity. The treatises on many of those topics prescribed by the heads of the University, are extremely defective, indeed contemptible; but no one confines his reading to them. And it must not be forgotten that within a few years Locke on Government has been expunged from the college-course. The only author on the subject that remains is Burlamachi, whose notions of government, drawn from the imperial code, but ill accord with the maxims of the British Constitution.

The period of the under graduate course is somewhat more than four years. Degrees are obtained, not by attending terms, but by standing examinations. Examinations are quarterly; and to obtain a degree, it is requisite to pass eight out of sixteen. Premiums are assigned to the several classes at every examination; and two gold medals are offered at the close of the course; one for the highest proficiency in science; the other for excellence in classical learning. A gold medal is the highest collegiate honour an under graduate can obtain; and no one can become a candidate for it who has not already obtained a premium.

The vicinity of the courts of law, the college of surgeons, the public libraries, and the other literary institutions, the theatre and exhibitions, constitutes the grand distinction of the University of Dublin. The fellows are not schoolmen; they are most of them men of the world, supporting establishments in the city, and retiring after the fatigues of duty into the bosom of their families. Though the revival of an obsolete statute of celibacy seems to promise a race of "learned brutes," the students are not subjected to monastic discipline, but permitted freely to enjoy such society as the metropolis of Ireland affords. Some may suppose that this occasions irregularities and dissipation, and that a more sequestered retreat would be more suitable to an institution of this kind; but a closer investigation will evince, that the effect is merely to render the pleasures, and even the follies of the youth of the university more refined. The tendency of the various circumstances I have here enumerated is to produce an education less scholastic and more polite.

This university has done little to advance science, and has not been remarkable for *men of learning*; it boasts rather of the writers it has added to the literature of the empire, and of the statesmen and orators that have been reared within its walls: of Molyneux, the friend and correspondent of Locke; of Berkely, the elegant advocate of idealism; of Swift, Burke, Ponsonby, Grattan, and Curran. Among the living may be named with honour, Mr. Bushe, solicitor-general, the most accomplished advocate at the Irish bar; Mr. Plunkett, a profound lawyer, the representative of the university in the imperial parliament; and Mr. North, who aspires to succeed Mr. Plunkett in the representation of the university, a gentleman pre-eminent above all his contemporaries in the same profession, and whose pretensions are favoured by collegiate honours, legal learning, classic eloquence, and liberal principles. Nor can I forget the poet Moore, nor the dramatists, Sheil and Maturin.

Dublin, *Dec*. 10, 1820.

For the Monthly Magazine.

NEWS FROM PARNASSUS.

No. I.

[Under the above title the present and each succeeding Number of the Monthly Magazine, will contain a few observations upon some one of the most prominent of the poetical productions, which have appeared during the month; accompanied by specimens, illustrative of its pretensions. Of course the remarks will be more or less interesting, according to the relative importance of the poetical births which go before; but the article can never fail to be constantly interesting to every reader of taste.]

THE present month has not ushered any original poetry into the world, of unusual pretensions, an assertion which might be disputed, had not a portion of the just published volume of Mr. NEELE, entitled Odes and other Poems, appeared partly in a former very circumscribed edition. On that occasion the writer of this article, impressed with the fine tone of mind and feeling evinced by the young author involuntarily regretted that the poetical school of his adoption, was necessarily a bounded one. His species of composition is, in fact, decidedly that of glowing, but of very abstract personification, of which COLLINS is the great English head. A slight consideration will shew, that however vivid the flashes of mind produced by conceptions so intense and exclusive, so much is shut out, that the poet of the higher class of ode can seldom be very fruitful. Is this truth to be exemplified by Mr. NEELE?—Without the slightest indulgence of the gothic notion, that quantity is an efficient substitute for quality, we hope not. On the contrary, we trust that he may be induced, in the words of the gifted bard whom he has so evidently studied, "to court" *Observance*—"Youth of the quick uncheated sight,"

> "And learn, where Science true is found,
> From Nature as she lives around:"

—In other words, from *Man*. The whole of Collins's Ode of "The Manners," from which the foregoing lines are quoted, shews *his* perception of the truth just stated, and a sort of latent resolution to attend more to the humours and affections of his fellow creatures. This observation is by no means made in disparagement of the walk preferred by Mr. Neele, but simply from a desire that the possessor of so conspicuous a share of poetical feeling and general power, should be induced to leap across the boundary of a narrow but favourite enclosure, and occasionally cultivate a field of more diversified culture.

Pursuant to the simple plan we have laid down for our guidance, we proceed to the contents of the volume before us, with a view to the selection of a few characteristic passages. The first Ode in the book is, to '*Time*,' a subject which precludes originality from the very obvious nature of much of the suggested allusion. The merit must be therefore in the handling, which is very delicate, exhibiting a pathos peculiarly tender and appropriate. Who can help thinking of Kirke White, when reading Mr. NEELE'S beautiful lines?—

Oh! he has many borne away,
  Who seem'd not meant to go so soon,
Who might have hop'd for closing day,
  But fell before th' approach of noon.
Scarce had their fame been whisper'd round,
Before its shrill and mournful sound
  Was whistling o'er their tomb:
Scarce did the laurel 'gin to grow
Around each early honoured brow,
  Before its grateful bloom
Was changed to cypress sear and brown,
Whose garlands mock the head they crown.

Pope somewhere mournfully exclaims, that the sun will shine as brightly, the fields be equally green, and all nature equally gay, the morning after his death, as at that moment. Dr. Johnson sarcastically remarked, that however great the poet deceased, this was just as it should be. This joke is very well; but where is the man of reflection to be found, who has not indulged in a soliloquy of this nature, when led to pause on the idea of death, and the mysterious link which connects his own being with the universe? In the concluding stanza of this ode, Mr. Neele tinges a train of kindred anticipations to those of Pope, with very pleasing melancholy.

A few more lays be sung and o'er,
  The hand is cold, the harp unstrung:
The hand that swept shall sweep no more,
  The harp that rang no more be rung.
The sun that warm'd the minstrel's heart,
And kindred fervour would impart,
  Then gleams upon his sod;
The breeze that used around him wave,
Shakes the lorn thistle o'er his grave,
  But cannot wake the clod:
Tir'd Nature nestles in the shroud,
Tho' requiem winds are piping loud.

Hope is next addressed, and then *Memory*, both in a somewhat sombre strain. The following contrast between the delusive pleasures of the one, and the certain pains of the other, possesses great poetical merit.

Tho' Hope's bright scenes be false and vain,
  Her's is the beauty of deceit;
Tho' Pleasure's cup hold dregs of pain,
  One sip upon the brim is sweet:
Yes, they have charms, tho' false and few,
Tho' soon they vanish from the view,
  Impalpable as air:
But Memory soothes not, charms not, brings
No balm, or true or false, for stings
  Inflicted by Despair;
But still some new device will find
To torture more the suff'rer's mind.

She, worm obscene, her form will roll
  Beneath the rose-bed where he lies,
Or crawl from out the jovial bowl,
  And coil before his eyes:
Or find him as he lies asleep,
That waking, he may wake to weep,
  And chide the coming day:
A poisoned shaft once fix'd by her,
'Tis vain to soothe, 'tis pain to stir,
  'Tis death to pluck away,
And ev'ry struggle, ev'ry start,
But sends it deeper to the heart.

The Ode to "Horror," is ambitious and powerful. The following exclamatory passage, although a little artificial, is very forcible.

Oh! she has gaz'd on unholy rite,
Till her cheek it grew pale, and her eye
  lost its light;
And she has danc'd by the light of the moon,
With the spectres that shrink from the lustre
  of noon.
She blasts in the desert, she whelms in the
  sea;
The spirit that raves on the night-wind is
  she.
She rides on the thunder,
When tempests roll under,
With the beldams of darkness she sits and
  confers;

The sigh and the languish,
The pang and the anguish,
The heave, and the start, and the death-
  shriek are hers.

But we still more particularly recommend the following Ode to "*Despair*," which in our opinion, affords an example of the very highest order of poetical description, both in conception and expression. We strain a point to give the whole of it.

"It was Despair,
He roll'd his large red eye around,
And laid his wither'd hand upon the lyre;
Then woke that strain so wildly terrible,

That Madness
Ceas'd for awhile her idiot grin, and Fear
Call'd Disappointment from his iron cell,
To pause and listen while his own pale cheek
Grew paler.

It was Despair:
The man of dark imaginings,
Who sits him sullen on some blasted heath,
Which the pale moon-beam saddens, not relieves;
There raving,
Fashioning shapes huge, strange, and horrible,
And starting wild, he points at vacancy,
And to the spirits of the night-blast tells
His sorrows.

He asks not aid,
Nor does the big sigh heave his breast,
Nor does the sorrowful tear suffuse his eyes,
For sighs and tears bespeak a spirit worn,
Not withered;
Bended, not broken; they are like the rains
That bless the plains they deluge, when the flow'rs
E'en while they bend beneath their weight, are seen
Reviving.

There was a light,
That us'd to flit across his path,
Lonely, yet lovely, and it cheer'd his soul,
And he would cherish it, and call it Hope:
That vanish'd—
And he must wander now despairingly,
Where never taper lends its little ray,
Where never moon must soothe, and never sun
Shall gladden.

Despair is Death:
And though he come not in the storm
That blasts the roses, yet he lurks unseen,
Eating their core away, and o'er them sheds
His mildew:
While of such sad, sad change, the cause and cure
Alike unknown, we can but mourn the flow'rs
That look less beautiful and count the leaves
That wither.

Thou Sun of heaven!
Tho' thou art cheerful, and he dull
As blackest night, Despair resembles thee;
Fierce as thou art, and lasting as thou seem'st,
His sorrows
Thy setting sees the same pale marble cheeks,
Thy rising radiance vainly strove to gild;
The same dull eye's fix'd glare, the same wild steps,
Still wand'ring.

Yet he can smile
With seeming careless jollity,
And o'er the goblet gay will join the laugh,
And strive to play the courtier deftly.
But vainly—
The worm that fattens in the dead man's socket,
Looks not less like the life that glitter'd there,
Than that faint smile, the heart-exulting mirth
It mimics.

O saddest lot!
Thus barely doom'd to breathe and be,
To wander up and down this care-bound sphere,
And only know we live, because we feel
Life's sorrows;
And only shrink from death, because we fear
The grave itself may hold some dream-like life,
And even that dark slumber may not be
Unbroken.

The remaining Odes are to the Moon, Enthusiasm, the Harp, Fancy, on the Power of Poetry, Pity, and Allegory. They all display considerable imagination and feeling, qualified at times, by a too visible analogy of manner to that of Collins. As a proof, we select some very elegant lines in the Ode to Allegory.

Hail, Truth and Fiction! loveliest pair,
Best, brightest, most divine, most fair,
Long, long, each ranked in adverse throng,
And shunned, and scorned, and hated long:
At length she came, the dark-haired maid,
In robes of cloudy blue arrayed,
With girdle formed of wandering rays,
Caught from the sun's refulgent blaze,
And that mysterious veil, so wrought
By artful spirits heavenly taught,
Its mystic beauties only yield
To the fair features it concealed.
Th' Enchantress came, she came in pow'r,
Mistress of that transforming hour,
She breath'd a wild mysterious lay,
And sang and smiled their hate away.
O'er Truth's fair form a robe she threw,
To clothe her with attraction new,
And pluck'd from Fiction's pinions gay,
The vainer, gaudier plumes away,
Then bade her re-assume her pride,
And soar as lofty, not as wide:
Each paused, each strange affection knew,
And wondered whence their hatred grew,
Felt fresh delight, beheld new charms,
And sunk into each other's arms.
Since then together will they stray,
And sing the same impassioned lay,
The flower that Fiction's garden drest,
Blushes on Truth's celestial breast;
The wires that Truth has strung rejoice,
In unison with Fiction's voice;
They seek the same romantic groves,
Each loves the haunts the other loves;
They climb the steep, explore the dell,
Together roam, together dwell.

Besides the Odes, this volume contains sonnets and various other poems, all, however, of a description similar in character to the foregoing extracts. We will, however, do him justice, and afford our readers gratification by transferring his lines written on seeing a model, in the possession of J. Britton, Esq. from the monumental bust of Shakspeare, in Stratford church.

"His was the master spirit; at his spells
The heart gave up its secrets; like the mount
Of Horeb, smitten by the Prophet's rod,
Its hidden springs gushed forth. Time, that grey rock
On whose bleak sides the fame of meaner bards
Is dashed to ruin, was the pedestal
On which his Genius rose; and, rooted there,
Stands like a mighty statue, reared so high
Above the clouds, and changes of the world
That Heaven's unshorn and unimpeded beams
Have round its awful brows a glory shed
Immortal as their own. Like those fair birds
Of glittering plumage, whose heaven pointing pinions
Beam light on that dim world they leave behind.
And while they spurn, adorn it; so his spirit,
His "dainty spirit," while it soared above
This dull, gross compound, scattered as it flew
Treasures of light and loveliness.
————— ——— ————And these
Were "gentle SHAKSPEARE'S" features; this the eye
Whence Earth's least earthly mind looked out, and flashed
Amazement on the nations; this the brow
Where lofty thought majestically brooded,
Seated as on a throne; and these the lips
That warbled music stolen from heaven's own choir
When seraph-harps rang sweetest. But I tempt
A theme too high, and mount like Icarus,
On wings that melt before the blaze they worship.
Alas! my hand is weak, my lyre is wild!
Else should the eye, whose wondering gaze is fixed
Upon this *breathing bust*, awaken strains
Lofty as those the glance of Phœbus struck
From Memnon's ruined statue; the rapt soul
Should breathe in numbers, and in dulcet notes
"Discourse most eloquent music."

The muse of Mr. Neele is pensive; but for the greater part, the melancholy is of that order which Ossian so well compares to the Memory of past Joys, "pleasant though mournful." With respect to the "Dramatic Fragment," at the end of the volume, it has obviously been inspired by emulation of Mr. Barry Cornwall. It exhibits the famous reported interview between Oliver Cromwell, and his favourite daughter Mrs. Claypole.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT a time when education in all its various branches is making such rapid progress and improvement amongst our African brethren in Hayti, protected and encouraged as it has been by the late King Henry, who during the short period of nine or ten years established a great number of schools on the Lancastrian and Bellian systems, in all the different districts in his dominions, to which he added that of a Royal Academy, it would be politically wise in the British government, if they were to adopt and encourage the same liberal system of education in our own West India Islands, as it would eventually be the sure and safe means of abolishing slavery in every part of the British possessions in that quarter of the globe, and prevent the risk of any commotion or loss of property to the original proprietors of West India estates.

There are but two modes which I can point out whereby this most desirable and humane object of entire abolition of slavery can be safely and gradually accomplished by us. The first is, the regulations adopted by the Spaniards at the Havannah, and some other places, for the gradual enfranchisement of their slaves. "As soon as a slave is landed, his name, price, &c. are registered in a public register; and the master is obliged by law to allow him one working day in every week to himself, besides Sunday; so that if the slave choose to work for his master on that day, he receives the wages of a free man for it, and whatever he gains by his labour on that day, is so secured to him by law, that the master cannot deprive him of it." This is certainly a very considerable step towards abolishing absolute slavery, and this too under the old Spanish laws, prior to the late revolution in Old Spain. "As soon as the slave is able, by his first day's work, to purchase another working day, the master is obliged to sell it to him at a proportionable price, viz. one-fifth part of his original cost, and so likewise the remaining four days at the same rate, whenever the slave is able to redeem them, after which he is absolutely free." This is such an excitement to industry, that even the most indolent are roused to activity; so abhorrent is a state of slavery to the most ignorant and uneducated being that exists, whether that being is an African or an European.

The second and most effective plan for abolishing absolute slavery in our islands is one which I have long contemplated, as the most eligible of any other yet adopted plan, and that is to establish parish schools in all the different islands, to be erected in the first instance by parliamentary grants of the English government, and afterwards the annual expenses for teachers, &c. to be paid by parish rates, which upon the Lancastrian system, would be very trifling, when compared with that of the old system of education. I would likewise recommend the English government to interest themselves in procuring legislative laws to be passed in the different islands, enacting that the moment the child of a slave is born it shall be registered by name, &c. in a public register as a free child for life, to be supported by the parents and the owner of the slave, till arrived at a certain age, then to be sent to the parish school, there to remain till the age of fourteen, when with the consent of the parents and the parish officers, he or she should be bound an apprentice for seven years, in the same manner as parish apprentices are bound in England, either to some mechanical business, or to that of agriculture on the estate to which the parents belong, at the expiration of their apprenticeship to be absolutely free and paid for their daily labour, the same as any other free man or woman are paid in such island at the time where they then reside, with full liberty to remove to any other island where they may think proper to make choice of their residence.

If some system of this nature is not speedily adopted, it requires no supernatural spirit of prophecy to foretell what the event will be in the course of a few years in our own West India Islands. The old ridiculous stories which we have heard so often repeated at the commencement of the slave question in this country, will now pass only as the idle dreams of some old women, "that the Africans were a race of beings incapable of receiving education, civilization, or independence," when at this time we have such a striking proof of the contrary in the government of Hayti, where, in the course of a few years, they have made such rapid progress, in education, in arts and science, in civilization, and in the moral duties of nations, that they are now carrying on commerce themselves with the different countries in Europe, as well as with America, conducting their own business and keeping their own accounts, as well as that of carrying on political and literary correspondence.

The only thing now necessary to put them on a footing with other civilized nations, is an immediate acknowledgment of their independence by the different powers, and an interchange of consuls and official agents, which for the cause of humanity, and the speedy abolition of the slave trade and slavery of Africans in every part of the globe, will, I hope, ere long, take place, as no other circumstance whatever would tend more effectually to bring about that most desirable event, so pleasing to the philanthropic mind of every religious sect and denomination in Europe.

The governors of the NEW REPUBLIC will act wisely if they immediately establish a free and liberal representative constitution upon the same principle as that of America, with a code of just and equitable laws for the security of persons and property. This, with the encouragement of education, arts and sciences, agriculture, and commerce, would in a short time make them a powerful nation, it will induce their brother Africans, who are free in America to settle amongst them, and many of these are well skilled in mechanics, agriculture, and the management of sugar, tobacco, and cotton plantations.

9, *Bell's Buildings*, *Dec.* 10. J. W.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE gout is a disease which has hitherto baffled the skill of the medical profession, and as it appears to be wholly constitutional we ought not to expect too much from the various remedies which have been proposed, nor need we be surprized, that they have either wholly failed to prevent the recurrence of the attack or to eradicate the disease. Indeed it is scarcely to be expected that a disease constitutional and hereditary should be destroyed by medicines, the effects of which in most instances is but transient. Diet and regimen, by which I mean, rigid temperance and regular exercise, appear to be the most likely means of assisting nature, by strengthening the digestive organs, which is of the greatest importance in this painful disorder. This opinion is further sanctioned by the experience of the utter inefficacy of nostrums which have been successively proposed under the specious title of "Safe and certain remedies for the Gout," and it is probable that a similar result will follow from the specifics at present in fashion. I have never seen an instance in which they had produced a cure, though several where they have put a temporary stop to the fit: but the transition of the disorder to some internal part, or its speedy recurrence in the limb first attacked with increased violence, has convinced the subject that his hopes of cure had been grievously misplaced; while it cannot be doubted that in general, there is an hereditary predisposition to the disease: it is no less certain that irregularity in living and habits of excess have not only rendered it more violent, but also in some cases have appeared to produce it; it will, therefore, appear absolutely necessary to adopt a sparing and abstemious habit of living where the complaint has first appeared, or where it may, from hereditary predisposition, be expected. To avoid these privations, and in the hope of indulging these habits with impunity, has induced many persons to avail themselves of the remedies which empiricism has proposed, yet I would by no means insinuate that all gouty patients are naturally or habitually prone to indolence, luxury, or licentiousness, or that all who apply to what are called specifics, are anxious to continue the indulgence of the sensual appetites to excess; I happen to know many who have lived regular lives from their youth, but they are exceptions to a rule that is but too general. With respect to the medical treatment of gout, the opinion I have formed from all that I have had an opportunity of observing, is, that no medicine whatever can be considered as a specific, and that all attempts to discover such a remedy proceeds from interested motives and ignorance of the nature of the disease. But of the medicines that I have seen administered, and which I have given myself to gouty patients, the most decided advantage has resulted from the use of carbonate of soda taken in doses of one scruple, two or three times a day, which has in repeated instances, not only materially alleviated the suffering, but in many cases, shortened the duration of the attack. It is probable that the use of alkalies in nephritic and calculous cases first led to its use in gout, and that the danger of concretions in the kidneys and bladder, may be in part obviated by their combining with coric acid, and by that means forming salts which are found from experiments to be far more soluble in water than the acid itself.

I would, however, by no means be understood, that the administration of soda will keep off attacks of gout, all that can be expected from it is considerable, and speedy mitigation of pain; the immediate relief, or complete removal of dyspeptic symptoms, and acidity of the stomach as well as an evidently shortening the duration of the fit. Every thing that diminishes the tone of the stomach, must be carefully avoided in the intervals of health, and regular exercise taken. During the attack, the diseased limb should not be kept too hot, though more flannel wrapper is necessary in Winter than in Summer. All irritating causes should as much as possible be removed, and the mind kept easy and tranquil, as the anxieties of the heart will assuredly increase the disease. Flannel worn next the skin is indispensable. I have seldom found it requisite to continue the soda for any length of time, nor have I ever observed any ill effects resulting from its continued use. One gentleman, who has been in the habit of taking the medicine for ten years past, assured me, that he constantly resorted to its use, and has as constantly found speedy and certain relief. I have seen instances wherein some advantages have resulted from the employment of the other alkalies, magnesia, and potass, but by no means such singular benefit as from the carbonate of soda. Indeed this is a complaint so common, and in general so hopeless, that a palliative, simple, harmless, and efficacious, must be always valued, and having the full confidence in this medicine *as a palliative*, both from my own observation and the experience of my medical friends, I cannot feel justified in concealing it from the public, and as it may readily be procured, individuals can for themselves try its effects, and I shall feel highly gratified if their sufferings are relieved by it, being convinced that more beneficial results will be produced by its use, than by any other medicine whatever.

CHARLES SEVERN.

Epping, *Nov.* 13, 1820.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CONTEMPORARY AUTHORS.

No. X.

ROGERS.

AMIDST the motley exhibition of genius and absurdity, which continues to characterize the poetical effusions of the age, it is at least gratifying to possess *something* with the indisputable stamp of intellect and merit impressed upon its nature, and free from that rage of innovation and affected simplicity both of thought and language, which appear in some to constitute their strongest claims to the public favour. It is with pleasure we turn from such, to hail the milder and more graceful muse of Mr. Rogers, whose influence in the poetical world, we seem to feel as we do a calm and beautiful day in the natural world, after the beauty of the earth, and the serenity of the skies have been disturbed by the disagreeable visitation of the unruly spirits of the thunder and the storm.

That we have felt somewhat too much of this in the raving epics and mauky tragedies which are almost periodically inflicted upon us, few who have been at the toil of perusing them will deny; and we have only to invoke "The Lady of the Lake" with all her amphibious and monstrous broods to answer for the justice of our remark. We repeat then that we are delighted to hear the voice of genius which knows how to move without revolting us, and can charm our senses without lulling them to sleep, either in the lap of pleasure, or the more effectual one of ennui. In Mr. R. we perceive nothing of that squinting faculty of the Lakists, which neither sees nor describes any thing clearly and vividly; none of those forced and twisted images, and low expressions clothed in the garb of novelty to hide that dearth of real poetry and richness of language, which is the real cause of their simplicity and affectation. They are in fact deficient in the poetical soul, which exhibits itself in a splendid diction, and enthusiasm of expression—and choose to veil the poverty of their natures in a theory of their own, which serves like charity "to cover a multitude of sins." They want those varied powers of true poetry,

> "The thoughts that breathe and words that burn."

and that richness of language and versification, which are not to be obtained, but are conferred upon us.

These, however, though not in the highest degree, Mr. R. undoubtedly possesses, united to that sensibility and sweetness of soul that nature gives to so few even of her poets. Like another Goldsmith, he touches those chords that sound home to "men's business and bosoms," and observes, with a truth of nature and sympathy inimitable, that precept of Horace, of whom, if we mistake not, he is a fond admirer. "Ut ridentibus arrident, ita flentibus adflent humani; vultus si vis me flere dolendum est primum ipsi tibi, tunc tua me infortunia lædent." Although we had always the highest opinion of the peculiar genius that gave us the "Pleasures of Memory," yet we do not think this additional poem at all unworthy of it, except perhaps in some trifling instances that belong rather to the dress and manner, than to the quality of the stuff of which it is composed. The coin itself is sterling and valuable, but we do not exclusively admire the manner of the impression, which does not in the least diminish the value, or interfere with the circulation of it, but merely spoil a little of the outside grace and symmetry. It is on this we would take the liberty of offering some few remarks, which we shall the more freely do, as we think it has arisen from a voluntary fault, which (by the bye) one would rather be accused of in affairs of taste, than any involuntary one which touches the judgment. Mr. R. has evidently sacrificed a little of his own good taste to the frivolity and capriciousness of his age, and thus made a slight approach to that new and unmeaning generation of poetic idolaters who worship their own brazen calf of novelty in ridicule of the common sense and toleration of their readers. But we ought to be glad that the insidious mischief has taken so little hold of Mr. R.; and that his good genius like the whispers of the familiar friend of Socrates, has always been near and almost destroyed the charm of this Spirit of the Lake, in the shape of novelty, who one would imagine must have sometime dipt her poets in some flood "oblivious of common sense." We nevertheless perceive some traces of her web in the texture of double ending rhymes, with occasional triplets and a slight play of "coups de theatre," with a few affected breaks in the sentiment of which the former beautiful poem is entirely free. These blemishes however, are so nearly lost in the superior character and drawing of the piece, in the depth and fulness of the colouring, and the happy grouping of the figures, that we do not see why we mention them, except it be from a lurking hope that we may again be favoured with a portrait from the same hand; and should Mr. R. be inclined to think with us on the subject, we should be happy to see it appear without a blemish on its canvass, even so much as that of a celebrated painter of antiquity, who exhibiting a landscape to the public, it was observed by a countryman, (who reasoned from experience) that the standing ears of corn on which the birds were pecking, should have been drawn rather bent down and spoiled. But no more of this: we are too much delighted with the prospect before us of delineating the beauties of as poetical a piece of scenery as any through which we have this long time passed, and to dream of fixing the Zoilus grasp of criticism on a production so highly calculated to awaken the apathy of the unfeeling, to confirm the good feelings of the young, and to charm and soften the cares of advancing life, would be like stealing the incense from a sacred temple. Perhaps there are minds of a darker shade, who may imagine his developement of the scenes of life, as far too Utopian: exhibiting things rather as they ought to be, than as they are, yet they must easily find an excuse in their own hearts both for the poet and the man.

A good poet could not have drawn it less beautiful without being tame, and a good heart could not have given it less favourably, without suffering itself and waking the feeling of suffering in others, which is by no means a desirable object in poetry, except in the compositions of the epic or the dramatic, which are supposed to recompence us for the feeling by instructing us in the moral. If we further consider that it is on the union of philosophy and pleasure, which Mr. R. has so happily blended, that we so much depend after all for the real enjoyment or toleration of our existence, we shall find by analysing more minutely the sentiments, that he has succeeded in throwing the lights and the shades in his picture of "Human Life," with such happy disposition as to form a very agreeable and harmonious whole, and they must possess very fastidious tastes, indeed, who are not satisfied or delighted with it. Sensible that his subject was a trite one, Mr. R. has described it in a novel and striking manner, hastening over the dull and less interesting ground, and carrying us to those points of prospect that afforded any thing of the picturesque and beautiful. He has not minutely and tediously dwelt on the particular situation, the air, the minerals, and geographical extent of the country through which he has past, but given us a broad and rapid sketch of its character, strength and beauty, charmed us with its loveliness, inspired us with its natural grandeur, and breathed over all a silent spirit of devotion. The sweet and lovely simplicity of its children, the activity and enthusiasm of its youth, the venerable yet cheerful aspect of its aged, with the glorious termination of their prospects, these are the happy and useful objects that have excited his attention. The feelings of love are described with all that passionate purity that is so charming in the season of youth, and which though often felt, can seldom be so happily told.

When afterwards the sunshine of life is veiled in gathering clouds, what tender appeals of sorrowing nature break upon us; after the warm glow that we have experienced, how chilly feels the cold hand of sorrow; yet we would not for worlds feel otherwise than we do: borne along by the charm of sympathy he employs, yet secretly conscious of our own securiy, we can afford to be unhappy with the poet. Then how calm and beautiful his views of domestic felicity. We seem to sit amid the serenity of a lovely summer evening, listening to the closing song of the birds, or the rustling of the leaves around us, watching the silent journey of the beautiful clouds, or catching the distant music of the stream. While some people may think that Mr. R. has made use of a good deal of poetical license in his description of wedded happiness; we think it equally charming, though, perhaps, not so true as the exquisite delineation that he gives us of the lovers.

There has, perhaps, never before been combined in so few pages such a complete and beautiful view of human life. In the general plan of the story we have these beautiful descriptions of the change of life.—The marriage.

"And soon again shall music swell the breeze,
Soon, issuing forth, shall glitter thro' the trees
Vestures of nuptial white, and hymns be sung,
And violets scattered round: and old and young,
In every cottage porch with garlands green,
Stand still to gaze, and gazing bless the scene;
While her dark eyes declining by his side,
Moves in her virgin veil the gentle bride.
And once, alas! nor in a distant hour,
Another voice shall come from yonder tower.
When in dim chambers long, black weeds are seen,
And weepings heard where only joy has been;
When by his children borne, and from his door
Slowly departing to return no more,
He rests in holy earth with them that went before.

And such is human life; so gliding on,
It glimmers like a meteor and is gone!
Yet is the tale, brief tho' it be, as strange
As full methinks of wild and wondrous change,
As any that the wandering tribes require,
Stretched in the desert round their evening fire,
As any sung of old in hall or bower,
To minstrel-harps at midnight's witching hour."

The attempt to criticise poetry like this would be vain, and it is idle to commend. We feel it, and as we feel it we admire. After speaking of the happy, busy, idleness of childhood, how elegantly and truly he says,

"Yet all forgot, how oft the eye-lids close,
And from the slack hand drops the gathered rose!
How oft as dead on the warm turf we lie,
While many an emmet comes with curious eye;
And on her nest the watchful wren sits by!
Nor do we speak, or move, or hear, or see;
So like what once we were, and once again shall be!
And say how soon, where, blithe as innocent
The boy at sunrise whistled as he went,
An aged pilgrim on his staff shall lean,
Tracing in vain the footsteps o'er the green:
The man himself how altered—not the scene!
Now journeying home with nothing but the name;
Way-worn and spent, another and the same!
No eye observes the growth or the decay,
To day we look as we did yesterday;
Yet while the loveliest smiles, her locks grow grey—
And in her glass could she but see the face,
She'll see so soon amidst another race.
How would she shrink! Returning from afar,
After some years of travel, some of war,
Within his gate Ulysses stood unknown
Before a wife, a father, and son!
And such is human life."

There appears a happy mingling of reason and truth with all this richness of fancy and description, that is not so much found in the "Pleasures of Memory," and which we attribute no less to Mr. R.'s maturity of powers than his elegant and philosophical views of human nature.

"Yet here high passions, high desires unfold,
Prompting to noblest deeds; here links of gold
Bind soul to soul, and thoughts divine inspire
A thirst unquenchable, a holy fire
That will not, cannot but with life expire."

We wish we might read, *e'en* for *but* to close the harmony of the sacred feeling,
"That will not, cannot e'en with life expire."

"Now seraph-wing'd among the stars we soar,
Now distant ages like a day explore,
And judge the act, the actor now no more;
Or in a thankless hour condemned to live
From others claim what these refuse to give,
And dart like Milton an unerring eye
Through the dim curtains of futurity."

When he, a little further on, describes those secret or dormant feelings of our nature, that haunt us with an unintelligible voice of power and majesty, and throw a dissatisfaction even over the most gratifying prospects, in what an elevated tone does he speak of man.

"Do what he will, he cannot realize
Half he conceives – the glorious vision flies—
Go where he may, he cannot hope to find
The truth, the beauty, pictured in his mind.
But if by chance, an object strike the sense,
The faintest shadow of that excellence,
Passions that slept, are stirring in his frame,
Thoughts undefined, feelings without a name;
And some not here called forth may slumber on,
Till this vain pageant of a world is gone:
Lying too deep for things that perish here,
Waiting for life—but in a nobler sphere!

How beautiful and captivating a handmaid does he give religion in such poetry as this; from the fresh spring of the heart the stream runs full and clear, and wherever it flows cannot but leave fresh strength and verdure in the growth of the spirit. A poet like Mr. R. may well exclaim

"Let others sing
The circling year, the promise of the spring,
The summer's glory, and the rich repose
Of autumn, and the winter's silvery snows.
Man thro' the changing scene let *me* pursue,
Himself how wondrous in his changes too;
Not man, the sullen savage in his den,
But man called forth in fellowship with men;
Schooled and trained up to wisdom from his birth;
God's noblest work—his image upon earth—
The hour arrives, the moment wished and feared,
The child is born by many a pang endeared,
And now the mother's ear has caught his cry,
Oh! grant the cherub to her asking eye.
He comes—she clasps him—To her bosom press'd
He drinks the balm of life, and drops to rest.
Her by her smile how soon the stranger knows,
How soon by his the glad discovery shews!
As to her lips she lifts the lovely boy,
What answering looks of sympathy and joy.
He walks, he speaks. In many a broken word
His wants, his wishes, and his griefs are heard.

And ever, ever, to her lap he flies,
When rosy sleep comes on with sweet surprize,
Locked in her arms, his arms across her flung,
(That name most dear for ever on his tongue)
As with soft accents round her neck he clings,
And cheek to cheek her lulling song she sings,
How blest to feel the beatings of his heart,
Breathe his sweet breath, and kiss for kiss impart,
Watch o'er his slumbers like the brooding dove,
And if she can, exhaust a mother's love.

But soon a nobler task demands her care,
Apart she joins his little hands in prayer,
Talking of him who sees in secret there!
And now the volume on her knee has caught
His wandering eye—now many a written thought
Never to die, with many a lisping sweet
His moving, murmuring lips endeavour to repeat."

With what intenseness of amiable feeling does he enter into the joy of childhood.

"Ah who when fading of itself away
Would cloud the sunshine his little day!
Now is the May of life. Concurring round
Joy wings his feet, joy lifts him from the ground,
Pointing to such well might Cornelia say,
When the rich casket shone in bright array,
"These are my jewels!" well of such as he
When Jesus spake, well might his language be,
"Suffer these little ones to come to me.'

As our hero grows to years of education.—

"Thoughtful by fits, he scans and he reveres
The brow engraven with the thoughts of years;
Close by her side, his silent homage given
As to some pure intelligence from heaven;
His eyes cast downward with ingenuous shame,
His conscious cheeks, conscious of praise or blame,
At once lit up as with a holy flame.

What tender solicitude is expressed in the following lines for youth about to enter on the tragic stage.

"Oh in thy truth secure, thy virtue bold,
Beware the poison in the cup of gold,
The asp among the flowers. Thy heart beats high,
As bright and brighter breaks the distant sky!
But every step is on enchanted ground,
Danger thou lov'st and danger haunts thee round."

As the succeeding passages connected with the subject are not touched with equal happiness of taste and genius, we forbear to quote them. Introducing a lady's shoe-tie as a relic, is carrying us a little back into chivalry; we think without any transgression of delicacy, he might have gone as far as elegantly repeating the circumstance of the introduction of our "noble order."

After illustrating the variableness of disposition in youth, he makes the further observation.—

"Come hither, boy, and *clear* thy *open* brow,
Yon summer clouds how like the Alps, and now
A ship, a whale, change not so fast as thou.
He hears me not—those sighs were from the heart,
Too, too well taught he plays the lover's part.
He who at masques, nor feigning, nor sincere,
With sweet discourse could win a Lady's ear,
Lie at her feet and on her slipper swear
That none were half so faultless, half so fair;
Now thro' the forest hies a stricken deer,
A banished man, flying when none are near,
And writes on every tree, and lingers long
Where most the nightingale repeats her song;
Where most the nymph that haunts the silent grove,
Delights to syllable the names we love.

As this elegant little narrative drama

proceeds, after exhibiting the wild varieties of this youthful passion, ever ending in suspicions, he says,

"She loves another! Love was in that sigh!
On the cold ground he throws himself to die.
Fond youth, beware! Thy heart is most deceiving,
Who wish are fearful, who suspect believing,
And soon her looks the rapturous truth revow,
Lovely before, oh say *how* lovely now.
She flies not, frowns not, tho' he pleads his cause,
Nor yet, nor yet her hand from his withdraws;
But by some secret power, surprized, subdued,
(Ah how resist, nor would she if she could.)
Falls on his neck as half unconscious where,
Glad to conceal her tears, her blushes there.

Then come those full confidings of the past;
All sunshine now, where all was overcast.
Then do they wander till the day is gone,
Lost in each other; and when night steals on
Covering them round, how sweet her accents are!
O when she turns, and speaks, her voice is far,
Far above singing! But soon nothing stirs
To break the silence. Joy like his, like hers
Deals not in words; and now the shadows close,
Now in the glimmering, dying light she grows
Less and less earthly! as departs the day
All that was mortal seems to melt away,
Till like a gift resumed as soon as given
She fades at last into a spirit from heaven.
Then are they blest indeed; and swift the hours
Till her young sisters wreathe her hair in flowers.

Kindling her beauty—while unseen, the least
Twitches her robe, then runs behind the rest,
Known by her laugh that will not be supprest.
Then before all they stand—the holy vow
And ring of gold, no fond illusions now,
Bind her as his. Across the threshold led,
And every tear kissed off as soon as shed,
His house she enters, there to be a light
Shining within, when all without is night;
A guardian angel o'er his life presiding,
Doubling his pleasures, and his cares dividing!
How oft her eyes read his; her gentle mind,
To all his wishes, all his thoughts inclined;
Still subject—ever on the watch to borrow
Mirth of his mirth, and sorrow of his sorrow.
The soul of music slumbers in the shell
Till waked and kindled by the master's spell;
And feeling hearts -touch them but nightly hour,
A thousand melodies unheard before!
Nor many moons o'er hill and valley rise,
E're to the gate with nymph-like step she flies,
And their first-born holds forth, their darling boy
With smiles how sweet, how full of life and joy.
To meet him coming: theirs thro' every year
Pine transports, such as each to each endear
And laughing eyes and laughing voices fill
Their halls with gladness. She, when all are still
Comes and undraws the curtain, as they lie
In sleep how beautiful."

How nobly and finely the character of a good father is drawn in these few expressive lines:

"Onward in their observing sight he moves,
Fearful of wrong, in awe of whom he loves,
Their sacred presence who shall dare profane?
Who, when he slumbers, hope to fix a stain?
He lives a model in his life to shew,
That when he dies, and through the world they go,
Some men may pause and say, when some admire,
"They are his sons, and worthy of their sire.""

But happiness, like the lightest and most beautiful forms of creation, is the soonest to vanish, and these first openings of joy, like the earliest buds of spring, are blighted by the spirits of the lingering adverse year. Their morning is clouded,

"And weepings heard where only joy hath been."

The anxious mother.

"Through the night,
And through the day, that with its dreary light
Comes unregarded, she sits silent by,
Watching the changes with an anxious eye:
While they without, listening below, above
(Who but in sorrow know how much they love?)
From every little noise catch hope and fear,
Exchanging still, still as they turn to hear.
Whispers and sighs, and smiles all tenderness,
That would in vain the starting tear repress.
Such grief was ours—it seems but yesterday
When in thy prime wishing so much to stay,
'Twas thine, Maria, thine without a sigh,
At midnight in a sister's arms to die!
Oh thou wert lovely—lovely was thy frame,
And pure thy spirit, as from heaven it came!
And when recalled to join the blest above,
Thou died'st a martyr to exceeding love,
Nursing the young to health. In happier hours
When idle fancy wove luxuriant flowers,
Once in thy mirth thou bad'st me write on thee,
And now I write—what thou shalt never see."

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL LETTERS OF EMINENT PERSONS

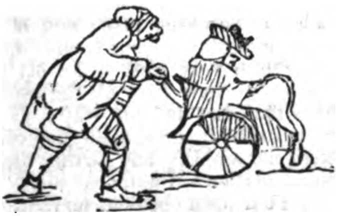
to the late DR. JAMES LIND, of Windsor.

From JAMES PETIT ANDREWS, *Esq.*

Edgar House, Bath, Oct. 24, 1796.

Dear Sir and Madam, (for I write to both),

I AM well satisfied that it will give you pleasure to hear from a poor invalid, altho' he has nothing interesting to tell you, except the state of his own crazy share of materiality. I have been here three weeks, but, by casual complaints, have been prevented drinking the waters. I have now tried them about ten days, and certainly have recovered my appetite, and revived the size of one leg. But your old friend Sir Anthony has laid hold of the other, and, with great pain and torture, keeps possession of it. We have not an incident to amuse us here. We totally depend on the metropolis for intelligence. The place is astonishingly enlarged as to building, but not, I think, as to convenience. It is too much like London. You want a carriage for every visit. There is, however, a whimsical substitute advanced in the path of fashion. It is a mechanical chair like mine—thus



The servant or a chairman walks behind and pushes, while the rider guides the carriage by directing the wheel in front. These chairs are grown quite common for the healthy as well as the sick. There are two public gardens which ornament Bath; each is more in size than fifteen acres, and each is laid out with great taste and expence.

The provisions of this place are excellent, and remarkably moderate in price. Adieu, my good friends,

Most faithfully yours,

J. P. Andrews.

From Dr. BURN.

Orton, April 18*th*, 1770.

Dear Sir,

I am much obliged to you for your kind care of all my concerns. Every thing is come safe that you ordered. This last set of the *Justice* is worse bound than any I have had before, being quite too close, and pinched together in too small a compass. I suppose it is some new journeyman the binder has got out of the country. But it will do for my own use; and I have sent to my friend the set which I had reserved for myself, which was the set he had fallen in love with.

I beg the favour to trouble you again with the inclosed draught; and pray be so good as to let me have a line what the sum is when you have received it.

I am, dear Sir,

Your ever obliged servant,

Ri. Burn

From Mr. CUMBERLAND.

My dear Sir,

Inclosed I send you my Tragedy as far as the 68th page, which includes the 3d act and a small part of the 4th. Some little alterations, which I could not yet write in, prevent my sending you the whole, which to-morrow's post shall bring. I wish the copy had been better written, and more deserving your perusal; I could have sent a fairer transcript, but I thought my handwriting more intelligible. I send you the article from the Morning Post, respecting the tragedy; at the foot you will find an account of the Epilogue. Be assured there is no man from whom I should be so free to borrow, or to whom I should be more proud to approach, than Mr. Garrick; but in serious truth, I do not recollect the purport, much less the letter, of your prologue to the School for Scandal, which in general terms only, I have ever heard extolled. I wrote on this head to the editor of the Morning Post, and stated in effect as above; I wrote as civilly as I could, and as humbly as I ought; but I contended for my right, which I will ever maintain of being (though an unimportant) an independent author; nor do I know that I have a debt to any dead or living author, more than the general obligation whch every man of education owes to the classics of antiquity. I was glad, on this occasion, to put in my plea with the editor of this publication, for an impartial scrutiny of my succeeding piece, and told him the time and pains it had cost me, and wished him to point the artillery of his press against translations, not personally, but generally, with a public view of supporting the native original genius of Britain against the lazy imitations of the French stage. I do not know whether I have done prudently in this, but I have done it honestly, for the good of that cause to which my latest wishes will be addressed, and to which my best thoughts shall, at some future period, be dedicated. A brave man like Bates must, in certain respects, be an honourable one; I believe you think him so, and I hope you will therefore excuse me for referring to the pleasing testimony you was so good to give for the *originality* of my little paltry epilogue, which, coming from the author himself, from whom, he says, I drew my plagiarism was a case in point. Believe me to be ever most affectionately your's,

R Cumberland

From Dr. FRANKLIN.

London, Oct. 25, 1769.

Dear Sir,

After the many civilities I have received from you, I am ashamed that you have not yet received from me one of my books, which was done up to be sent you last winter, and I thought it had gone with others to Edinburgh till, a few days since, it was found to have been left behind and unaccountably mislaid. Mr. Bancroft is so good as to undertake to deliver it up to you; and I beg leave, at the same time, to recommend him to your civilities as an ingenious young American, who visits Edinburgh with a view of prosecuting his medical studies in your school of physic, now the most celebrated of the kind in the known world.

With sincere esteem,

I am yours, &c.

B Franklin

From DAVID HUME.

St. Andrew's Sq. 22d June, 1775.

Sir,

I wish you would inform Mr. Elmsley, from whom you had Brotius's Tacitus, that in the first volume there is wanting pages, 273, 274, and page 275; 276, is twice repeated. I wonder how the mistake has happened; but two copies of that dear and valuable book are mangled by it. Desire him to look out for page 273, 274, and offer to send him the other leaf, which I have double. I think that the book ought not to be paid till this mistake be adjusted, which probably will not be difficult. I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

DAVID HUME.

St. Andrew's Square, 24th Feb. 1772.

Dear Sir,

There is a matter which I always intended to mention to you, and which I always forgot; and I believe it is better to do it by way of epistle, as it will serve to press you in mind of it. It is this: There is a young gentleman of the name of Riddal, grandson to Sir Walter Riddal, who goes with you in your nautical and philosophical expedition, in the station of a midshipman. I am much connected with his friends, who desire to have him recommended to you. I should be much obliged to you if you would be so kind as to take notice of the young man; and if you find him worthy of your friendship (as I hear him very well spoke of) that you would show him all the countenance that lies in your way: as you are naturally inclined to do good offices I need not amplify any further the recommendation. I am, dear Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

David Hume

From Dr. INGENHOUZ.

My dear Foela,

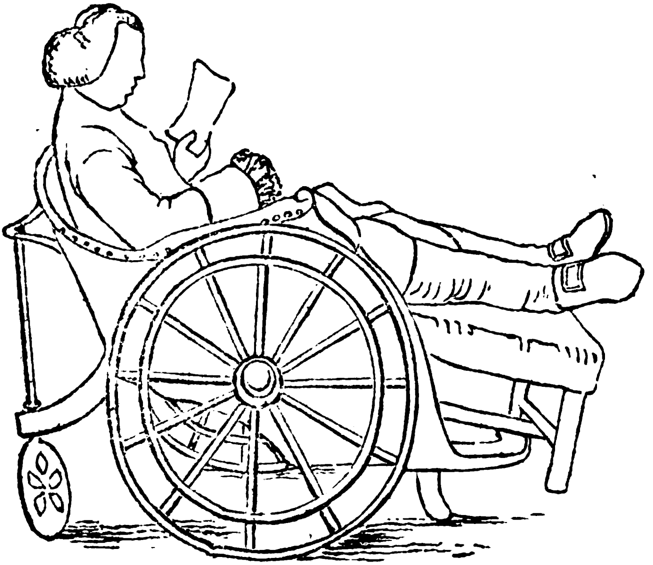
I am much obliged to you for the accounts you was so good as to give me of Lord Bute. I don't know how to thank you, but if you will let me know (when his lordship is next at leisure he will himself) how he does, and what he is doing. I will write a poem on electricity, in which your name shall shine outright in a phosphorus that time cannot extinguish. I came to this place last night to meet Lord Mountstuart, who this very day purposes to run away from the races. I think both the races and lord in need of the that I [illegible]

I mentioned for Lord's cure, to be furnished by Mr. James. It is a very necessary part of the travelling equipage.

Adieu, my dear Foela, and believe me most faithfully yours,

JOHN HOME.

Newcastle, 23d June.



Sir JOHN PRINGLE *to* Dr. LIND.

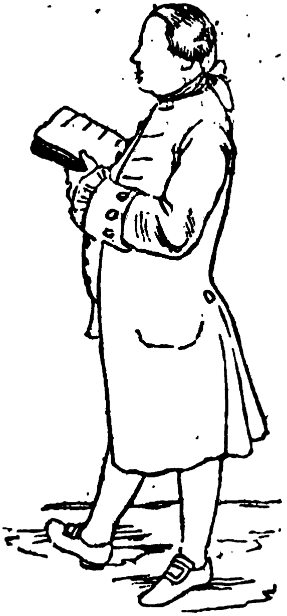
July 7th, 1772.

Dear Doctor,

I received your very agreeable favour of the 29th ult. in due course, but I must own I did not arrive so soon as I wished; you know the regard I have for you, and consequently the share I take in every thing that concerns you; after you had determined to go the projected voyage, I became uneasy at the appearance of its being disappointed, and I now see by your's, that by the manœuvres of inferior officers, the best projected schemes, and the best supported, may be thwarted—hard fate for the country. I should be happy to see a spirited enquiry into the causes of such alteration of measures set a-foot next sessions of Parliament. The new projected expedition, though not so great an object as the other, will amuse you in the mean time, and will probably be productive of discourses both useful and curious; it is a pretty brig, and, with your good accommodation, will be very pleasant. I gave your letter to Jas. Hog, to consider whether he would accept of your friendly invitation, but after thinking of it for two days, he seemed to decline it; he is upon some enquiries, this summer, which he does not choose to be interrupted. I should be very happy to hear from you in the progress of your voyage from time to time. I don't intend to make you write long letters of what you hear and what you see; I know you will have no time for that, but you may drop two lines now and then just to inform me where you are and how you are, and particularly about what time you will be at Edinburgh, for I should be sorry to be absent from this place at that time. I am obliged to you for your information as to Ramsden's telescopes. I rejoice in the improvement of optics. Our weather here has been excellent for four weeks past, though our thermometer has not been so high as with you, yet it has been the warmest June we have had for many years; it has done much to repair the damages of the last cold spring. Every thing looks promising, and more forward than could have been expected.

Farewell, dear Doctor; continue yourself, and you will always be happy and believe me always most sincerely your real friend and humble servant,

And Pringle

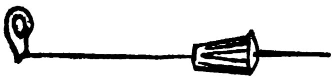


Dr. INGENHOUZ *to Dr.* LIND.

Mary-le-Bone, St. Golden Sq. London,
Jan. 1st, 1793.

Dear Sir,

Receive my thanks for the Bengal light; I would have written to you some days ago, but waited for the return of Baron Dimsdale, to write to you under the favour of a frank, but he being not yet returned from the country, I do not dare, lest you should suspect me of neglect, to wait longer to inform you that I never kept philosophical informations, and that I, on that principle, have published ten years ago, the method of producing a most splendid light: it consists simply in having a bit of phosphorus in a round globe filled with vital air of the finest kind; the bit of phosphorus is placed on a small ladle of brass or iron, fixed to a metal rod or wire put thro' a cork; it is plunged in the glass tube at the very moment the phosphorus is kindled by a heated wire or by the coal of a match, the burning phosphorus is to be kept in the middle of the globe till it ceases to give the blending light.



I am, with great esteem,
Your humble servant,
J. IngenHousz

Sir J. PRINGLE *to Dr.* LIND.

Hawkhill, April 5th, 1773.

Sir,

I have the pleasure of your letter of the 29th of March. Tho', for my own sake, I shall always be happy in seeing you in Scotland, yet I cannot help regretting the bad success of a scheme that would have done honour to the nation, as well as to gentlemen who were to have been employed in it, and would have been of some advantage to you; I should be sorry if government should be so unjust as to let you suffer where you had no share in the failure, and hope they will always have you in their eye. I shewed Jas. Hog the Royal Society, to have a rough draught taken of the hill Ben Gloe, and its environs, in Athole; he is very willing to undertake it, and hopes to do it to satisfaction, referring himself entirely to the generosity of the gentlemen of the Society. As possibly you will soon be in Scotland, he will not think of setting out upon that business till he shall see you, and get your sextant and other instructions, and the weather will be milder in those parts a month or two hence. If you should be prevented coming down, he will wait your further orders. I was very glad to hear from you, and wished often for a letter, being anxious to know what you was about: if you do not come soon, I beg you will bestow ten minutes upon paper for me. You know how much I am, dear Doctor,

Your affectionate friend,
and humble servant,
ANDR. PRINGLE.

Professor PLAYFAIR *to Dr.* LIND.

Feb. 7th, 1777.

Dear Sir,

I give you the trouble of this to rectify an error in the Formula which I sent you for computing the velocity of the wind. The square root of two is there by mistake introduced as a multiplier, and the velocity of the wind is, on that account, made too great in the ratio of 12 to 1; when that error is corrected, and the expression reduced to the simplest terms, it stands as underneath. At any given time let D denote the height of a column of water sustained in the wind-gage H, the height of the mercury in the barometer at the same time being both expressed by the same measure: = N, the number of degrees by which Fahrenheit's thermometer is then higher or lower than 32° and δ the density of water, that of mercury being unity; then the velocity of the wind or the number of feet which it passes over in our second

$$= \frac{1296447}{1000}\sqrt{\frac{W \times \overline{1 \times \cdot 0026\,N}}{\delta h}}$$

In the example which I formerly gave, where the water was supposed to rise an inch in the wind-gage, the barometer to be at 29·5 inches, and the thermometer at 46° the mean density of water being also $\frac{1}{14}$ of that of mercury, the velocity of the wind comes out 65,107 feet in the second or 3906 in the minute, which is less than the number formerly assigned in the ratio of 1 to 12. To the perfection of your wind-gage, nothing seemed to be wanting but a method of comparing the densities of water and quick-silver for any temperature of those fluids, and it certainly would be worth your while to institute the experiments necessary for ascertaining that point at your leisure, I am with much esteem,

Your's sincerely,

John Playfair

Mr. PENNANT *to Dr.* LIND.

Downing, Aug. 1st, 1798.

SIR,

I have been made very vain by the opinion you was pleased to convey to me of my Hindoostan which our good friend the bishop was so kind as to commit to your perusal; I am extremely anxious of having a few points confirmed respecting matters I rest in doubt, the first refers to my opinion of the plague or pestilence; see my Hindoostan, 1, p. 40, 41. May I speak with more assurance that it is the same with that which visits Europe, Turkey, Egypt; your excellent book omits it in India 11 168. The Ganges has a course of 2150 miles. The Oby in Siberia and the Lena, have first a course of 2200 miles; that of the last of 2550 m. The Salmo or Orma of Pallas ascends some of the Siberian rivers from the Icy Sea to the distance of 1300 or 1400 miles. Is there any instances of fishes ascending so high up the Ganges? What is that fish? Indian Icthyology is but in its infancy, any attempt to improve it cannot be deemed impertinent, with many apologies, concludes Sir,

Your's with most regard,

Tho. Pennant.

Dr. BURNEY *to Dr.* LIND.

Sir, *London, Sept. 19th, 1774.*

In the summer of 1772, I had the honour of dining with you at the Admiralty, and in the course of a very agreeable evening afterwards, we had some conversation concerning Chinese music, in which you dropt several particulars relative to it, that excited my curiosity the more, as you soon convinced me that you were a thorough master of the subject. But I was obliged to steal away from the company in order to prepare for a tour into Germany, upon which I set out next morning; since which time I have not been able to discover that you have been in London, or I should have applied to you for some further information relative to the national melody and musical instruments of China. I have sent some queries to intelligent persons in that country by two or three ships, but whether an answer can be returned previous to the publication of my work, is uncertain. I think you told me that the Chinese had a kind of musical drama, and that their melodies very much resembled the old Scots tunes. Have I permission for quoting your authority for this circumstance? I think you likewise said they had no music in parts, either moving in different melodies, or in counterparts? But the fact which I am most eager to ascertain, and of which I am most immediately in want, is, whether their scale moves in pure *diatonic without semitones*, as has been asserted by many writers, and which a Chinese instrument that I saw at Paris, in the possession of the Abbé Arnaud, in a manner confirmed. This instrument was a kind of *Sticcardo*, consisting of bars of hard, sonorous wood of different lengths laid over a hollow vessel like the hull of a ship, and its compass was about two octaves.

Now it is impossible to produce any melody from these scales which will not resemble that of the ancient Scots. I should be glad to know if you have any such instrument in your collection, and whether this is the general scale of all their instruments. May I take the liberty of troubling you with a few more questions? Is music much cultivated among. and have you had any opportunity of proving whether the European melody and harmony are more grateful to their ears than their own? Have they any notation for this music? Or is it traditional, learnt merely by the ear, and retained by memory? You have doubtless reduced to European characters some of their melodies. If you could furnish me with 2 or 3 genuine examples, you would be a real benefactor to my work. I am the less ceremonious in my manner of putting these questions to you, as such a lover and successful cultivator of arts and sciences as yourself, will the more readily pardon in another that curiosity and eager desire of information by which alone knowledge can be acquired.

Your obliged and obedient servant.

CHAS. BURNEY.

Dr. James Lind, Edinburgh.

ALGERON SIDNEY *to his Father the* EARL OF LEICESTER.

Sept. 8*th*, 1660.

MY LORD,

I hear that my mother did leave me a legacy of 500lb, which I desire your Lordship would be pleased to order that it may be payed to my sister Sunderland, and if any act of mine be necessary for the discharge of any servants employed by your Lordship, I shall readily sign any that shall be offered to me; but I think this is enough from

Your Lordship's,

Al: Sydney

Frankfort on Maine,
Sept. 8th, *Anno* 1660.

Dr. BURNEY *to Dr.* LIND.

London, St. Martin's-Street, Leicester Fields, 20th Nov. 1774.

SIR,

The post that brought your kind and obliging communication should, not have returned empty handed if I could have procured a frank in which to have inclosed my sincere thanks for the pains you have taken in order to gratify my curiosity with respect to Chinese music; but so few of my parliamentary friends were then in town that I was obliged to postpone my acknowledgements till now. The accounts with which you favoured me are very curious and satisfactory, and will enrich my second volume, in which I shall have occasion to speak of modern national music, and they are the more to my purpose as they corroborate accounts, I have already received from intelligent persons in these matters, with whom I have both conversed and corresponded, some of whom like yourself have been in China. With respect to the scale about which you speak with some diffidence, I have no doubt as far as I am able to judge by the instruments I saw at Paris, and the tunes given by Duhalde, and 12 more which I have just received, and concerning the authenticity of which there is not the least room to doubt, confirm not only my opinions about the scale, but convince me of the strong resemblance between the Chinese melodies and those of Scotland. The Moorish tune which has been in such favour all over Indostan, I take to have been formed upon a different scale from all the Chinese tunes I have ever seen. I have been long confined at home by a most severe fit of the rheumatism and have not as yet been able to consult the gentleman whom you mention in order to furnish me with more particulars on the subject, but I shall avail myself of all your hints as soon as ever I am able to go out. A nobleman of my acquaintance has a large room hung with some of the most beautiful India paper I ever saw, upon which are represented seven concerts performed upon various instruments by figures as big as the life, and the instruments proportionably large. I suppose we may depend upon their being exact representations from nature? If they are, a very good idea of the instruments of the country and the manner of playing them may be acquired from these representations. I have procured the Chinese Novel, which becomes very curious and instructive about Chinese matters from your recommendation, otherwise I should have had no idea of its being genuine, or of more authority than a * * *

‘The only part of my work which is as yet printed, is a dissertation upon the music of the ancients, in which having had occasion to compare one of the quick scales with one sent me from China, I have taken the liberty of quoting your authority for a confirmation of the strong resemblance between the melodies of Scotland and those of China, this I durst not do till I had the honour of your letter, tho' I remembered your saying something to that purpose, at the Admiralty. I should be very happy in an opportunity of talking over these matters with you in St. Martin's-street, if luckily, you should have a call to London. I can throw out no temptation so great to an astronomer, perhaps, as telling you that I now inhabit the house where Sir I. Newton long lived, and where he remained till within a few days of his death: his observatory on the top of the house is a conspicuous object in Liecester Fields. If *en attendant* a London journey, any thing concerning the *materia musica* should occur to you, I shall be much obliged to you for a further communication, but at any rate shall be happy in hearing from you when you have a quarter of an hour to bestow on Sir, &c. &c.

CHAS. BURNEY.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

ON THE NEW YEAR.

THO' the ice and the snow
Are in Winter below,
And the sunshine but faintly approaches the earth;
Tho' the wind is severe
At the birth of the year,
To the tranquil and good 'tis a season of mirth.

For the progress of time,
To eternity's clime
Is unerring and pow'rful to give and destroy;
The past is retired,
And the present desired,
To sweeten affection, and fancy, and joy.

Yet thousands who smiled
When the last year beguiled,
Their wishes and feelings for eras of love,
Have yielded their breath
To the silence of death,
And are hid in the tomb and are risen above.

The tenderest hearted,
Have met and have parted,
The young and the aged saluted and died;
The widow's bereft
And the orphan is left,
And the bridegroom bewailing the loss of his bride.

But a new year returns,
And the wisest one learns,
Howsoever uncertain is happiness here;
The future will give
To the virtuous who live,
A bridal eternally holy and dear!
Prospectively then,
Let the actions of men
Be conducted with purity, hope, and uprightness;
Then the Giver of years,
When his glory appears,
Will transform us to spirits of beauty and brightness.

Islington. J. R. PRIOR.

LINES,

Suggested by the late Revolution in Spain.

WHEN arm'd with might to crush their fellow man,
How nobly despots laud it, while they *can*;
But when their victims, rising from the dust,
Demand—not sue—how generous and just:
Conceding doubly what was ask'd before,
They part with all their blood-dyed fangs of power,
To keep a title, half unmeaning now,
And wear its glittering symbol on their brow.
Such, Spain, is *thine* oppressor — such are *all*—
Proud in their strength—but *abject* in their fall.
When the tide ebbs, that on its bosom bore,
The royal bark, and leaves her on the shore;
A stranded hull—with hands that vainly ply,
With wings that court the gale, yet cannot fly;
Her billow-breasting sides, and banner'd prow,
That dash'd the backs which bore her—helpless now,
A solitary, without succour thrown—
And left to prove how weak, when *left alone*—
She leans, a suppliant to the far-off main,
And seems to ask it, to return again.

Fair, fallen Spain!—what breast with human ties,
But hails thee, struggling, o'er thy wrongs to rise,
Where thou, so *dearly* bought from foreign ill,
To in-bred sorrow—chained and bleeding still,
Didst lie, a fallen mark for friends and foes,
To gaze and point at, and forget their woes;
All that could gall—vex—darken or deface,
Man's heaven-stamped brow, and sink beneath her race.

The soul's ethereal spark—'twas thine to feel;
Pow'rs serpent rod, and Superstition's wheel;
A monarch, thron'd upon his people's neck—
To curb and crush—and where *his* arm was weak,
There Bigotry, and all her demons join'd,
With fetters forg'd in Hell, to chain the mind;
And make the soul (benighted by her sway)
Its own drear dungeon of excluded day.

But they are sever'd—tyrants, would ye make
Your links more lasting? shape them light—they break
With *their* own weight, if of too coarse a frame,
And drop, *o'erstrained*, like flax beneath the flame.

Arise, fair Spain! look up! behold relief!
And drink forgetfulness, of all thy grief,
Lo! Freedom, dove-like wanderer, bears once more
Her mountain olive to thy desert shore,
And bids wreck'd Hope exalt her drooping gaze,—
To the green emblem or serener days.
See, from thy hemisphere, the baleful cloud
That hung around thee, an o'ershadowing shroud,
Distilling poisonous drops—without a ray,
For Hope to paint an Iris—rolls away:
Like a scar'd vulture, from her chosen fane,
Wet with the gore of victims newly slain,
Grey Superstition springs on ruffled plume;
Yon trumpet's voice is sounding forth her doom;
Her turrets totter— lo! they feel that tone;
Her idols reel—her altars are o'erthrown,
Her reign of bigotry and blood is past,
And swept, like gossamer, before the blast.
Chains, fires, and furies, vanish and are gone.
See her fell form, through storm and darkness driv'n,
An exile on the gathering winds of Heav'n:
Hark! how the horde, that from her beak were fed,
In prayers and threats their holy anguish tell,
Dash the cowl'd head, or eye with prostrate dread,
Her backward wheelings to her native Hell!

In Europe's van, regenerate Spain march on,
Pursue thy path of glory, well begun;
Long may its new-born splendours light thy sky,
Nor, like a falling meteor, shine and die;
Nor like a flickering torch, with riot fire,
Devour its strength, and in a blaze expire;
Let Wisdom teach alike the extremes to flee,
Of curb'd restraint, and reinless liberty;
So will thy foes, for foes will still be found,
Whose moon-eyed vision, bright examples wound;
View thee, with stricken gaze—yet their approve
The arm of patriots for the law they love.

In Europe's ears, let Alexander chime,
His dread, lest Freedom fire his frozen climes;
Exhale the mud-born spirit from her fen,
And sublimate barbarians into men.

Is there "no hope for nations?" in sad tone
The Muse, o'er Hist'ry pondering, sung, there's none,
And Truth half echoes it—like spheres of light,
They that shone brightest, faded in a night,
While others rose as swift o'er their decline;
Rights for which fathers bled, the sons resign.
And where oppression has been scar'd away,
Oft, step by step, she steals upon her prey,
Like midnight thief—her rank and deadly weeds,
Though rooted from the soil, yet leave their seeds
An embryo curse, to bud in future days,
And sprout fresh poison for new hands to raze.

But yet, while Wisdom, in her march sublime,
Reads from Life's backward page, and takes from Time
His twofold torch, a beacon and a guide,
Mans steps, with less excuse, will wander wide,
And while mistrusting Memory's clouded eye,
Through the dim avenue of years gone by,
Surveys the shadow'd past, a twilight scene,
Of sombrous hues—Hope points to what remain.

Yes, Hope! that yet so idly and so long
Has charm'd her list'ners with a syren song,
Speaks in prophetic music to the breast,
That "Right will have her reign, and man be blest."

Red lightnings flash and fade—suns sink and soar,
Then leave the world in darkness as before,
But when in bright revealings from the skies,
Fair Science stoops with all her starry eyes,
O'er lands that sit in shadows—the pure rays
Like their Eternal source, thro' ages blaze.
The current cannot to its fountain flow,
The stream of Knowledge cannot backward go;
No bigot's rod shall stay it or restrain,
'Twill roll resistless, gathering to its main,
And every feeble barrier thrown across
Its mass of waters, but augments their force,
It spurns the petty bonds by tyrants placed,
As the chaf'd Hellespont, when Xerxes cast
His Persian fetters, flung back the disgrace,
And dash'd a billow in the madman's face;
Onward it rolls, till all the Egyptian host
Of night and terror, in its waves are lost;
Onward it rolls to Freedom's wither'd root,
To heal her stricken stem, and bid her shoot;
Immortal river! on whose banks are seen
That Tree of Life, renew'd in vernal green!

Like that which bloom'd o'er Eden's bright
abode,
In wild luxuriance, from the hand of God:
Time was, 'tis past—is—and will be no
more;
When, prostrate in the dust to trampling
pow'r,
His Maker's noble image man disgrac'd;
Before a frail and fellow worm abas'd,
When sovereignty, an earth-born idol rais'd,
By fear or folly, as a God was prais'd;
Her worshippers are gone —she had her day,
But sinks from Deity to painted clay.

GEORGE COPLAND.

CORNUCOPIA,

Of Literary Curiosities and remarkable Facts.

MOTHER *of the* MAIDS *of* HONOUR.

THE young ladies of family who are placed about the person of the Queen Consort, have always been exposed to that description of wit and flippancy, which abounds in courts and among courtiers.

A curious letter is extant from an Earl of Worcester, in the reign of James I. relative to the appointment of this female branch of state attendance for Anne of Denmark, his Queen. Writing of the Maids of Honour and Ladies of the Bedchamber, in most unchivalric terms, he observes, that "The plotting mallice among them is suche, that I think envy hath teyd an invisible snake about some of their necks, to sting won another to deaythe. For the presence, there are now five maydes, Cary, Myddlemore, Woodhouse, Gargrave, Roper; the sixt is determined, but not come. God send them good fortune, for as yet they have no *Mother*." It seems that, with great propriety, these young tenants of a court were supplied with a gouvernante, in the person of some dowager of quality, who bore the foregoing maternal appellation. The same appointment existed in the Court of France; and the memoirs of Anne of Austria describe the great trouble of the lady who held it, to protect her charge against the prowling attacks of Louis XIV. towards the close of his minority. The aforesaid most Christian Sultan was subsequently still more despotic towards Madame de Navailles, who was determined honourably to fill the office while she retained it. With the usual courtly morality, she was respected but superseded; and the fair covey intrusted to a less rigid superintendant. In the most virtuous of courts, a constant appearance is by no means eligible for youth and beauty; but in those which are unequivocally immoral the disadvantage is evident. No mother of the maids has been seen in the English court since the revolution of 1688.

PRESIDENTS *of* ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lord Viscount Brouncker	April 1663	14
Sir Joseph Williamson . .	Nov. 1677	3
Sir Christopher Wren . .	Nov. 1680	2
Sir John Hoskins	Nov. 1682	1
Sir Cyril Wyche	Nov. 1683	1
Samuel Pepys, Esq. . . .	Dec. 1684	2
Earl of Carbery	Nov. 1686	3
Earl of Pembroke	Nov. 1689	1
Sir Robert Southwell . . .	Dec. 1690	5
Earl of Halifax	Nov. 1695	3
Lord Somers	Nov. 1698	5
Sir Isaac Newton	Nov. 1703	24
Sir Hans Sloane	Nov. 1727	14
Martin Folkes, Esq. . . .	Nov. 1744	11
Earl of Macclesfield . . .	Nov. 1752	12
Earl of Morton	Nov. 1764	4
James Burrow, Esq. . . .	Sept. 1768	
James West, Esq.	Nov. 1768	4
James Burrow, Esq. . . .	July 1772	
Sir John Pringle	Nov. 1772	6
Sir Joseph Banks	Nov. 1778	41
Dr. Wollaston	May 1820	
Sir Humphrey Davy . . .	Dec. 1820	

HESSIAN MERCENARIES.

"I fall a sacrifice to my own ambition and the avarice of my sovereign!" exclaimed the mortally wounded Colonel Dunop, an able but gallant officer who commanded the Hessians in the service of this country, during the American war. Every one is acquainted with the nature of the contract, by which the Landgrave of Hesse supplied a force to his brother of Great Britain. It resembled an agreement for war horses; each maimed Hessian was to be paid for at a stipulated price, as also such as were slain. A French author, writing against England, describes this bargain, doubtless with some rancour, but also with some truth—"What an account to settle between these sovereigns at the termination of the war! You have delivered me so many of *your* subjects, to cross the ocean, and cut the throats of mine. Five hundred have perished in the passage; two thousand have been killed in the different actions; and three thousand more are so wounded they can subsist only by the compassion of mankind; I owe you in consequence such a sum; here it is, deposit these guineas in your treasury, and disperse through your states the wretched proofs of *my defeat* and of our *joint shame*."

WELSH *and* IRISH.

Words whearby it may be thought that Welshe and Yrish weare one language at the first, because of the nearness and affinitie of ye speeche.[*]

Englishe.	Walshe.	Irishe.
God	Dyu	Dyé
The Devil	Dyaul	Dyaul
Churche	Egloys	Agloys
House	Vy	Zy
Barne	Scybor	Scybor
Hearinge	Scadan	Scadane
Boarde	Borde	Borde
Boate	Bade	Bade
Goolde	Oyr	Owr
Silver	Arian	Arged
Hand	Lau	Lauf
Legg	Coyse	Coss
Fare	Clist	Chiss
Water	Dure	Dure
Lyfe	Byu	Beu
Rocke	Craig	Cragie
Shipp	Louge	Lunge
Doar	Drus	Dorus
Mann	Dyn	Dyne
Cowe	Bugh	Bou
Calfe	Loo	Loe
Dead	Marow	Maruf
Whyte	Gwyn	Fwyn
Bleu	Glas	Glass
Great	Maure	Moore
Little	Bagh	Beg
Southsayer	Barde	Barde
Candel	Camyl	Cynyl
Horse	March	Ach
Wood	Cynyd	Conn
Fyer	Faure	Fene
Bread	Bara	Aran
Dogg	Cy	Coo
Stagg	Cau	Carye
Valley	Glyn	Glanny
Drynck	Diod	Diogh
Foote	Trode	Tree
Sweet	Melis	Mylis
Bell	Clogh	Clogh
Honny	Myell	Myll
Paper	Papyr	Paper

NOTE. That I do not certaynlie knowe whether I gave trulie the orthographie of the Walshe and Irishe, but I suppose it is spoken accordinge to the above writinge.

TOBACCO.

It appears from a proclamation of the Emperor Jehangire, mentioned by that prince in his own memoirs, that tobacco was introduced by Europeans into India at the beginning of the seventeenth century, during the reign of his father Acber. The Hindoo and Sanscrit names of the plant appear to be corruptions of the European denomination. The practice, however, of inhaling the smoke of hemp-leaves and other intoxicating drugs was already ancient; and hence the new plant soon came into very general use, and is now cultivated every where in Hindostan. The maund of eighty pounds sells at Calcutta for ten shillings.

EPITAPH.

The Italian epitaph is no less applicable to the bankrupt, than to the defunct, which runs: What I spent, I had; what I gave, I have; what I kept, I lost.

CLARKE'S CHRISTIADOS.

At Bruges, in 1670, was printed an epic poem in the Latin language, and in seventeen books, entitled *Christiados, s. de passione D.* it was reprinted at Augsburg in 1708. This Clarke was probably an Irish Monk, though unnoticed in our British biographies, and had the great merit of suggesting to Klopstock the plan of the Messiah.

LIQUEFACTION *of the* BLOOD *of* ST. JANUARIUS.

A ludicrous circumstance once attended this annual exhibition of priestly imposition. Nothing can exceed the terror of the Neapolitan populace at any failure in the pretended miracle, which, however, seldom happens, but for political purposes. At the death of the Emperor Charles VI, when Naples was in the hands of the French, this misfortune occurred; the archbishop who was in the interest of the House of Austria, shook the phial in vain. The spectators, as had been forseen, began to murmur, and to attribute the miscarriage of the miracle to the impious presence of the French; and but for the promptitude of their commander, M. D'Avery, the tumult might have been attended with serious consequences. That officer quickly comprehended the real state of the case, and commissioned a Subaltern to whisper in the prelate's ear, that if the miracle was not instantly performed, he should be hanged and the phial handed over to his successors. The hint was taken, and the blood instantly lequified.

A popular British traveller, who was a spectator of this ceremony, observes, that he never witnessed greater anxiety on the countenance of man than was apparent in that of the officiating bishop, during the interval between the exhibition of the phial and the lequifaction of its contents. From this it would appear, that natural causes may sometimes retard this apparent phenomenon; although it must be confessed, that a little nervous apprehension might be very natural under the gaze of a darkly superstitious multitude, whose notions led them to connect failure with some unworthiness on the part of the performer. Query. Does this wretched mummery still continue?

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[*] *Lansdown Burleigh Papers, V. 98.*

MEER HUSUN'S PERSIAN ROOBACE.

Guriad dila ki ghum yoosaran ruftund
Seemeen budunan wu gool uozaran ruftund.
Chaon booe gool amudund bur bade suwar;
Dur khak, choo quturha,e baran ruftund.

Grieve, my heart! for the woe-soothing friends that are fled,
For the once-blooming beauties now class'd with the dead.
They came as the breeze-wafted scent of the flower;
They are gone, sunk in earth, as the drops of the shower.

The HORSE.

The French veterinary surgeon, St. Bel, gives the following table of proportion for a race-horse:

1. It should measure three heads in height from foretop to the ground.
2. The neck should measure but one head in length.
3. The height of the body should be equal to its length.
4. A perpendicular line falling from the stifle should reach the toe.
5. The distance from the elbow to the bend of the knee, should be the same as from the bend of the knee to the ground.

M. St. Bel endeavoured to establish the above proportions by anatomical and mechanical reasoning; yet every one of them failed in application to Eclipse, the swiftest horse in the annals of the turf.

Query. Is not genius, both in horses and men, somewhat too subtle for explanation either by anatomy, or "the powers?" It is to be feared so, and that M. St. Bell in regard to the horse, and Dr. Gall in reference to the man, have lectured in vain, both as to fact and indication.

ARABIC DISTICH.

The apple's crimson glow, amid wan tints of care,
Reflects some lovely face admir'd by pale despair.
Thus Eve's first dear-bought fruit to mankind since forlorn,
Shews hope, life's blooming rose, oft blighted by its thorn.

NOVELTIES OF FOREIGN LITERATURE.

M. LE COMTE DE LASTEYRIE has published a work on the propriety of excavating pits for the preservation of corn, and on the manner of their construction.

The French government has for some time been exploring the most efficacious and economical means for realizing this object. Experience has shewn the incompetence and inconveniences of the present magazines, and there is a necessity of devising preventives of a real or factitious famine. It is a difficult problem, but the author undertakes to solve it. The foreign analysis of his work, announces his success as commensurate with his enlightened, active, and indefatigable zeal.

The author confirms his researches, by the experience of past ages. It is well known that the Romans constructed pits for grain, in the Gauls, for even now corn has been found untouched in a number of those places. They were intended to secure their troops against the chances of war and the seasons. This fact alone might well invite disquisition, and M. Lasteyrie has not been backward to pursue it.

The author ascends to the remotest times of China, a country wherein corn magazines have been constructed from time immemorial. There are various methods of doing this, but the best is cutting a cavern in the rocks, and depositing the grain therein, after hanging the sides and bottom with straw mats. When well dried, the upper parts are carefully covered in the same manner, and the aperture is secured from all humidity. After this, the air can have no communication with the corn.

The same custom has been prevalent through all antiquity, in India, Persia and Asia Minor. A very recent discovery, and therefore unknown to the author, is, that in ancient times corn was preserved in the hypogees or subterranean cavities of the Thebais. It is difficult to state precisely the period at which this grain was so deposited, but there is every reason to conclude, that it is not less ancient than the fifth or sixth century previous to the Christian era. We should also advert to the catacombs in the mountains of Upper Egypt; they appear favourable in all respects, to the conservation of whatever substances might be lodged in them. They are in an elevated temperature of the air, and there are no fissures in the rocks for the rain or moisture to penetrate. The soil and the ceiling of the galleries are dry, all the year round. In conformity to certain usages with which we are unacquainted, the ancient Egyptians deposited in these catacombs, baked urns filled with wheat mixed with some grains of barley, and the cover was sealed hermetically with bitumen. Thus secured, the grain has remained the same, at least, in outward appearance, being firm and hard, and also dry and frangible. It has, however, lost its nutritive quality, which may easily be accounted for after such a lapse of ages. Though the corn thus preserved was not intended for domestic use, the fact is not the less valuable, as the matter of an experimental datum.

Hence we may draw this conclusion, that the interior of rocks without crevices, and sheltered from humidity, is an excellent receptacle of grain. To the above notices, may be added the practice being still in vogue at Algiers, Tunis, in Sicily, in Malta, Naples and in Tuscany. In fact, the use of pits for corn, is not uncommon in Spain. Several have been visited by M. Lasteyrie: one he describes which was 12 metres in depth, by 4 in width; the entrance was closed by a stone of 8 decimètres. The finest caverns are those made by the Moors at Boursasos, near Valencia. They constructed here also subterranean magazines with stone and brick, covered over with mortar. In all these places, wheat may be preserved for more than a century in the same state exactly as that wherein it was laid there. In France in the Eastern Pyrenees, and near Toulouse, they make pits resembling those of Spain. Ancient ones are found also in Orleannois, Burgundy, Touraine, and still more north. In a word, the practice is known in Lithuania, Hungary, and in some parts of the Russian Empire.

Although the author considers subterraneans as the best method, &c. he specifies others for the use of rural and domestic economy.

Large heaps of wheat laid together in the open air, and covered with mats, may be preserved: but this can only be done in very hot countries like Egypt, where corn is thus preserved for years together. It may happen that the uppermost corn, hardened by the sun and air, may corrupt, but this crust will preserve the rest. He mentions stacking of wheat, and Duhamel's method of ventilating the corn reservoirs, but this is expensive. Also to raise small magazines (not subterraneous) made of lime and cement, or of thick planks overlaid with tar, or a number of large vases hermetically sealed. He points out a number of other methods, but shows that they are all inferior in point of economy and preservation to the subterranean pits. It is the influence of the air on vegetable and animal substances, that proves the grand agent in their putrefaction. Alternatives of heat and cold, of dryness and moisture in the atmosphere, bring on a state of germination or fermentation. The remedy, therefore, is entirely to exclude these substances from contact with the air, and to keep them in an uniform temperature. Subterranean constructions are the only ones competent to preserve such an equal temperature. By this mode other inconveniences are avoided, such as losses from waste, destructive animals, worms, &c.

The author calculates the annual expence of the granaries of Paris, containing about 80,000 metrical quintals, including the interest of the capital sunk in the constructions, at 800,000 francs, while the annual charges of 159 cylindrical pits, 4 metres wide, by 6 in depth, and including the same volume, would not come to 70,000 francs, that is less than a tenth part. The daily consumption of Paris being 1500 sacks of meal, produced from 3,180 metrical quintals of wheat, or 424 cube metres, there would be wanted for three months, 88,160 cube metres, that might be contained in 571 pits, of the proportion as above.

Another saving would arise from the charges of persons employed to watch it, &c. as also from avoiding the danger of fire. In years of abundance, the proprietors sell their corn cheap, but in bad years they often raise it to an excessive price. If a reserve were maintained at a low charge, there would be a due equilibrium from year to year, and it would be as in the affair of wine, which, however, is kept at a much more costly rate.

The author takes a retrospective view of the felicitous changes that have been operated in agricultural economy, since the times of ignorance, when famine was wont to spread far and wide throughout the European countries. At present the consumption of each individual in wheat, is not half of what it was prior to the 16th century. The division of lands has augmented the produce; flocks and herds are much more numerous, and potatoes furnish a plentiful and wholesome aliment.

The author then comes to describe the construction of the subterraneans, which he recommends. But the work itself must be referred to for details. He there shews what materials may be used for massive stone, the use of cement well beat; the proportions fittest for the pits, the combustion of coal in their interior, also to make an artificial combination of carbonic acid with lime, to keep them quite dry by means of quick lime, with the application on their sides of a fat substance of oil, bitumen, litharge and turpentine: the addition of a layer of sand between the soil and the constructions, the precaution of well drying the corn in the sun, previous to admitting it into the fossés, or drying it by a culinary fire, if gathered in a rainy harvest and laid by, the best means of closing the aperture, &c. He also gives directions to ascertain whether there is any remaining air or moisture in the fossés when filled.

M. Iskenteri, a Greek merchant settled in Constantinople, has published in Greek, an elegant translation of Zadig, a romance of Voltaire. He has also translated the voyage of Antenor, and is now printing it. The author is indefatigable in his exertions for the diffusion of knowledge and the civilization of Greece in general.

General Goletta has published at Paris, a 'Five Days History of Naples,' and his relation appears to be the most accurate that has appeared relative to the revolution. Indirectly it gives the lie to some other accounts that have been dictated by a spirit of systematic prejudice and partiality. General Goletta is one of the principal Neapolitan officers, and has ever been distinguished by his probity, his frankness of character, and mental accomplishments. This history is brief and unassuming; though written on the spur of the moment, the author eloquently pleads in favour of his country, the love of which and of the truth, is his only object. He retraces the singularities of this Revolution, the rapidity, the universality, and the good order that have marked its character. Two or three days sufficed to communicate a simultaneous movement to all the provinces and principal cities of the kingdom. During this apparent agitation, respect for the laws of the king was evinced, as if in the midst of the most profound tranquillity. To minds of a fastidious turn, the name of revolution carries an idea of something odious, but this has had nothing to do with the Neapolitan revolution; it was effected by the concurrence of all orders, the people, the army, the king, and the prince royal. The carbonari were mustered, amounting in number to 642,000. It appears that two officers, Morelli and De Concilii, and the priest Menichini gave the first impulsion, and that Marshal de Camp Napolitano, and above all, General Wm. Pepe followed up and gave a direction to the stimulus. The author displays the great influence of the carbonari, but the particular means by which for some years, this society has been progressively spreading, remains unexplained.

M. Cramer, Counsellor of State of Kiel, has published certain passages of a curious MS. which he found two years ago in the library of the convent of St. Gall. It is of the eleventh century, and consists of Scolia upon Juvenal; they have the character of being superior in value and correctness to any others now known. His programme, which was composed on occasion of a fête given by the King of Denmark, has the title of *Specimen novæ Editionis Scholiastæ Juvenalis.*

Professor Krause, of Gottingen, has written and added a sixth volume to an unfinished work, comprising notes and illustrations on Homer's Iliad. The five first volumes have been repeatedly reprinted; new editions of it have appeared at Bonn and Hanover, and the sixth volume completes the whole series of notes. They are stated to bear the impress of profound erudition. A similar commentary is preparing on the Odyssey.

M. HIEBERG has lately published at Paris, an historical and critical essay on the Danish constitution. The following facts are selected from it: Denmark had formerly a liberal constitution; From hatred to the nobles and their exclusive privileges, the third estate and the clergy proposed: Oct. 8, 1660, to render the crown hereditary. The nobles were compelled to assent. King Frederick III, in his acceptance of the same, promised what was not demanded of him, *to establish a new form of administration*, and generally to govern by himself. But this answer not being called for, was not a law; discussions arose between the orders on the new constitution to be established. The Burgesses and clergy would have inserted in it whatever was good or useful in the ancient regimen, and especially as to the annual convocation of the states, on some fixed day. This was eluded by the king; matters at length were so ordered that the king was to have the decision respecting *what might be proposed for the people to keep.*

From that moment the king looked upon himself as Dictator, and by the instrumentality of hasty agents, he caused to be signed in 1661, from house to house, as spontaneous, an act of submission to the royal power, absolute and unlimited, so that the ultimate will and pleasure of the king should for ever pass as a fundamental law of the monarchy.

Frederick III. then left it to time to mature *the arbitrary* in his will and pleasure, and did not sign till Nov. 14th, 1665, the famous edict that in Denmark bears the name of the *Royal Law* or *Royal Constitution.* For a long time, it was known only to a few ambitious slaves. It was kept secret, and carefully concealed among the jewels of the crown, but was brought forth on the decease of Frederick III. to be read at the coronation of his son Christian V. it was then replaced in the royal casket. It was printed and published, for the first time, in 1709, when after the elapse of half a century, the nation was judged to be inured to the most complete despotism.

We find, annexed to the work, an ordonance of Christian VII. published Sept. 27, 1799, narrowing the limits of the liberty of the press. The author's observations on the two pieces are judicious and pertinent, and he has therein displayed the great liberality and patriotism of his political principles.

A new and curious work of M. Figrac has lately appeared in Paris, entitled, "Researches on the Gallic town of Uxellodunum, besieged and taken by Julius Cæsar, &c." It is the result of an actual investigation of the site of recent excavations. In the volume appear six plates of topographical plans and antiquities, and the frontispiece is embellished with a medal of a Gallic chief. This production is from the pen of one of the most celebrated French literary characters; his object being to illustrate a very interesting portion of comparative geography, connected with the history of the conquest of Gaul by Cæsar.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

HOUSE *of* COMMONS.

The following interesting report of the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the state of Mendicity in the metropolis together with their observations, merits the attention of our readers and the public.

THE body of evidence ascertains beyond all possibility of doubt, the gross and monstrous frauds practised by Mendicants in the capital, and in its immediate neighbourhood; the success of which affords a direct encouragement to vice, idleness, and profligacy, as much more is gained by importunate solicitations in the street for charity than is earned by the sober and most industrious artificers and labourers, by their utmost application to the work in which they are employed.

The profits of mendicity are so great as to afford a strong incitement to follow the practice.

Beggars on their being searched when brought before the magistrates, a great deal of money has been found about them, in their pockets, and in their clothes.

Beggars make great profits by various practices, such as changing their clothes two or three times a day, and getting money intended for others.

Clear proof that a blind man and a dog got 30s. in one day.

Another man got 5s. a day; he could with ease go through 60 streets a day.

Another man 6s. a day.

Two houses in the parish of St. Giles frequented by from 200 to 300 beggars; receipts from 3s. to 6s. a day; they could not be supposed to spend less than 2s. 6d. at night, and pay 6d. for their bed.

A Negro beggar retired to the West Indies with a fortune, it was supposed, of 1500l.

Beggars gain 3s. or 4s. a day by begging shoes.

Considerable sums of money pulled out, and shared amongst beggars.

Gains of Beggars, 6s. 7s. or 8s. and sometimes more.

The value of 15s. 20s. and 30s. found upon them; they get more by begging than they can by work; they get so much by begging, that they never apply for parochial relief.

Found upon beggars 8s. 10s. and 12s. that they had gained in the course of the day.

The beggars state that they get more by begging than they can by work.

They get 4s. or 5s. a day.

9s. and 10s. gained in a day, marked on a pass.

A woman alleged she could go through 60 streets in a day, and that was a bad street that did not yield 1d.

Beggars get from 10s. to 20s. a day sometimes.

A beggar would spend 50s. a week for his board.

Beggars have said they go through 40 streets in a day, and that it is a poor street that does not yield 2d.

A bad day that does not yield the beggars 8s. and more.

The evils attending mendicity are not, however, confined to adults; children of different ages are made use of to excite compassion; sometimes by themselves, and at other times are carried about by their parents, or persons pretending to be so. This use of children is not a novel one; in a statute of 1st Edward VI. c. 3. it is recited, that divers women and men go on begging, wayfairing, of which some be impotent and be lame, and some able enough to labour, which do carry children about with them, some four or five years of age, or younger or older, which, brought up in idleness, might be so rooted in it, that hardly they may be brought after to good thrift and labour. And a similar recital in the 3d and 4th Edward VI. c. 16.

Beggars are furnished with children at houses in Whitechapel, Shoreditch; some who look like twins; children frequently on women's backs.

A woman had four children with her begging; much use made of children.

Children are annually instructed in idleness and drinking, and of course lying; idleness is sure to bring on lying and theft.

Children frequently sent out to beg, and not to return with less than 6d.

A girl of 12 years of age had been six years engaged in begging; on some days got 3 or 4s. a day; sometimes more, usually 10d. or 1s.; on Christmas-day, 4s. 6d.

One man will collect 3, 4, or 5 children from different parents, paying 6d. and 9d. for each, to go begging with. Parents beat their children if they do not carry home the sum required.

A woman in a constant state of intoxication with 3 children.

A woman with twins, who never grew older; sat for ten years. Twins not the children of the beggars one time in a hundred.

A blind child hired to excite charity; 1s. 1s. 6d., or 2s. 6d. gained by each in a day.

Children let out by the day, who carried to their parents 2s. 6d. a day, as the price paid by the persons who hired them; of course their gains must have been more.

A little boy and a little girl earned 8s. a day.

An instance is stated of an old woman who keeps a night-school for instructing children in the street-language.

Of the numbers of beggars in the streets in the metropolis, a probable conjecture only can be formed. Mr. Martin, who has been extremely active in the department of inquiry about mendicity, stated them, thirteen years ago, at 15000, of which 5,300 were Irish; but the committee will have occasion to refer, in a subsequent part of this report, to a statement which will show the probability of the number being considerably more. They are most numerous in the outskirts of the town; thirty or forty sleep in a large round bed.

In the neighbourhood of Whitechapel, thirty or forty houses, apparently crowded, in which are not less than 2,000 people, one half of whom live by prostitution and beggary; the remainder Irish labouring people.

It appears by the evidence of the person who contracts for carrying vagrants in and through the county of Middlesex, that he has passed as many as 12,000 or 13,000 in a year; but no estimate can be formed from that, as many of them are passed several times in the course of a year.

And it is proved that these people are, in the course of eight or ten days, in the same situation; as they find no difficulty in escaping as soon as they are out of the hands of the Middlesex contractor.

A magistrate in the office at Whitechapel thinks there is not one who is not worthless. It certainly appears uncontrovertible that an immense proportion of them are idle, profligate, and lazy, and living in great dissipation.

The Rector of Saint Clement Danes describes them as living very well, especially if they are pretty well maimed, blind, or if they have children; he describes various practices of the beggars.

The beggars, after having perambulated their circuits, live well, spending a considerable portion of money; have hot suppers, and regale themselves with various liquors.

From 200 to 300 beggars frequent two public-houses in St. Giles's, divided into companies, and sub-divided into walks; live luxuriously at night.

Beggars scarify their feet to make the blood come; they change their routes every day; share considerable sums of money, and get scandalously drunk; quarrel and fight; and one teaches the other the mode of extorting money; they are the worst of characters, blasphemous and abusive; when they are detected as imposters in one parish, they go into another.

They eat no broken victuals, but have ham, beef, &c.

Forty or fifty sleep in a house, and are locked in lest they should carry any thing away, and are let out in the morning all at once.

The beggars, mostly of a desparately bad character, frequently sell clothes that are given to them.

Tear their clothes for an appearance of distress.

Beggars assemble in a morning, and agree what route each shall take.

At some of the houses the knives and forks chained to the tables, and other articles chained to the walls.

The walks are sold.

In the summer they emigrate a good deal.

A variety of practices stated.

Worthy persons, however distressed, will not have recourse to begging.

Street beggars, with very few exceptions, utterly worthless and incorrigible.

Luxurious living,

Advantages of begging are such, that the parties would rather be imprisoned three months in the year than relinquish it.

Beggars evade the Vagrant Act by carrying matches and articles of little intrinsic value for sale.

Gainful practices of a man who is something of an attorney.

Various practices for obtaining money by beggars who are complete impostors.

Out of 400 beggars in St. Giles's, 350 are capable of earning their own living.

In the course of this enquiry, it appeared that in almost all of the city parishes, and in some of those in the neighbourhood, the poor are farmed; to which there appear to be considerable objections; and, among others, adding to the numbers of beggars in the streets, as the persons who take them to farm derive a profit from allowing them to go out to ask charity.

One person at Hoxton farms the poor of 40 parishes, all within the city; the number of paupers about 300, many of whom beg.

In another house at Hoxton, the poor of 17 parishes are farmed; in some parishes there are no poor to be sent to farm.

At Mile End there is a house where the poor of nearly 40 parishes, mostly in the city, are farmed; some from neighbouring parishes; 350 paupers at Mile End, and 150 in another house at Old Ford.

The whole number may go out twice a week, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

The persons farming them do not admit that the paupers beg, to their knowledge; they have not, however, always distinguishing dresses. It is alleged the paupers have their meals on going-out days, and that they have religious instruction.

The poor of three parishes, six only in number, farmed in a house near the Minories; they are allowed to go out on Fridays and Saturdays, or Sundays; on other days not without leave.

A police magistrate states he had proof of hundreds of parish paupers begging on a Sunday.

A custom prevails in workhouses in general, to suffer the paupers to go out occasionally for holidays at certain times of the year.

A pauper, farmed out by a city parish, had a weekly allowance from the farmer of the poor at Hoxton, by whom he was permitted to go out to beg.

From the evidence of two members of the committee, who visited the houses at Hoxton and Mile End, it appears they were much crowded, and extremely filthy; nine, and ten, and eleven persons in a room; no space in the rooms when the beds were let down; no classification of the paupers; in one of them no infirmary. A practice of "flating" prevailed, which is an allowance of 2½d. in lieu of a dinner. In one of the houses at Hoxton, the paupers had the means of going out when they chose to do so. Twenty-two persons slept in a room 28 feet by 15; idiots were mixed with other paupers. Great complaint of the clothing being very defective, and of the insufficiency and quality of the food. On the whole, the situation of the paupers in the houses of these contractors appears to be very wretched.*

One class of paupers is so numerous as to render it desireable to make a special statement respecting them. We allude to the natives of Ireland, in which part of the United Kingdom there are no laws for the support and maintenance of the poor. Some of these come to England (chiefly to London

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* This seems to be the entire cause of the evil. The poor are cruelly, or harshly and illiberally treated in poor-houses, and hence they become mendicants as an alternative.—**Editor.**

don or to places near it) in search of work, at a particular season of the year, and frequently do not return.

Much pains, by very particular inquiries, were taken in the year 1815, by a remarkably humane gentleman, to ascertain the number in London, only, distinguishing the parishes; the result of which was, that 6,876 adults, and 7,288 children were then found, making a total of 14.164.

In a court in Mary-le-bone parish, containing only 24 very small houses, 700 of these poor people were found in a situation likely to occasion a considerable risk of contagion. These are, however, not all mendicants; but it has been stated by the gentleman who gave that evidence, since his examination, that there were few of that number who had not themselves begged, or employed some in their families to do so.

In the parish of St. Giles, 32,000l. was raised for the poor; of which 20,000l. was applied to the lowest Irish.

The chief clerk to the magistrates at Guildhall, states that these people are passed to Bristol and Liverpool, where they take ship to go across.

And the clerk to the Lord Mayor, supposes there are agents in those ports to convey paupers to Ireland, who are passed under the 17 Geo. II. c. 5.; but the committee will have occasion to state, that on inquiry it has been found there is a misconception respecting that.

It is stated that not one in ten who are passed to Ireland are shipped.

A few of the poorer sort are enabled to return to their country by the Irish Society, lately instituted; but the funds of that benevolent establishment are too limited to enable it to give much assistance to such as are desirous of going home.

The allowance for the passage of the paupers is so small, that they have been nearly famished when that has been a long one.

Probably 5,000 more Irish poor in London in the latter end of June than there had been five weeks before

Some reform has been attempted among the lower Irish in the Capital, by the establishment of a free school for their benefit in the parish of St Giles; but unhappily it has not succeeded to any considerable extent, notwithstanding the meritorious exertions of a very intelligent and humane master; who attributes the failure principally to the parents taking the children from the school, for the more profitable occupation of begging.

Another class of beggars to which the committee are desirous of drawing the attention of the House, are persons who receive pensions from the Royal Hospitals at Greenwich and Chelsea for naval and military services, as some of them are amongst the most importunate of those who infest the streets.

Some who have pensions as soldiers or sailors were among those who apply by letters for charity; one sailor, who had lost a leg, is one of the most violent and desperate characters in the metropolis.

Among beggars of the very worst sort there are about thirty Greenwich pensioners, who have instruments of music, and go about in parties.

The class of beggars who are Greenwich and Chelsea pensioners is pretty numerous; they are represented to carry on the trade of begging to a considerable extent.

A marine, who complained he had only 7l. a year, pension, said he could make a day's work in an hour in any square in London.

Some are guilty of acts of violence when in the custody ot the contractor for removing beggars.

A pensioner who had 18l. a year from Chelsea, when taken up begging, had bank notes in a tin box concealed in his waistcoat; and on many of that description frequently 8s. 10s. or 12s. are found, that they have got in a day.

A pensioner of 7l. a year, committed for begging; sailors frequently go four or five together.

Chelsea pensioners beg in all directions, at periods between the receipts of their pensions; when the parish officers know that persons who receive relief from them are entitled to pensions, they deduct half the amount of the pensions, on sending in a list to the office.

A Chelsea pensioner, who receives 1s. 6d. a day, is one of the most notorious beggars who infest the town.

A Greenwich pensioner of 7l. a year gets from 5s. to 10s. for writing begging letters.

The last description of beggars that remain for your Committee to take notice of, are those who seek charity by letters.

Some thousand applications by letters are made for charity to ladies, noblemen and gentlemen in the metropolis; two thousand on an average were within the knowledge of one individual, who was employed to make inquiries.

Some were from persons receiving pensions as sailors and soldiers, or from the public companies.

Several persons subsist by writing letters; one woman profits by the practice, who receives a guinea a week as a legacy from a relation, and has laid out 200l. in the funds. Letters have been written by the same person in five or six different hands.

Persons who write begging letters are called twopenny-post beggars; and profit considerably by the practice.

Petitions carried about frequently obtain money; many persons live by writing these letters.

A man who keeps a school writes begging letters for 2d. each.

A gross imposition detected, that was attempted in a begging letter.

The vagrant act evaded by persons resorting to begging by letters. A person who has been an attorney's clerk, much employed in writing such letters.

The facts here stated having impressed upon Your Committee a clear conviction of the extent of the practices of mendicity in various ways in the metropolis, and having brought under their view the magnitude and pernicious consequences of the evil, they next thought it their duty to enquire what corrections had been applied; and it will be seen how ineffectual those have generally been, were they were attempted.

Before they proceed however to do that, they think it right to observe, that

The frequent resort to gin shops is stated as a means of encouraging beggars in their practice.

And that lotteries have reduced some to want.

On the other hand, Sunday schools are stated to have produced a most beneficial effect on the morals and habits of the lower order of the people.

The sturdy beggars are sent to bridewell; but are turned loose again.

Beggars are sent to bridewell for merely begging; if insolent for a month; the city parish officer sends them always out of his district.

The chaplain of bridewell, who appears to have been not merely attentive to the duty required of him, but with much zeal to have exceeded that, states, that in the course of fourteen years there were not six instances of persons having been reformed by having been committed to bridewell: he mentioned one of a woman having been committed there thirty-nine times, for a week, a fortnight, or a month; and others a great number of times.

Beggars are not reformed in bridewell; too short a time there.

Apprentices have been committed to bridewell two or three times; but not many instances of that.

Vain attempts at reform of women.

In ten days or a fortnight after the beggars from bridewell are passed into the country, they are on their hands again.

It appears from the whole of this evidence, that an uniform and active exercise of the duty of the magistrates would go far to clear the streets of the metropolis; but if the mendicants, when removed by the justices, shall be allowed to go where they please in the country, the evil will only be transferred there; where the nuisance of their practises is as intolerable as in the capital.

There is clear evidence that when they are sent on their way to their parishes, they escape, and disperse, after the first stage.

Beggars who have been passed to their parishes, frequently return.

Reference has been had to the evidence of the person who contracts for conveying the beggars from the metropolis, to show that he conveys annually from 12,000 to 13,000 in a year; many times the same persons who have returned to the capital.

The legal authority for repressing the practices so justly complained of, and so clearly proved to exist, appears apparently to be confined to the provisions of the 17th Geo. II. c. 5. generally called the vagrant act; no instances appear where the magistrates have acted under any other.

That Act professes to divide the vagrants into three classes; idle and disorderly persons, rogues and vagabonds, and incorrigible rogues; allotting different punishments to each, according to the degree of the offence. But the humble mendicant, asking alms in a state of nearly famishing, is included in the first class, and so is liable to commitment to the house of correction, in like manner as the sturdy and insolent beggar, living in a state of comparative luxury, is: "All persons going about from door to door, or placing themselves in streets, highways or passages, to beg or gather alms, in the parishes or places where they dwell, shall be deemed idle and disorderly persons; and it shall be lawful for any justice of the peace to commit such offenders to the house of correction, to be kept to hard labour for any time not exceeding one month." If such persons shall resist being carried to the house of correction, they are to be subject to the said punishment as rogues and vagabonds; and a reward of ten shillings is payable to any one, whether parish officers or not, who shall take up such persons.

[illegible]

NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

[*We are indebted for this report to* MR. CHARLES BLUNT, *No.*13, *Felton-street, Hoxton, Engineer, Draughtsman, and London Agent to Patentees, and to persons making inventions who desire to secure them by patent.*]

To JOSIAH PARKS, *of the Borough of Warwick, for an invention of an improved Method of lessening the Consumption of Fuel in Steam Engines and Furnaces in general, and for consuming Smoke.—Inrolled Nov.* 1820.

THE Patentee's object appears to be an economy of fuel in steam engines and furnaces, by bringing the whole, or the principal part of the smoke and inflammable vapour which is generated from coal-fires into combustion. He proposes a particular construction of a furnace to be applied to the boilers of steam-engines, &c.; for this purpose the leading character of which is to expose the whole column of smoke emitted from the furnace to the action of the flame, so that the greater part of it shall be consumed.

To JOHN READ, *of Horsmondon, Kent, for certain Improvements on Syringes.—Inrolled, Sept.* 1820.

The object of this patent is the construction of a new injecting syringe for the purposes of medicine; the improvements consist of a lateral pipe or channel, having a flexible tube attached to the lower part of the barrel, the medicated liquor being forced through the pipe instead of repassing through the aperture by which it entered at the end of the barrel as in the ordinary construction. The nozle of the syringe being immersed in the medicated liquor previously poured into an open vessel, when the piston-rod is raised, the air in the barrel escapes through the lateral pipe, while the liquor follows the piston through the nozle, and fills the barrel. On the depression of the piston, a ball-valve at the nozle falls into the socket and prevents the return of the liquor; which, by the downward action of the piston, is then forced up a second lateral pipe, and the whole contents of the barrel ejected through that passage.

When the piston is again raised, another ball-valve prevents the return of the liquor through the second flexible pipe, and the barrel becomes charged as before; at the bottom of the barrel is a plate with holes to admit the liquor, a wire is set across the socket of the exit-pipe to regulate the action of the ball-valve.

The patentee proposes to employ these improved syringes of a large size, but without the lateral tube, for the destruction of insects on plants instead of the present barrel engine; the plate at the bottom of the barrel is then to be pierced with small holes on the outside of the nozle. The barrel being charged with water, or other fluid, when the piston is forced down, the ball will fall into its bed, at the nozle, and close the aperture; while the liquor will be ejected through the small holes in the outer part of the plate, in the manner of a shower, regulated by the number and size of the holes, which are varied by providing several plates fitting cylinders differently pierced. The advantageous peculiarity of this syringe, appears to be, that it allows a considerable quantity of liquor to be injected without removing the syringe for the purpose of recharging.

To WILLIAM PRITCHARD, *of Castle Street, Southwark, and* ROBERT FRANKS, *of Red Cross Street, Cripplegate, Hat Manufacturers, for an improved Method of Manufacturing Waterproof Hats, to be made of Wool, Silk, Beaver, or other Fur, the brims of which are perfectly waterproof, and which will, in wet weather, and in every climate, preserve their original shape.*

The shell of this hat is prepared of the usual materials, and is dyed and formed into its shape in the usual way, and when perfectly dry is stiffened with the following composition, worked upon the inner surface:—One pound of gum kino, eight ounces of gum elemi, three pounds of gum olibanum, three pounds of gum copal, two pounds of gum juniper, one pound of gum ladanum, one pound of gum mastic, ten pounds of shellac, and eight ounces of frankincense: these are pounded small and mixed together; three gallons of alcohol are then placed in an earthen vessel, to receive the pounded gums: the vessel is then immersed in a water-bath, the temperature of which is about 176 degrees of Fahrenheit. In this situation the mixture is frequently agitated, the vessel being kept perfectly closed to prevent the evaporation of the spirit. When the gums are sufficiently dissolved by this process, the patentees add to the mixture one pint of liquid ammonia, and one ounce of oil of lavender, with a pound of gum myrrh and gum opoponax dissolved in three pints of spirit of wine. The whole of the ingredients being perfectly incorporated and free from lumps, constitute the water-proof mixture with which the shell of the hat is stiffened. When the shell has been dyed, shaped, and rendered perfectly dry, its inner surface and the under side of the brim are varnished with this composition by means of a brush, and is then placed in a warm drying-room until hard. This process is repeated several times, taking care that the varnish does not penetrate through the shell, so as to appear on the outer side. To allow the perspiration of the head to evaporate, small holes are pierced through the crown of the hat from the inside outward; and the nap of silk, beaver, or other fur, is to be laid on by the finisher in the usual way; that on the under side of the brim, which has been prepared as above, is attached with copal varnish. The specification of this patent appears to be deficient in some of its clearest, and at the same time, most important points; we can hardly doubt that there is much redundancy in the list of articles given as necessary ingredients for the varnish; nor does it appear that the patentee has been well advised in his loose statement of the temperature in which the solution is to be effected, and the more especially as it is a point on which the effect of his process materially depends.

To MR. JOHN LEBERECHT STEINHAUSER, *of Moffat Terrace, City Road, in the County of Middlesex, Artist; for an Improvement on Portable Lanthorns, or Lamps, applicable to various Purposes.*

Mr. Steinhauser's improvements in lanthorns, consist principally in the application of a shade to slide over the lanthorn, in order to darken it when it may be used for a night or chamber-lamp; or the shade is drawn up, and it is suspended by a ring and carried as a lanthorn. In the construction of the burner no improvement is proposed, or a candle may be used in place of a lamp. The form of the lanthorn is proposed to be cylindrical, the lower part being a rim of metal, constituting a part of the lamp; from this rim two, three, or more standards rise as guards to a cylindrical glass within, which incloses the burner; and upon these standards a cylindrical tube of metal or other opake substance (intended as a shade(slides up and down, by means of grooves upon the cylindrical tube in which the standards act. At the top of the sliding shade the pendant draws out which opens the chimney of the lamp, and when the sliding-shade is nearly shut down and the pendant up, the chimney being still open and the vent-holes uncovered, the light continues to burn inclosed, forming a dark lanthorn, but upon the pendant being shut down, the light is extinguished, and the lanthorn may be put into the pocket.

The patentee considers this lanthorn to be applicable to various purposes, viz. it may be used for a night or chamber lamp; it may also be used as an ordinary lanthorn for waggons, carrages, halls, as well as for every other purpose of an ordinary lanthorn, and may be shut up for the pocket: he conceives that such a lanthorn will also be found very useful on ship-board. The cylindrical shade effectually secures the glass from being broken, and the upper plate of the pendant, when shut down, instantly extinguishes the light without any noxious smell. This description of lanthorn being a cylinder of glass without obstruction, allows more light to be spread than any other description of lanthorn.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

THE present number completes the FIFTIETH VOLUME of the Series of the *Monthly Magazine*, perhaps the most prosperous Miscellany ever published. It has been the rare fortune of the same Editor originally to plan the work, superintend the progress of every number, and live to see his labours esteemed and patronized in every country of the civilized world. His series more than doubles the number of volumes completed, by the celebrated EDWARD CAVE, whose character as a journalist he zealously emulates, while he trusts the public give him credit for equal originality in his plans.[*] Like Cave his success has raised envious competitors without generous rivalry, and various imitations without attempted improvement; but a liberal and discerning public have never ceased to distinguish between pure and base metal, between the solidity of real information and the froth of mere words; and the stability of his journal has uniformly been increased even by every successive attempt to undermine it. He trusts that his perseverance in the same policy which has been attended with such unabated success, will continue to receive the support and good opinion of his earliest readers; and render this Miscellany during a future period, at least of equal duration, the focus of all improvements and opinions which tend to ameliorate the condition and enlarge the prospects of the human race.

Unwilling "to break a butterfly on the wheel," we have forborne, in spite of every variety of provocation, to notice a disingenuous and unworthy attempt to deceive the unwary by the prolonged publication of a mock *Monthly Magazine*, a distorted *shadow* of the original, to which the word *New* has been craftily affixed. The motives of the parties were so likely to be duly estimated by all whose opinions we ought to regard, that we treated the attempt with scorn, and all their slanders, gross as they have been, as we would the hissings of any other venomous reptiles. The rapid succession of their manœuvres proved that they derived little advantage from the schemes by which they sought to profit; and we should therefore have permitted them to beat themselves to death, and expire as they ought by their own hands; but within the current month a name respected for poetical talent, has been associated with this base attempt, and has been as empirically as ostentatiously displayed to the world. While we express our regret that any inadvertency, any urgency of circumstances, or any pension from the crown, should occasion a man of genius to compromise himself, we feel it our duty thus publicly to remind him, that though honour may be stained by associations with dishonour, yet, no association of what is honourable can ever confer worth on any act radically base.[*] At the same time, far be it from us to deprecate all fair and generous rivalry. The public are always benefited by competition; and for our parts, and we can prove it, we have both improved and profited by every competition which in five-and-twenty years has risen against this Miscellany. We denounce, however, the foul trick of adopting our title and marching under our banners, for the evident purpose of profiting by that good name, which we have so hardly laboured to establish; and adding even to the force of the deception by affixing the word *new* to our title; thereby leading unwary persons to suppose they are purchasing a new series of our established work, or the very last number of our progressive one. Such a trick was, however, worthy of its authors, and these persons were unworthy of our notice. But the matter assumes another character when a man, whose talents, though pensioned, we have long respected, is prompted by any circumstances to lend himself to the support of a literary fraud. On fair ground we shall be proud of his competition, and hope to prove ourselves his equal, and even his superior, in providing periodical entertainment for the public. In any generous competition, we will honour him and treat him in the best spirit of chivalrous rivalry; but we shall despise him, and call on the discerning public to degrade him from his moral rank, if he persevere in basely entering the field under our name and banners. Our respect for our readers and correspondents leads us to hope that we have, in this paragraph, not said more than the occasion deserves. We will not affront them by filling our pages with controversies about our interests, but will assert them by our actual merits; yet a pusillanimous silence might have thrown our friends off their guard, and deprived us of that zealous support against unworthy artifices, to which we hope we are fully and fairly entitled. Nor is it a mere question of personal interest or literary taste about which we are contending, but we plead in behalf of that great cause of POLITICAL FREEDOM and LIBERAL PRINCIPLES, with which this Miscellany, since the first hour of its existence, has been identified; and of which, during the same eventful period, it has been the consistent, immovable, and sometimes the only periodical champion. Deeply impressed with this sentiment, the conductor has therefore laboured to render his work in every respect, worthy of its great cause, and of the preference of a class of readers of superior intelligence; who know well how to distinguish between their friends and foes, or between our experienced Sincerity, and the Wolves who address them in sheep's clothing, and in all the various other disguises which can be assumed by craft, hypocrisy, and political corruption.

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[*] Cave, agreeably to the fashion of his time (a fashion which Sylvanus Urban maintains in annual carols to this day,) would have invited complimentary verses on the occasion; but instead of imposing this task on his poetical friends, the Editor of the Monthly Magazine would rather that they should employ themselves in forming Magazine Societies, and thereby add to the number of his subscribers.

[*] The noted author of *Wat Tyler*, got only an empty butt of sack, and 100l. per annum for his political tergiversation; but in this case, 300l. per annum, commands treble gratitude, especially when stimulated by the prize-money of actual service. It would be beneath our character to trace the invisible links which unite all such subordinate speculations and their journeymen conductors with the focus of corruption. Hence, however, it probably is, that more money is spent monthly in advertising than ever was gained by the sale of a magazine; and hence, with a view to neutralize political turpitude by a shew of hired talent, prices are offered for assistance far exceeding the fair returns of any literary enterprize. As the Press cannot be gagged by a censorship, nor all public writers be corrupted, the system seems to be to employ it against itself, so as to create a sort of Babylonish confusion, for the purpose of paralyzing public principles, and disuniting the public energies.

The interest created by the late proceedings against the Queen, gave an impulse to the public press which merits record. The TIMES newspaper, which was distinguished for the energy of its eloquence in her Majesty's cause, sold on successive days nearly 20,000 copies per day. The TRAVELLER, STAR, GLOBE and TRUE BRITON trebled their sale. The OBSERVER, always foremost in its circulation, rose to the number of the Times; and Mr. THELWALL'S CHAMPION, distinguished alike for the brilliancy and eloquence of its composition, the purity of its patriotism, and the soundness of its principles, quadrupled its usual circulation. Of course all these papers remain favourites with the public, and are substantially benefitted by the course they adopted. We do not exaggerate when we state that more than a million of sixpenny and shilling pamphlets, treating of this subject, were sold within three months, and of these Mr. HONE sold above half a million of his Queen's Matrimonial Ladder, his Non mi Ricordo, &c. &c. &c. The court party were not idle, but they sailed against the stream, and the circulation of their tracts was certainly in the proportion of not more than one in a hundred of those in the other interest.

Among the productions of the period which kept alive the public feeling, the Queen's Answers to the Addresses, written by the Rev. **Robert Fellowes**, were justly conspicuous, and we are pleased to see that their publication in a separate and permanent form, is announced by her Majesty's booksellers. They are manuals of those free principles which ought to be cherished by every true-born Englishman.

A Memoir of the Operations of the British Army in India during the Mahratta War of 1817, 1818, and 1819, is in the press, illustrated by maps and topographical plans, by Lieut. Colonel **Backer**, Quarter Master General of the Army of Fort St. George. The important station the author occupied in the active operations of the war, secures to this work every thing that is to be expected from intelligence and authenticity. The plans have been carefully drawn under his own eye, and the maps from actual surveys under his immediate direction, and they are to be engraved under the superintendence of Mr. Arrowsmith.

The Rev. **John Hughes**, author of the Horæ Britannicæ, in two volumes, is arranging materials for a supplemental volume, which will contain a translation of the Welsh Historical Triads, with two essays presented to the Cambrian Society, &c.

The Celt's Paradise; a Poem, by **John Banim**, will soon appear.

Oliver Cromwell, and his Times, is announced, by **Thomas Cromwell**, with a Portrait.

An original Miscellany is in preparation under the title of **The Quarterly Magazine**, and the first number will appear in March or April.—The appetite for quarterly publications seems, therefore, likely to be gratified in every branch of literature. The periodical series now consists of the annual, quarterly, monthly, weekly, and daily. Perhaps we may live to see a semi-diurnal publication, though the object seems at present attained by new editions of the diurnal prints. A quarterly Magazine appears to be a desideratum at a time when the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews have created a taste for essays far exceeding the possible limits of a monthly journal of six sheets sold at 2s. or a third of the price of those quarterly publications; while it would be divested of much temporary matter which necessarily finds place in works of frequent recurrence.

The promised edition of Mr. **Sheridan's** Dramatic Works will appear within the month; but Mr. **Moore's** Life of the illustrious Wit, Orator, and Patriot, is, we fear, likely to be long deferred. Each play of the edition will be sold separately.

A second edition is printing of Lectures, chiefly on the Dramatic Literature of the age of Elizabeth, delivered at the Russel Institution; by **William Hazlitt**, Esq.

Essays on Character, are announced, by the same author.

A new and corrected edition is printing of the Speeches of the late Right Hon. John Philpot Curran, with a preface and explanatory notes, by his son, **William Henry Curran**, Esq. Barrister at Law.

The Philosophy of Painting, by **Wolstenholme Parr**, is in the press.

Mr. T. Arrowsmith has nearly ready for publication, a Map of the Constellations, on two very large sheets, accompanied by a memoir.

The Rev. **Thomas Smith**, of Gordon House, Kentish Town, has in the press (and which will be ready on the 1st of January) an improved edition of Walkingame's Arithmetic, with upwards of 1800 additional questions, many new rules, tables, &c. &c.

Machin; or, the Discovery of Madeira; a Poem, by **James Bird**, author of "The Vale of Slaughden," will soon appear.

The Rev. G. Croly announces a work on the Apocalypse.

Dr. **Ramsbottom** has nearly ready for publication in one volume, 8vo. Practical Observations in Midwifery, with a selection of cases.

Speedily will be published, written by himself, Memoirs of William Wallace, Esq. late Captain in the 15th Hussars; with a view of his character and conduct in some well-known recent events; interesting particulars of his residence and confinement in Paris, and some account of the leading characters of fashion in that metropolis.

A History of the British Empire, from the accession of Charles I. to the Restoration, with an Introduction, tracing the progress of society and of the constitution from the fuedal times to the opening of the history, and including a particular examination of Mr. Hume's statements relative to the character of the English government, may soon be expected from the pen of **George Bradie**, Esq. advocate.

Sir Humphry Davy has been elected President of the Royal Society, and his enterprising spirit of philosophical experiments and research, leads many persons to hope that a new impulse will thus be given to that illustrious body, and to the pursuit of philosophy in England. The late president, with his nomenclature of plants and butterflies, had brought the society into general disrepute; and even if the new president should give an undue preference to chemistry, which we trust he will not, still the investigations of chemistry cannot fail to lead to useful and important results, and to enlarge our knowledge of the phenomena of nature. Under the administration of Sir Joseph, the society had degenerated into a mere social club, or close corporation, in which conformity and obsequiousness, were the chief qualities calculated to secure distinction. Perhaps of the 1066 Fellows at his death, not more than the odd 66 were men of science, and of these not half were persons of real eminence; yet such has been the condition of a philosophical society in a nation which contains thousands of men of science in all its various walks, whose retiring and modest merit, it ought to be the duty of such a society, by its spontaneous election, to raise into distinction. We hope, therefore, that as the *subscribers* die off, their places under more enlightened auspices, will be supplied only by men of known scientific attainments and original energy of mind.

Mr. **Buck's** expected work, on the "*Beauties, Harmonies and Sublimities of Nature*," will be published in February. The entire work has been written *con amore*, and promises to excite considerable interest.

We learn that the doubts we expressed in regard to the genuineness of Stillingfleet's Amusements for Clergymen, were not well founded. The new edition is printed from an old copy, and there was an intervening edition in 1796.

The second part of the Rev. C. **Wellbeloved's** edition of the Bible, designed principally for the use of families, will be published about the end of January, or the begining of February.

Mr. **Hone** is preparing to publish the Transparency he exhibited at the illuminations, in a novel form. It will be a shilling pamphlet, entitled "The Triumph of the Press;" with twenty cuts and descriptions, in the manner of the Political House that Jack Built.

Such is the World, a Novel, in three volumes, is in the press; also the Life of a Boy, a Tale, in two volumes.

Cleopatra's Needle may be shortly expected to arrive from Alexandria—a present from the Pasha of Egypt to His Majesty George IV. It is, we understand, to be set up in Warterloo Place, opposite to Carlton House. The weight of the column is about 200 tons, the diameter at the pedestal 7 feet. We understand we are indebted to the influence of S. Briggs, Esq. British Resident at Grand Cairo, with the Pasha of Egypt, for this magnificent monument.—*Phil. Mag. Oct.*

Selections of Classic Italian Poetry, from the most celebrated works of Tasso, Ariosto, Dante and Petrarch, for the use of Students in the Italian language, are preparing by T. B. **Defferrari**, in two vols. 12mo.

A new edition of the Practice of the Customs, with considerable additions, including the new consolidated duties, by Mr. **Smyth**, one of the Surveyors General of His Majesty's Customs, will be published in January.

The Déjeuné, or Literary Breakfast Table Companion, continues to be published in numbers three times a week: viz. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at price 2d. each, and for its professed object, merits the attention and patronage of the public.

Happiness, a Tale for the Grave and the Gay, is preparing for publication.

A Novel, called Favourite of Nature, is printing in three volumes.

The Rev. Mr. **Fry**, author of Lectures on the Romans, &c. is preparing a work to be entitled the Second Advent, or Glorious Epiphany of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, being an attempt to elucidate in chronological order all the prophecies both of the Old and New Testament, which relate to this important subject and to the events immediately connected with it; the judgement of apostate nations, the restoration of Israel, and the [illegible] establishment of the promised kingdom of the Messiah, &c. &c.

An officer who accompanied General Sir Charles Colville in his tour and inspection of the Deckan, gives the following description of the memorable Hindu Caves at Ellore. They are 18 miles from Aurungabad, and consist of more than twenty excavations in a rocky mountain, which forms a semicircle

circle of about 2000 yards. The largest of the caves is called Khylas, or Paradise. It is cut through the solid rock, and no other material is used. The chisel seems to have been the only tool employed. A most beautiful stone temple is formed, adorned both inside and outside, with figures in *basso relievo*, and separate figures of the most exact symmetry, representing all the Hindu gods, their conquest of Ceylon, &c. There is a space between the scarped rock and temple, with galleries, and a veranda under the former, in which there are 50 gigantic figures, with symbols of their history, &c., forming the whole Hindu mythology. The dimensions of this cave are 240 feet in length, 140 in breadth, and the scarp 90 feet in height. The temple has a moveable appearance, from elephants, tigers, &c. being cut underneath the floor, which appear to support the whole building; the heads and part of their bodies only being exposed on the outside. Many of the other caves are equally extraordinary. There are flying figures, women, and all the fanciful tales of the Hindus admirably depictured in stone. There is a miser about ten feet in height, with his mother, wife and children clinging to his legs, whilst a thief is taking off his treasure. The general report is, that they were made about 1000 years ago, when the Boodh or the Brahmin religion was in the greatest splendour, and that they were used for schools, religious rites, &c., and the residence of their priests. There is a profusion and minuteness, elegance and lightness in the figures beyond description. The whole of the orders are displayed on the pillars, which are cut out as if to support the rooms inside.

The Calcutta Mirror of the 23d of March last, contains a letter from Dr. Tyler, announcing that in an expedition to Kallinger, he picked up a fossil oyster shell on the summit of a high hill, above the village of Bheeamow, in union with granite and basalt rocks. "This proves that these hills were formerly all under water." Dr. Tyler has met with something still more wonderful. "In the bed of a river near Fussur, I also found," says he, "the fossil remains of the first joint of a human finger. It is evidently the first phalanx of a finger, and I think the first finger of the right hand."

Dr. Cartwright has discovered that a solution of common salt, sprinkled on corn infected with mildew, completely removes the disease. In the year 1818, he was engaged in a series of experiments to ascertain the minimum of salt that would be required to destroy vegetation in certain weeds, as coltsfoot, bindweed, the common thistle, &c. The salt it was found had very little effect on weeds or other vegetables when they had arrived at that stage in which they cease to be succulent and are becoming fibrous; but as soon as the rain washed the salt down to their roots, if in sufficient quantity, they languished and died. Happening to have some wheat at the time that was mildewed, the Doctor reasoned thus: "The mildew is known to be a fungus, whose roots being in the straw of the corn, cannot, therefore, be very deep; if I sprinkle the corn with a solution of salt, why should not the fungi languish and die as well as weeds when properly dosed at their roots with salt?" The experiment was tried, and the result such as was anticipated, and without any injury to the wheat, salt having no injurious effect on fibrous matter, whether vegetable or animal. The expence in this case ceases to be an object; for six or eight bushels will serve an acre, which, at the price of salt applied to agriculture, will be under twenty shillings, and this will be more than repaid by the improvement of the manure arising from the salted straw. Two men, one to spread, and the other to supply him with the salt water, will get over four acres in a day. The operation of the remedy is very quick: in less than eight and forty hours, even the vestiges of the disease are hardly discernible. Its efficacy has been completely verified by more recent experiments.

The French corvette L'Uranie, commanded by M. de Freycinet, sailed from New South Wales to pursue her voyage of discovery on the 25th of December, 1819.

In the press, a second volume of Sacred Lyrics, by Mr. JAMES EDMESTON.

The third part, finishing the Pentateuch, is printing with all speed of Mr. BELLAMY's new translation.

A new series of the Lonsdale Magazine, or Repository of the Lakes, upon a much improved plan, each number to be illustrated with an aquatinta engraving, will commence on the 1st of January.

Shortly will be published, the principles of Forensic Medicine, explained, illustrated, and applied to British Practice by J. G. SMITH, M.D.

The concluding volume of BRYAN's Biographical Dictionary of the Worthies of Ireland, 8vo., is in the press, and expected to appear early in the year.

Early in January, Mr. PYE, (who wrote a description of Modern Birmingham) will publish a brief account of the General Hospital, near Birmingham, together with the Musical Festivals that have been celebrated for its benefit, from their commencement to the present time; including the festival that took place in October, 1820. The festival celebrated in 1817 produced clear to the hospital, upwards of £4290.

Mr. S. F. GRAY, has in the press and nearly ready for publication, a new and greatly improved edition of his Supplement to the Pharmacopœias.

A prospectus has been circulated of a new periodical religious magazine, conducted by a member of the United Secession Church of Scotland, entitled the Christian Recorder, and British and Foreign Religious Intelligencer; the first number will appear in January.

A new and enlarged edition of Mr. A. T. THOMSON's Conspectus of the London, Edinburgh and Dublin Pharmacopœias, will be published in January.

On the 31st of January, 1821, will be published, No. I. and continued monthly, of the British Domestic Herbal, being a correct description of British medicinal plants intended for the use of families, and for every purpose of domestic medicine; illustrated by plates accurately coloured according to nature.

A new edition of the Rev. JOHN FOSTER's Essay on Popular Ignorance, is nearly ready for publication, and a second volume of CLARKE's History of Intolerance, is preparing for the press.

J. Livingstone, esq. surgeon in China, writes from Macao, 25th March, 1820, that he is quite astonished to observe in the periodical publications, that the vaccine question is still agitated. "We have no doubt here," says he, "and I sometimes vaccinate 500 a week, and for the last ten years may set up a claim to an experience on the subject, which, when compared with that of your noisy and angry disputants, would place theirs as nothing; yet no failure has occurred in my practice."

Accounts have been received in Edinburgh from a gentleman attached to the *Arctic land expedition*, dated in January last, at which period the party were in comfortable winter quarters at Cumberland house. The cold was very severe, the thermometer standing at 30 deg. below zero, but owing to the dryness of the atmosphere it was not so unpleasant as the cold wet weather in England. The rivers and lakes abounded with fish of various kinds, particularly trout of a very large size, and the hunters brought moose deer and buffaloes from the woods, so that there was no scarcity of provisions at their station.

FRANCE.

M. Lucas, keeper of the cabinet of mineralogy in the Museum of Natural History, has terminated a journey that has occupied him twenty-one months in Italy and Sicily. He has brought home more than thirty boxes of minerals and other valuable articles collected in those countries; and he highly praises the reception he has met with throughout. M. Leschenault de Latour has sent from Pondicherry to the Museum of Natural History, a young elephant, living; an antelope, a shoot of the cocoa-tree, a large black squirrel, and a large box containing specimens of plants and seeds. M. Plée, a naturalist in the service of government, is on his journey to Porto Rico. M. Augustus L. Hilaire has given information of his having completed the hazardous and laborious expedition that he had undertaken in South America. M. Milbert, naturalist and draughtsman in natural history, who had been obliged by the state of his health to quit the company of Capt. Baudin, during his expedition in the South, is at present in North America, as correspondent of the Museum of Natural History. In the space of three years he has sent over fifteen consignments of rare and interesting objects; among them are a bison, several deer of uncommon species, and other living animals never before seen in France. In compliance with the request of the professors in the Royal Botanic Garden, the minister of the marine has nominated M. de Sauvigny to repair to Senégal in quality of botanic agriculturist.

ITALY.

Discoveries of great interest and importance have been made in the Vatican Library by M. MAI, the principal librarian. In a Greek *palimpseste* manuscript (where the first writing has been effaced in order to make the parchment serve a second time) containing the Harangues of the orator Aristides, the learned librarian has succeeded in discovering a part of the extracts of Constantine Porphyrogenitus, belonging to the Chapters of Sentences, Harangues, Succession of Kings, Inventors of Things, and Sententious Answers. As the Byzantine prince had made extracts from a multitude of historical and political works, which have been long lost to the world, this discovery has naturally promised an ample harvest of interesting gleanings. M. Mai announces that he has discovered parts of the lost books of Polybius, Diodorus Siculus, and Dion Cassius, and fragments of Aristotle, of Ephorus, of Timeus, of Hyperides, and of Demetrius Phalereus. The names of some other authors from whom extracts have been made are not given. There are also some fragments of the Byzantine writers, such as Eunapius, Menander of Byzantium, Priscus and Petrus Potector, historic authors of a very interesting period. Among the fragments of Polybius, there is one of the 39th book, in which he announces that the 40th and last was to treat of Chronology. In another *palimpseste* M. Mai has found a political treatise posterior to the time of Cicero, in which that orator is quoted with many other Greek and Latin authors. M. Mai has further discovered several speeches of Aristides, seven books of the physician Oribasius, which will be of much value to the physical sciences, fragments of Philo, a copy of Verines, &c.

Baron de Niebuhr, Prussian Ambassador to the Holy See, has discovered and published several MS, works hitherto unknown. They are chiefly fragments of Cicero's Orations *Pro M. Fonteio* and *Pro C. Rabirio*; a fragment of the 91st book of Livy; and two works of Seneca.

The Abbé Amadeus Peyran, professor of oriental languages in the university of Turin, has discovered some fragments of Cicero in a manuscript from the monastery of St. Colomban de Rabbio, a town on the Trebia, in the dominions of the king of Sardinia. This MS. presents important new readings of orations already known, and confirms the identity of several texts that have been tortured by indiscreet critics. It contains also fragments of the orations *Pro Scauro*, *Pro M. Tullio*, *In Clodium*, orations unfortunately lost.

GERMANY.

It is well known that, at the defeat of the Roman legions in Franconia, in the days of Augustus, one of their ensign-bearers buried the eagle that was confided to his charge, in a ditch. Time and chance have at length brought it to light. Count Francis of Erbach, who has a country seat at Eulbach, and who has formed a magnificent collection of Roman antiquities, has found in the vicinity of his residence, a Roman eagle, in a good state of preservation. It was discovered in a ditch, not far from some remains of a Roman entrenchment. It is of bronze, thirteen inches in height, and weighs seven pounds.

Among the novelties of the last Leipsic fair, was the celebration of Jewish Divine Service, in the German language, with a sermon and psalm-singing, according to the new Hamburgh Temple service. Two Jewish men of letters, Mr. Zang, from Berlin, and Mr. Walfsohn, from Dessau, delivered moral discourses, which were highly applauded; and the fine compositions in the Jewish psalms were sung with the accompaniment of an organ. This new Temple service has extraordinary success, and promises to realize the wishes of the venerable Dr. Freelander, at Berlin: "Relief from all Talmudic restraints on religious belief, and to return to the pure Mosaic worship."

A Berlin artist, Mr. Charles P. Khummer, has recently published a globe with the mountains boldly executed in relief. This method impresses the subject more forcibly upon the mind than the mode hitherto adopted, and is consequently admirably calculated for geographical instruction.

According to a "View of all the known Languages and their Dialects," published by M. Fred. Aderburgh, their number amounts to 3,064, viz. in all Asia 937, European 587, African 276, and American 1,264.

M. Gau, an antiquarian and architect of Cologne, is returned from his travels in Palestine, Egypt, and Nubia, where he has ascended to the second cataract. He brings a very valuable collection of drawings of remarkable monuments; many of these have been taken for the first time, and others have been executed in a more correct manner. There will be about sixty plates on Nubia, of which there are none in the great French work, and twenty additional plates on Egypt and Jerusalem; the explnaations to be in French and German. A specimen of five or six plates will appear very shortly, representing buildings and bas reliefs.

SWEDEN.

There has lately been discovered accidentally, among the papers of a shopkeeper, a biographical account of Linnæus, written by himself, and since continued to his death. The autograph MS. which is in the Swedish language, has been sent to Upsal, and will speedily be printed. It will form a book of 500 pages in 8vo., embellished with six engravings, exhibiting two portraits of the great naturalist, a fac simile of his hand-writing, his monument in the Cathedral Church, and the arms of his family.

M. Graner, a major in the Swedish service, who set out last year to explore in the South Sea, a new route for merchant vessels from Chili to the East Indies, has discovered in that ocean a group of islands hitherto unknown to mariners. To the largest of them he has given the name of Oscar. It is to be regretted that the Swedish journals, from which this intelligence is extracted, furnish no details relative to the position of these islands.

RUSSIA.

A triumphal column has been erected at Pultowa, by the Emperor Alexander, in commemoration of the victory gained by Peter the Great over Charles the 12th. It is of cast iron in four parts; each of the joints is covered with a crown; the first is of laurel and palms; the second of laurel only, and the third of oak leaves; the intervals are filled with bundles of arms. The capital is formed of large palm leaves; above it is a demi-sphere, with a spread eagle, holding in his talons the thunders of war, and in his beak, a crown of laurel. The pedestal contains two inscriptions; one to the glory of the hero, and the other designating the day and year of the victory. On the right and left of the column, are trophies in the Greek style. The monument is encircled with an iron railing, the bars of which are Greek swords, with their points fixed in the earth; an emblem of repose after victory. On the base appears a little fortress bristled round with the artillery that was used at the battle of Pultowa.

EGYPT.

There have been lately imported at Trieste, samples of sugar cultivated and refined in Egypt. The Pasha has also established manufactures of cotton, silk, and cloth, under the direction of his favourite Jussuf. He invites Europeans from all countries, to exert and make the best of their talents and industry. He has his ships and materials also from Europe. The brother of Jussuf is settled at Trieste, as the Pasha's principal agent. About twenty other agents are employed in different countries, forming commercial relations.

The grand canal of Ramanieh, from Cairo to Alexandria, was finished about the end of January last. The Pasha proceeded to inspect the various works that have been executed according to his plans.

INDIA.

The Marquis of Hastings, Governor-General in India, has received as a present from the Nabob of Bhawulpur, a wild ass, of the species called *Gor Thur* by the Indians. This beautiful animal is from 11 to 12 hands high, has long ears, black eyes, and is of a chamois colour. He is not to be tamed, and in this and many other respects, he resembles the African Zebra. He is represented as a most finished model of beauty, agility and strength.

The Museum of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, among other curiosities, contains a bulrush, cut in Nepaul, 84 feet in length, a serpent with two heads, specimens of mosaic from Agra and Golconda, crystals from Nepaul, and sculptures from Persepolis, Java, &c.

NEW HOLLAND.

In 1818, a printing press was set up in Hobart's-town, Van Dieman's Land, New Holland. The first book from this press is the history of a fugitive exile, named Michael Howe, who at the head of twenty-eight other runaways, disturbed the tranquillity of the colony for six years. The work derives importance from the singularity of the circumstances, and from the story.

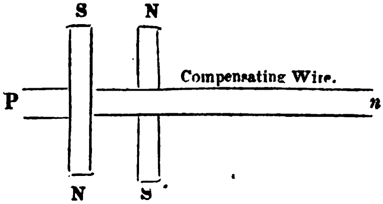
UNITED STATES.

A Protestant Mission, or small colony of twenty-one persons set out from New York, in the month of April last, to travel to the Indians of the tribe Osage, 800 miles west of the Mississippi. In this benevolent association, are two ministers, a physician, a schoolmaster, a carpenter, a smith, and three husbandmen; also eight women, six of whom are intended to instruct the natives in different operations, and the others are the wives of the ecclesiastics; there are also four children. Considerable sums have been collected for them; provision has also been made of large parcels of clothes, books, instruments of agriculture, &c. The mission is to embark at Pittsburg, in two small vessels built expressly for them.

The rising town of Cincinnati, beautifully seated on the Ohio, appears to be augmenting daily. Even letters are not neglected, and there are already three daily journals. What proves the scarcity of cash, especially in the Western States, is a notification from the editor of the Whitewater Gazette to his subscribers, in which he offers to receive at the market price, in lieu of coin, wheat, brandy, meat, and in short, every sort of provisions.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

AN interesting paper by SIR HUMPHREY DAVY, was read to the Royal Society in November, on the Magnetising Influence of Galvanism, in which various new and curious experiments on this subject were detailed, which clearly establish the fact, that the Galvanic fluid, directed in a proper manner, is capable of communicating magnetic properties to bars of steel. If steel bars or rods be exposed to the Galvanic current, placed in the direction of the magnetic axis, no effect follows; but if they be placed parallel with the magnetic equator they become magnetic—the end placed to the west becoming the north pole of the new magnet, and that towards the east becoming the south pole. And so great is the Galvanic influence in producing this effect, that it exerts its power at a distance of some inches (even ten or twelve); so that if the steel bar be moved in a circle round the course of the Galvanic current, but always kept parallel to the magnetic equator, it becomes magnetic. If we rightly heard the paper, it is necessary to the success of these experiments that the Galvanic current be sent not along the bar, but at right angles to it, across its middle: that is, while the direction of the bar is east and west, that of the Galvanic current must be north and south. These experiments were made in the laboratory of the Royal Institution, and also at the London Institution. They will be understood from the following description:—When an electrical or a Voltaic battery of considerable quantity is charged, the compensating or discharging wire becomes magnetic upon the completion of the discharge. Common needles or small bars of steel placed transversely on the wire, or under it, or on its sides, become permanent magnets on the discharge. If the quantity of electric fluid be very great, contact with the wire is not requisite. In one instance magnetism was communicated at fourteen inches distance from the conducting wire. It was also communicated through plates of glass, and even when the bars or needles were immersed in water. The annexed simple diagram may perhaps be useful to show the peculiarity of polarization, as it follows steadily the rule indicated. P Positive end, n Negative end. NS Bar on the wire—N North, S South. SN Bar under the wire—S south, N north.



At the London Institution the electrical batteries used were from 18 cubic feet to 70 cubic feet. The Voltaic were 12 troughs of four-inch plates, mounted with double coppers agreeable to Dr. Wollaston's plan.

Professor Oersted states on the same subject, that a plate of zinc (about three inches high and four inches broad) placed in, and by an arch of small wire connected with a trough nearly fitting it, made of thin copper, and containing a mixture of one part of sulphuric acid, one part of nitric acid, and sixty parts of water, forms an apparatus, which, being suspended by a very wire (only sufficiently strong to bear its weight), will, if a powerful magnet be presented to it, exhibit magnetic polarity—turning its corresponding pole to the pole of the magnet. The suspending wire is attached to the apparatus by a thread rising from one side of the trough to the wire, and descending to the other side of the trough; and the plate of zinc is kept from coming in contact with the copper case, by a piece of cork interposed on each side of the plate.

At Petersburg, M. Salvatori announces the discovery of a remedy for the hydrophobia: in man or animals attacked with this terrible malady, small whitish pustules appear near the ligament of the tongue, which open spontaneously the third day after the bite; at this crisis, the first symptoms of the real disorder become manifest. By lancing these pustules nine days after the bite, by extracting all the humour, and washing the mouth well with salt water, the fatal effects, according to M. S. are prevented. Several individuals have been saved by this process.

The French claim the merit of a new discovery of great importance to agriculture and public economy, in the advantages which, according to them, result from the practice of reaping corn before it is ripe.

This theory, which has just been promulgated by Mr. Gadet de Vaux, originates with M. Salles of the Agricultural Society of Beziers. The following are the particulars: Corn reaped eight days before the usual time, is, in the first place, secured from the dangers which threaten it at that time: this is only accidental; but a positive advantage is, that the grain is fuller, larger, finer, and that it is never attacked by the weevel. The truth of these assertions has been proved by the most conclusive comparative experiments. The proper time for reaping is that, when the grain on being pressed between the fingers has a doughy appearance, like the crumb of bread just hot from the oven, when pressed in the same manner.

Two very considerable improvements have been lately made in the severe operation of cutting for the stone. The high operation, as it is called, in such repute in France, will probably be revived, in consequence of Mr. Carpue's meritorious exertions to introduce it into this country, after making himself master of the evidence for the practice by several visits purposely to Paris, as set forth in his publication, as well as by actual practice. Further, Sir Everard Home, with great candour, has performed the operation several times at St. George's Hospital, with success, and has made an improvement, which will probably be decisive in favour of the high opreation as recorded in the next coming volume of the Philosophical Transactions. On the other hand, Mr. Earl has made considerable improvements in the instrument for breaking the stone in the lateral operation, in those cases in which it is too large for any opening for extraction to be made safely.

Dr. WOLLASTON's discovery of the existence of muriate of potash in sea water, induced M. Vogel to examine whether this salt might not be detected in common salt obtained from springs, or dug solid out of salt mines. And he subjected salt from Hallein and from Berchtesgaden to experiment. Nitromuriate of platinum produced no precipitate in the simple solutions; but when they were concentrated till a large portion of the common salt was extracted, they gave a yellow precipitate with this nitromuriate, indicating the presence of potash. Brine from Rosenheim treated in the same manner gave a similar result.

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED *in the* FIRST YEAR *of the* REIGN *of* GEORGE THE FOURTH, *or in the* FIRST SESSION *of the* SEVENTH PARLIAMENT *of the* UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. LXXXI. *To amend several Acts made in the Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Years of His late Majesty, for the Advance of Money for carrying on Public Works, and for other purposes, so far as the said Acts relate to Ireland.*—July 15, 1820.

CAP. LXXXII. *To amend an Act of the Fifty-ninth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty, King George the Third, for the Encouragement and Improvement of the Irish Fisheries.*—July 24, 1820.

CAP. LXXXIII. *To amend Two Acts of the Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Years of His late Majesty, for the Encouragement of Banks for Savings, in England.*—July 24, 1820.

So much of said Acts as relates to the issuing, renewing, or paying Debentures in future, repealed.

II. On Payment of Money into the Banks by Trustees of Savings Banks to Account of Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, their Officer shall give a receipt for the same, carrying Interest at 3d. per Cent. per Diem chargeable on the Stock standing in the Names of the said Commissioners.

III. Interest on all such Sums shall be calculated Half-yearly up to 20th November, and 20th May, and carried to Account of the Saving Banks as additional Principal. No Interest on fractional Parts of a Pound. Interest arising to Depositors to be calculated Twice a Year, and carried to their Credit as Principal.

IV. Before drawing for Money, Trustees of Savings Banks shall sign an Appointment of an Agent to receive the same, which shall be deposited with Officer of Commissioners for Reduction of National Debt.

VI. Trustees of Savings Banks may draw at any Time for the Whole or any Part of any Sum placed to their Account, by Drafts on Commissioners for Reduction of National Debt, which shall be indorsed by their Officer with the Interest added thereto, and paid by the Cashiers of the Bank.

XII. Charitable Societies may Subscribe any Portions of their Funds into the Funds of Saving Banks. Saving Banks not responsible for any Misapplication of such Money.

CAP. LXXXIV. *To regulate the Payment of Army Prize Money.*—July 24, 1820.

Agents, &c. may pay Shares of Non-commissioned Officers or Soldiers to Persons duly authorized, provided it be certified by the Secretary at War that proof has been given that the money was advanced before the passing of the recited Act.

II. Payments may be made by Treasurer of Chelsea Hospital to next of Kin, &c. not exceeding 20l. though Probate, &c. has not been taken out.

CAP. LXXXV. *To make further Provisions respecting Naval Prize Money.*—July, 24, 1820.

II. Persons approved by the Treasurer of the Navy to be licensed shall enter into Bond with Two sufficient Sureties for 500l. that they shall duly account for the Money coming to their hands.

V. List of Agents shall be kept at the Navy Pay office for Inspection, and sent to Out-ports.

VI. Agents after rendering an Account of Prize and other Money to the Treasurer of Greenwich Hospital shall send a like Account to the Treasurer of Navy, &c.

CAP. LXXXVI. *To defray the Charge of the Pay, Clothing, and contingent Expences of the Disembodied Militia in Great Britain; and to grant Allowances in certain Cases to Subaltern Officers, Adjutants, Quartermasters, Surgeons, Surgeons Mates, and Serjeant Majors of Militia, until the Twenty-fifth Day of March One thousand eight hundred and Twenty-one.*—July 24th, 1820.

CAP. LXXXVII. *For enabling Landlords more speedily to recover Possession of Lands and Tenements unlawfully held over by Tenants.*—July 24, 1820.

Landlords bringing ejectments may give notice to Tenants to appear in Term, and then on Production of the Lease or Agreement, to move on Affidavit for a Rule Nisi on the Tenant to enter into certain undertakings, and give certain Bail. On Rule made absolute, if Tenant shall not conform, Judgment to be for the Landlord.

II. On Trial of any Ejectment between Landlord and Tenant, Consent Rule to be Evidence of Lease, Entry, and Ouster, if Defendant make Default, and Juries to give Damages for Mesne Profits down to the Verdict, or to a day specified therein.

III. On Trials after Undertakings given and Bail found, Judge may stay the Execution ill Fifth Day of next Term absolutely, or n Tenants finding Security.

VI. If Landlord nonsuited, or verdict ass against him, Double Costs.

VII. Provided always, That nothing in is Act contained shall be construed to rejudice or affect any Right of Act or emedy which Landlords already possess, any of the Cases herein-before provided r.

CAP. LXXXVIII. *To continue, un- l the Thirty-first Day of January ne thousand eight hundred and twenty-ur, an Act of the Fifty-seventh Year His late Majesty, for letting to farm e Post Horse Duties, and to amend e Acts relating to the Post Horse uties.*—July 24, 1820.

CAP. LXXXIX. *For imposing additional Rates and Duties on the Conveyance of Letters between Port Patrick in Scotland and Donaghadee in Ireland.*—July 24, 1820.

CAP. XC. *To remove Doubts, and to remedy Defects, in the Law, with respect to certain Offences committed upon the Sea, or within the Jurisdiction of the Admiralty.*—July 24, 1820.

Persons tried for Murther or Manslaughter committed at Sea, shall receive the Benefit of Clergy as if committed on Land.

CAP. XCI. *To authorize the Paymasters of Royal Marines to issue Pay not exceeding a certain Sum, to the Representatives of deceased Officers and Private Men, without Probate or Administration.*—July 24, 1820.

CAP. XCII. *For the further Prevention of forging and counterfeiting of Bank Notes.*—July 24, 1820.

Punishment of Persons engraving, &c. on any Plate for producing an Impression of all or any Part of a Bank Note of the Bank of England, without Authority, or using such Plate, or having such Plate in Custody, or uttering any impression from it, Transportation for 14 years.

II. Punishment of Persons engraving, &c. on any Plate any Resemblance of the Ground Work of a Bank Note of the Bank of England, without the Authority of the Bank; or using such Plate; or having such Plate in Possession; or uttering any impression from it: Transportation for 14 Years.

Bank may cause an Impression to be made upon the notes by Machinery, in lieu of Signatures.

CAP. XCIII. *To amend and render more effectual the Provisions of divers Acts, for securing to certain Artificers, Workmen, and Labourers, in such Acts mentioned, the due Payment of their Wages.*—July 24, 1820.

Persons concerned in the Employment of Workmen shall not make any Stipulation for expending their Wages in Violation of the recited Acts, on Penalty of forfeiting (in lieu of any Penalty imposed by recited Acts) not less than 10l. nor more than 20l.

II. Powers in former Acts for Recovery of Penalties, to be exercised for enforcing Penalties of this Act.

III. Quarter Sessions on Appeal may in certain Cases award Treble Costs.

IV. Justices may order Payment of Wages within such Period as they think proper, and Distress in case of Refusal.

CAP. XCIV. *For taking an Account of the Population of Great Britain, and of the Increase or Diminution thereof.*—July 24, 1820.

The Overseers of the Poor or some substantial Householder of every Parish and Place in England, and such Persons as shall be appointed in Scotland, shall take an Account

count of the Number of Persons found within each Parish and Place, and set down the Particulars according to the Form in the annexed Schedule.

II. Printed Copies of the Act and Schedules shall be transmitted by the King's Printer to the Clerks of the Peace and Town Clerks in England; the Acts to be distributed by them to the Clerks of the Divisional Meetings, and the Schedules to the different Persons appointed for England: and printed Copies of the Act shall also be transmitted to the Sheriffs, &c. in Scotland, and Schedules for Distribution.

III. In England the High Constables shall, at the Easter Sessions 1821, receive from the Clerks of the Peace, &c. the Schedules, and forthwith deliver one to the officiating Minister, &c. and one other to an Overseer or substantial Householder of each Parish or Place, who shall, with the Assistance of the Churchwardens, &c. upon May 28, 1821, take an Account of the Number of Persons therein, and inform themselves, by going from House to House, of certain Particulars, and prepare Answers to Questions, according to the Form in the Schedule.

IV. Officiating Ministers in England shall transmit an Answer to the Questions in the Schedule relative to Baptisms, Burials, and Marriages, before the 21st June 1821, to the Bishop of the Diocese; who shall transmit the same, before 11th July, 1821, to his Archbishop, to be laid before the Privy Council by the 1st August, who shall cause an Abstract thereof to be laid before Parliament.

V. Justices in England shall appoint a Time and Place (between the 25th of June and 21st of July 1821) for the Overseers or Householders to attend with returns and Answers to the Six first Questions stated in the Schedule, and cause Notice of such Time and Place to be given to them and the High Constables; and the Overseers, &c. shall then deliver Returns upon Oath.

VI. Justices in England shall receive the Answers and Returns, and administer the Oath in the Schedule, with Power to examine the Overseers and Householders upon Oath, and adjourn their Meetings not later than the 21st July 1821; and shall deliver the Answers and Returns to the High Constables, who shall indorse the Returns, and transmit them to the Clerks of the Peace and Town Clerks by 28th July, 1821.

VII. The Sheriff Deputes, &c. in Scotland, shall appoint Schoolmasters, or other fit Persons to take Account of the Matters required by this Act; and the Sheriffs Officers, &c. shall deliver the Schedules to the Persons so appointed, who shall take an Account of the Number of Persons, and inform themselves of certain Particulars, by proceeding from House to House: and preparing Answers to Questions according to the Form in the Schedule.

The Sheriff Deputes, &c, in Scotland, shall appoint a Time (not sooner than the first, nor later than the last Day of June, 1821) for the Schoolmasters or other fit Persons to attend with Returns and Answers to the Questions in the Schedule, which the Sheriff, &c. shall receive upon Oath, with Power to examine the Persons upon Oath, and shall cause the Return to be indorsed; or he may direct the Returns and Answers to be verified upon Oath before any Justice of the Peace.

IX. The Accounts taken throughout Great Britain for preparing the Answers and Returns shall be preserved by the Churchwardens, &c. in England, and other Persons in Scotland, and delivered over to their Successors; and the Clerks of the Peace, &c. in England, and the Sheriff Deputes, &c. in Scotland, shall transmit the Returns to the Secretary of State by 1st August 1821, an Abstract of which shall be laid before Parliament within three months.

X. Persons employed to have an Allowance for their Trouble and Expences: in England from the County Rates and Poors Rate.

XI. In Scotland from the Land Tax.

Questions addressed to the Overseers in England, and to the Schoolmasters in Scotland:

Who are respectively required to take an Account of the Resident Population by proceeding from House to House on the 28th Day of May 1821, and on the Days immediately subsequent thereto, if one Day shall not be sufficient; and they are also required to specify in Writing the Name of the Parish or Place in the Schedule, and whether it be usually called a Parish, Township, Tything, Quarter, or by what other Denomination.

1st. How many Inhabited Houses are there in your Parish, Township, or Place; and by how many Families are they occupied?

2d. How many Houses are now building, and therefore not yet inhabited?

3d. How many other Houses are uninhabited?

4th. What number of Families in your Parish, Township, or Place, are chiefly employed in and maintained by Agriculture or by Trade, Manufacture, or Handicraft; and how many Families are not comprized in either of the Two preceding Classes?

N.B. The Total Number of Families in answer to this Question, must correspond with the Number of Families in answer to the 1st Question; and if any Doubt shall arise as to the Class in which any Family or Families ought to be comprized, such Doubt is to be stated as a Remark (under Question 7th,) not omitting therein to specify in which Class such Family or Families may have been comprized in your Answer to the 4th Question.

5th. How many Persons (including children of whatever Age) are there actually found within the Limits of your Parish, Township, or Place, at the Time of taking this Account, distinguishing Males and Females, and exclusive of Men actually serving in His Majesty's Regular Forces, in the Old Militia, or in any embodied Local Militia, and exclusive of Seamen either in His Majesty's Service, or belonging to Registered Vessels?

6th. Referring to the Number of Persons in One thousand eight hundred and eleven, to what Cause do you attribute any remarkable difference in the Number at present?

7th. If you are of opinion that in making the preceding Enquiries (or at any Time before returning this Schedule,) the Ages of the several Individuals can be obtained in a manner satisfactory to yourself, and not inconvenient to the Parties, be pleased to state (or cause to be stated) the Number of those who are under Five years of Age, of those between 5 and 10 years of Age, between 10 and 15, between 15 and 20, between 20 and 30, between 30 and 40, between 40 and 50, between 50 and 60, between 60 and 70, between 70 and 80, between 80 and 90, between 90 and 100, and upwards of 100, distinguishing Males from Females; and are there any other Matters which you may think it necessary to remark in explanation of your Answer to this or any of the preceding Questions; and in what manner, and to what place of Residence and Post Office Town are letters intended for you usually directed?

Questions addressed to the Officiating Ministers in England, by whom a Return is to be made to the Bishop on or before the 21st Day of June, 1821.

1st. What was the Number of Baptisms and Burials in your Parish, Township, or Place, in the several years 1811, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20; distinguishing Males from Females?

2d. What has been the Number of Marriages in your Parish, Township, or Place, in the several Years 1811, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20?

3d. Are there any Matters which you think it necessary to remark, in Explanation of your Answers to either of the preceding Questions? Especially whether any and what annual Average Number of Baptisms, Burials, and Marriages, may, in your Opinion, take place in your Parish, without being entered in the Parish Register?

NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN DECEMBER,

With an HISTORICAL *and* CRITICAL PROEMIUM.

Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18*th of the Month.*

MR. GODWIN's *Enquiry concerning Population, in answer to Malthus,* claims the attention of those who have permitted themselves to be puzzled by the enigmas of the Professor. Mr. Malthus taught them, that an extended population, which had been deemed the source of a nation's wealth, and the means of spreadng happiness, was in reality a curse, which, without the intervention of a certain and large quantity of vice and misery, hreatened the human race with extinction. It would have been reasonable to predict of such a book, that it would not only have been rejected for the odious nature of its doctrine, but even instantly hooted ut for its manifest absurdity. But the doctrine of Mr. Malthus included a charm o soothe the vices of all the higher and pulent classes of society, in finding in opulation a salvo for all their sins against he people. For a little time, Mr. Malthus's rinciple of population was the creed of ll but the poor and benevolent, by whom has uinformly been spurned and detested. The rich have been taught by it to hate he poor and their progeny; and a rich man, dwelling on his estate, with a numerous population swarming in villages round him, misled by the reasoning of althus, beholds in the children of the easantry, the persons whose posterity will eat up all the wealth he may leave to his heirs. He, therefore, begins to provide fences against this impending fate, by enforcing *restraints* upon the marriages of the poor, and other monstrous devices. The poor, meantime, are neither blind nor deaf. They spurn at the new injustice of the great: and discontent and mutual antipathy grow up between the wealthy and the labouring classes, who were formerly the natural friends and allies of each other. This is a picture, true in its outline, and not heightened in its colouring. It was, therefore, greatly to be desired that the book whose spell raised so horrible a circle of domestic malignity, should be exposed to the good sense of the wealthy; and Mr. Godwin has performed this task with a skilful and efficient hand. Mr. Godwin has attacked the enemy's citadel of chimeras, and has not suffered a single atom of the monstrous brood to escape. Mr. Malthus assumes, that population proceeds in a *geometrical ratio*, and that the means of subsistence can be increased only in an arithmetical progress; or, that they respectively increase in the following manner:-

Population,	1	2	4	8	16	32
Subsistence,	1	2	3	4	5	6

The result of this disposition of the relative proportions of population and the means of subsistence must be, that men would destroy each other in the final contests for food, unless population were kept down by some social checks, and Mr. Malthus resolves these cheeks chiefly into the existence of certain large quantities of *vice* and *misery*. To assent to so shocking a proposition, a reasonable man, though not generous or warm-hearted, would require strong proofs. But Mr. M. seems to have erected this doctrine upon the solitary fact, that in the United States of North America the population has doubled every twenty-five years for a century and a half past. But he forgot that the United States were peopled from year to year by the influx of new emigrations. He forgot also, the general aspect of the course of population which generally, throughout the known world, scarcely maintains its ground, so that it is reasonably doubted if the world be more populous now than it was three thousand years ago. Mr. Godwin has not followed Mr. Malthus's example in building stupendous fabrics on his own unsupported propositions. He has assiduously collected a series of documents and facts connected with every question into which the discussion could diverge, and has closely pursued a natural train of arguments deduced from these facts. He has shewn, that marriages do not, on an average, produce more than *four* births each, and that *four* are necessary to keep up population, without enlarging its present bounds: he has shewn that the history of the world proves that it has always been thinly peopled, as, in fact, it is at present; and that it is more probable, that the races of men may successively become extinct, than that they should multiply until they over-run the earth, and are obliged to fight, man to man, for the possession of food. He has shewn that no tables of population, but those of Sweden, go to prove that there is any power existing among men of increasing their numbers; and that the Swedish tables (which have been kept with the greatest constancy) prove that in Sweden, under favourable circumstances, the power of increase is small. Mr. Godwin has analised the sophisms of the anti-social system of Malthus, with adequate grasp of power; and has left nothing to its disciples wherewith to weave the web anew. He has done all that the heart of every good man wished in this case; and he has done nothing that the wisest and most practised economist can gainsay. We shall not again hear these words of Malthus uttered to the poor man who has no bread, and can obtain no employment—"A man who is born into a world already possessed, if he cannot get subsistence from his parents on whom he has a just demand, and if the society do not want his labour, has no claim of right to the smallest portion of food; and, in fact, has no business to be where he is. At nature's mighty feast, there is no vacant cover for him. She tells him to begone, and will quickly execute her own orders if he does not work on the compassion of some of the guests. If these guests get up and make room for him, the order and harmony of the feast is disturbed"!! In destroying such execrable principles as these, Mr. Godwin has rendered a valuable service to the human race, and has, in the same moment, rescued the science of political economy from the disgrace of a dark and malignant error, into which it was falling.

Mr. GALT, author of the Lives of Wolsey and West, has presented to the public two of the most interesting volumes in the language, in a complete collection of historiettes, stories, and insulated incidents, under the title of *Pictures drawn from English, Scottish, and Irish History.* It assembles all that is curious in the ancient chronicles, and local histories of the three kingdoms, as well as every striking fact to be found in our general historians. It will thus be found that our history, when ably gleaned, is as fertile in heroic incidents and illustrations of the virtues and vices as those either of Greece and Rome. It is impossible to give any specimens where two entire volumes claim an equal degree of interest, and Mr. Galt's taste and powers of composition are already well known to the literary world.

We have before us the first part of a *Family Cyclopædia*, prepared by Mr. JAMES JENNINGS, whose name is not unknown to our readers. It appears to us to answer admirably to its title, and from the practical utility of its contents, to merit introduction into every family. It displays only what it is necessary and profitable to know, and avoids all details merely scientific and theoretical. Every part appears also to be originally compiled, and not slavishly copied, as is too common in works of this description. Such a work cannot fail to be as successful as it is useful.

Two very tasteful volumes have appeared on the manners and customs of Illyria and Dalmatia, the first of a series of *the World in Miniature*. The plates are coloured, and the text is elegantly written. If every country is exhibited in the same style, the work will be one of the most pleasing ever published.

Miss HUTTON has exhibited another specimen of her powers of laborious and accurate research, in a second volume of her Tour through Africa. A volume of 530 pages is thus made to exhibit, in methodical order, the substance of fifty expensive and desultory publications; and the result is as accurate an account of this continent as can be found of any portion of the earth's surface. Miss Hutton's clear and elegant style, so well known to our readers, is admirably adapted to a descriptive narrative, and we find ourselves, through her lively painting, successive visitors of many kingdoms and tribes which we scarcely suspected had been visited by Europeans. In some passages she happily contrasts savage with practices called civilised, and proves that enormous crimes differ only in name, and are indigenous in all countries. As the fiction of a tour is admitted, we hope the authoress will be induced, in future editions, to subjoin her authorities in foot notes. A third volume will complete her plan.

More Minor Morals; or, an Introduction to the Winter Family. This is a work whose utility is not confined to seasons or to ages. It is a pleasing volume of instruction, full of entertaining narratives, and fraught with lessons of practical piety. They are not *minor* morals from whence the public character draws its colours, and which form the prevailing manners of society. The motives that appear to have dictated these pages are evidently of the purest kind, and though the essays may not possess the full merit of those of a More, a Trimmer, or a Barbauld, yet the writer is not merely a twinkling star in the regions of truth. On the whole, we see no reasons why our acquaintance with "Aunt Eleanor and the Winter Family" should terminate at the close of this volume.

Whilst awarding the meed due to those who labour to inculcate "the proper study of mankind," who strive to correct the mistakes, imprudencies, and follies of youth, and to impart thought and feeling to the crowds who dance along the flowery vale of life, we cannot fail to notice with approbation a small volume, by Miss **SANDHAM**, entitled, "*The Boys' School; or, Traits of Character in Early Life.*" An excellent moral tale is thus told in a becoming style of elegant simplicity, and he private virtues receive additional recommendation from the manner in which hey are personified and presented.

Historical Memoirs of the City of Arnagh, have appeared from the pen of **JAMES STUART**, A.B. These memoirs include a period of 1373 years, and comprise a considerable portion of the general hisory of Ireland, with a very able refutaion of the opinions of Dr. Ledwiche, repecting the non-existence of St. Patrick. Some recondite dissertations are likewise dded on the learning, antiquities, and eligion of the Irish nation, which evince he extreme pains the author has taken in he compilation of his work. An account f the ecclesiastical metropolis of Ireland must of course include that of many eminent men, and the most important events in the general history of the sister kingdom; but we fear the Irish historians are apt to be too voluminous, and that patience as well as discernment are wanted in the public mind to appreciate sufficiently the labours of the antiquary.

That science enables man to avoid, or to moderate evils by the provision of remedies, is amply proved by the philosophical improvements of the present age, particularly in the departments of chemistry and medicine. This proposition requires no further proof, than the perusal of an English translation, by Mr. **BLACK**, surgeon, of *M. Orfila's celebrated Work on Poisons.* This little work, which treats in the most scientific manner, of the nature of all known mineral, vegetable and animal poisons; and lays down most simple instructions for antidotes to each, cannot be too widely distributed. A perusal of it will benefit every class of society. When Alfred contemplated the establishment of Juries, he evidently intended that they should be composed of men, acquainted with the nature of all the circumstances of cases submitted to their examination; but as time rolled on, these cases became more complex, and required encreasing knowledge to unravel them. We now congratulate jurymen, particularly those who sit on inquests, on being able, by a perusal of this book, added to their own daily experience, to form a true judgment of circumstances which formerly defied the discernment even of the medical profession. Mr. Black has added to the translation some very useful hints for restoring suspended animation; and the whole work, in its English dress, will prove a most valuable and interesting addition to the libraries of medical men.

A Continuation of the Narrative of Miss Margaret M'Avoy's Case, to the close of that extraordinary and unfortunate young woman's life, has been laid before the public, by **THOMAS RENWICK**, M.D. one of the Physicians to the Liverpool Infirmary. This lady's claims, though blind, to the power of discriminating colours, and other objects, through the medium of her fingers, of reading, sewing, &c. excited for a considerable time a curiosity and interest in her case, proportionate to the extraordinary circumstances of her situation. Men of science were attracted by the phenomenon, and opinions were disseminated far and wide—some believing that the female in question really possessed such powers, and others pronouncing the pretension to such gifts a gross imposition upon public credulity. Even her illness was represented by some persons as feigned, but the fatal termination to Miss M'Avoy's sufferings has at least proved that in this particular she was no impostor. Dr. Renwick attended her from the period she lost her sight to the last, and has laid before us a narrative of investigations and particulars, tending to elicit the truth, not less curious in the history of nature, than apparently calculated to assist the researches of science in the study of subjects most important to society. Added to the detail, is an account of the appearances on dissection, and certainly a more candid and convincing body of proofs in favour of the integrity of the poor girl who attracted so much attention, and in support of the possible existence of her extraordinary faculty, could not be desired to set the point at rest, if people's minds are to be satisfied with regard to things so out of the common course of natural events. For ourselves we are content with the appearance of facts, and leave the rest to the Doctors.

Letters written for the Post and not for the Press. This is a lively and amusing performance. The letters are from female travellers, apparently of rank and talent, and embrace views of character, customs, and interesting scenery at home as well as abroad. Mixed with these delineations, which are not in the usual sober style of travelling narration, are some episodes that exhibit a higher power of writing in the authors of these unlaboured sketches, together with a variety of traits of fashionable life and remarks on modern marriages, which show an intimate acquaintance with the subjects, and cannot fail to recommend these effusions to all who have a taste for light reading, and who dislike pedantry.

The Monarchy of the Bees, a Poem.—These are indeed *honied* verses, exhibiting, in a pleasing and poetical manner, some of the most remarkable circumstances in the history of that industrious and valuable insect the bee. This little unpretending production is extremely well calculated to amuse and to inform the juvenile mind. The facts adduced in the poem are illustrated by notes, but on examining the authorities thus resorted to for information, we were somewhat surprised to perceive no use made of, or reference to, Huber, the most correct, attentive, and satisfactory historian of the bee.

We had hopes, on leaving school and the perusal of the notes on the Dunciad, with all that gratuitous pedantry threw in our way, on the disputes between rival authors in what has been called the Augustan, but in fact most squabbling period of our literature, that the character of Pope had been pretty well settled, and placed beyond the power of any future dunce to traduce and misrepresent. We have been mistaken—for though it is difficult to throw any new light, at this distance of time, on the formal characteristics of men who have long passed through the most scrutinizing ordeals, it is still easy to bespatter reputations, and endeavour to detract from qualities that genius has not rendered immortal—the envied and "libelled and pictured" Pope. A lively controversy has taken place between Mr. Octavius Gilchrist, of Stamford, and the Rev. W. L. Bowles, on points connected with the moral character of Pope, in which Mr. G. appears the voluntary and able champion of the Great Poet, against the charges and insinuations of the reverend editor of Pope's Works, Mr. Bowles. It will not be expected that we should enter into this renewed war of words and pamphlets, on a subject which we thought had long ago been decided; we shall therefore only notice, that a "Letter to the Rev. W. L. Bowles, by Octavius Gilchrist, Esq. F.S.A." in answer to a pamphlet attributing the article in the Quarterly Review on Spence's Anecdotes, to Mr. Gilchrist, is among the publications of the month—that there is sufficient sauce piquant in this *morceau* for the Rev. Gentleman, and that Mr. G. distinctly denies being the author of the imputed review.

Mr. Fearn, many of whose publications displaying great acuteness and originality of thought, are already before the public, has just given to the world an elaborate and scientific work, entitled, *First Lines of the Human Mind.* It is to be regretted that this ingenious writer should have acquired so great an ambiguity and indistinctness of style and expression, as to render his works much less known than they would otherwise probably be. Although we cannot say we coincide in many of his speculations, we recommend the work now before us to the perusal and examination of our philosophical readers, who may always feel assured of finding in the writings of this gentleman, the traces of profound and original thought.

We have great pleasure in noticing the able and argumentative *Speech of Mr. Favell, delivered in the Common Council of London*, on moving certain resolutions to petition the House of Commons for a *Reform in Parliament*, and we are happy to see that it is now laid before the public in a separate shape. The temperate and manly, but earnest manner in which this gentleman has advocated the great cause of parliamentary reform, will serve as one more proof, if any, indeed were wanting, that the supporters of that measure urge arguments which are neither wild nor visionary. Mr. Favell takes the right ground when he insists on our right to these privileges, not merely because our ancestors possessed them, but because they are the birthright of every citizen of a free state, which no time or prescription can disannul; and that the people are entitled to all the advantages which result from the arts and knowledge of the day, upon the mere principle that they enjoy the benefit of the improvements in science.

"*Time's Telescope for* 1821, *or a complete Guide to the Almanac*," is an annual work which has now been so long before the public as scarcely to stand in need of our commendation. It is fully equal in interest, to any of the preceding volumes. An introduction, consisting of the elements of British ornithology, is very interesting; and the biographical notices and poetical selections throughout the volume, evince taste and judgment.

A few Specimens of the Ars Logico Copleiana, or Solicitor-General's Logic, &c. by F. MACIRONE. This is a curious composition, arising out of the cause *Macirone* v. *Murray*, tried in the Court of King's Bench, Dec. 10th, 1819, and containing many interesting details of the fall and treatment, by the Allied Powers, and of the unfortunate Joachim Murat, King of Naples. Mr. Macirone is not the only one who has reason bitterly to complain of injuries and injustice from the iron hand of arbitrary power. Naples, though now ruled by a legitimate, has again to struggle for its independence against the overwhelming despotism of Austria, urged on by the *magnanimous* Emperor of Russia, and not opposed by British power, in the effort to destroy the rising liberties of a useful and profitable ally of Great Britain. Such are the crooked politics of the Holy Alliance. Mr. Macirone, though at one time an aide-de-camp to Murat, and a colonel in the Neapolitan army, is an Englishman by birth, and rendered essential service to humanity in being one of the means of carrying into effect the capitulation of Paris. His work respecting Murat not having been fashioned according to the courtly taste of the editor of the Quarterly Review, some statements in it excited the wrath of the irritable genius who presides over that critical anomaly, and poor Mr. Macirone, who has helped warriors to conciliate the good will of their enemies, and kings to obtain dominions, was called a traitor for his pains! For this attack on his character, Mr. M. brought an action against the publisher of the Quarterly Review, in which the plaintiff failed to obtain a verdict. Sir John Copley, solicitor-general was counsel for Mr. Murray, and it is chiefly to exhibit the manner in which a person obnoxious to a particular faction may be misrepresented or deprived of his rights, as well as to vindicate his reputation, that the writer of these specimens has taken up the report of his own cause, and indulged so freely in comments upon the statements, or mis-statements of his antagonists. The case having been decided in a court of law, we feel no disposition to make it a subject of further discussion in our court of criticism. The political information developed in the observations we have received with great pleasure; the anecdotes of interesting personages thus brought to view, are valuable; but the manner in which the compilation is made is too desultory, and the laws of literary politeness are not sufficiently preserved towards Sir John, whose logic is made the subject of stricture!

AGRICULTURE.

A Treatise on Mildew and the Cultivation of Wheat, including Hints on the use of Lime, Chalk, Marl, Clay, Gypsum, &c.; by Francis Blaikie, Steward to T. W. Coke, esq. 1s. 6d.

A Description of a New Agricultural Implement, which by the power of one Horse, performs a variety of operations in Cultivation, at the rate of three Acres per day; by Major General Alexander Beatson. 8vo.

A View of the Agriculture, Manufactures, Statistics, and State of Society of Germany, and parts of Holland and France; by William Jacob, esq. F.R.S. 4to. 1l. 15s.

Grisenthwaite's New Theory of Agriculture, in which the nature of Soils, Crops, and Manures is explained, and the application of Bones, Gypsum, Lime, Chalk, &c, determined on Scientific Principles. 5s.

The Farmer's Memorandum Book for 1821, or journal of country business and accounts throughout the year. 4to, 10s. 6d. to be continued annually.

ARCHITECTURE.

Plans, Elevations, Sections, and Description of the Pauper Lunatic Asylum, lately erected at Wakefield; by Watson and Pritchett, Architects, York. Medium folio, 2l. 12s. 6d. Royal with proof plates, 3l. 3s.

Observations on the Construction and fitting up of Meeting Houses for Public Worship, Illustrated by Plans, Sections, and Description; including one lately erected in the City of York embracing in particular the Method of Warming and Ventilating; by William Alexander, 4to. 9s.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of the Life of Nicholas Poussin; by Maria Graham, 8vo, with a Portrait. 10s. 6d.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

A Catalogue of a Miscellaneous Collection of Books, Ancient and Modern, with a Collection of Curious and rare prints; by John Heaton, Leeds.

Catalogue of Books, for 1821, containing various Classic and other Literature; by S. Hayes. 2s. 6d.

BOTANY.

The Botanical Cultivator; or, Instructions for the Management of Plants cultivated in the Hot-houses of Great Britain; by Robert Sweet, F.L.S. 8vo, 10s. 6d.

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Classical Excursion from Rome to Arpino, comprising Dissertations on the political conduct observed by Cicero on his Villas and Monuments; by Charles Kelsall. 12s.

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Transactions of Public Institutions, connected with the Arts. Announcement of Works in hand, &c.

BRITISH INSTITUTION.—The Directors of this institution have, according to the expectations held forth in our last number, most liberally presented Mr. Hilton's picture of Mary washing the feet of Christ, to the newly repaired church of St. Michael Royal in the city, purchased by them in 1814 for 600 guineas. The rector, churchwardens and vestrymen, have gone to every necessary expence of new gilding the frame, altering the east window and altar-piece, and decorating them and the picture with suitable and elegant drapery. The picture was obtained through the intervention of Mr. Elmes the architect, to whom with the noble directors, the parish have voted their unanimous thanks. The directors of this institution have also with the same public feeling presented their picture of the Battle of Waterloo, painted by commission for them by Captain Jones, to the public hall of Chelsea College.

The pictures in preparation for their ensuing exhibition, to open the latter end of January, are in great forwardness. Mr. SHARP is finishing two or three cabinet pictures, one of a comic subject, of a boy seized by an apothecary's man for having dilapidated his windows, bottles and medicaments by a misdirected stone. Mr. VINCENT will send a view of the annual Dutch fair at Yarmouth. Mr. HOFLAND, two or three landscapes of great beauty; among others a fine view of a city by moonlight. Mr. LINTON,

TON, a fine classical landscape worthy of the reputation he obtained here last year, of the landing of Eneas in the Island of Delos to consult the oracle; in which the architecture is introduced with an unrivalled fidelity.

ROYAL ACADEMY.—Mr. CARLISLE concluded his lectures called *anatomical*, on Monday the 18th inst. at which a greater riot (if possible) took place than the one last year; principally owing to the indiscriminate admission of all the lecturer's hospital and private pupils, who shoulder, jostle and exclude those of the Academy, for whom he is paid to lecture. Sir Thomas Lawrence will, we trust, see to this, as well as other necessary reforms in this exclusive and excluding body, and for the present we leave it to his presidential care. He most properly reprimanded the rioters, and it is a pity but a few of them had been noted.

Annual distribution of medals and first discourse of the new President.

On Saturday, the 10th of December, the annual election of officers, as well as the distribution of the medals to the students, took place as follows. SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE, president. H. FUSELI, esq. keeper. THOMAS STOTHARD, esq. librarian. H. HOWARD, esq. secretary. JOHN YENN, esq. treasurer. GEORGE DANCE and JOHN FARRINGTON, trustees, and visitors, old and new council for the year ensuing.

At nine o'clock the students and visitors were admitted into the council chamber, where the members were assembled in form. Sir Thomas Lawrence was in the chair, and wore the gold medal and chain presented to him by his Majesty. He presented the medals as follows: namely,

A silver medal with the lectures of Barry, Opie and Fuseli, to Mr. WATTS, for the best copy of an Ostade in the school of painting.

A silver medal to Mr. George Allen, (pupil of Mr. Elmes) for the best architectural drawing, being the elevation and explanatory details of the front of the College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

A ditto, for the second best copy in the school of painting, to Mr. Sharp, after the infancy of Bacchus, by N. Poussin.

A ditto to Mr. A Morton, for the best drawing from the living model.

A ditto to Mr. Pitts, for the best model from the living figure.

A ditto to Mr. Wood, for the best drawing from a cast of one of the sons of Niobe.

A ditto to Mr. R. Williams, for the best model of the same figure.

The president then addressed the students, and after most properly and severely expressing his displeasure at the slow and inefficient progress of the students in the life academy, he pointed out the course which he considered most proper for them, as aiming at the great object of art to pursue. "Some," said Sir Thomas, "to accord with their various tastes, should endeavour to catch the action or energy of the living model before them:—others to imitate the traits of individual character:—some again to embody the vigour of manhood:—others to trace the more careful forms of female loveliness:—some to give the softness, the richness, the nature and substance of flesh:—others to catch those splendid gleams of light from nature, which always surprize and please. The advantages which the academy affords in the painting school also, should be an additional spur to the advancement of the student; for not to mention the importance of the study of the examples of the great masters (for the recommendation of which Barry was expelled) in regard both to the choice and the treatment of a subject, the very presence of them should be some excitement to emulation, if the student considers that he sits side by side, and studies, as it were, in company with those celebrated painters. It was with pleasure," said the president, that he noticed the continued and decided improvement of the students of the antique, and recommended them strenuously to endeavour at a progressive improvement, and to remember the uncertain tenure by which all excellence is held. He trusted the time would come, when having accomplished the noble ends of art, and their works being submitted to the inspection of men, the most enlightened in understanding, the most refined in taste, and profound in learning of all Europe, it might with pride be acknowledged, that the basis of so magnificent a fabric was laid by their excellent keeper Mr. Fuseli; and concluded by earnest wishes for their prosperity and happiness.

RUSSELL INSTITUTION.—Mr. ELMES commenced his course of eight lectures on civil architecture on Friday the 8th of December, and has continued this on each succeeding Friday and Tuesday: illustrating them with numerous large and valuable drawings and models. The lectures have been numerously attended by the most eminent, literary and scientific persons of the neighbourhood and by some of the leading architects of the metropolis.

A very superior engraving, by SCRIVEN, has appeared, from Mr. PATTEN's striking likeness of Mr. SHERIFF WAITHMAN, a name respected by all who cherish a love of liberty and set due value on the virtuous exertions of a man who, for five-and-twenty years, has stemmed the torrent of political corruption. We have seldom seen a finer portrait; and of the likeness we can speak of it as a *fac simile* of the features, and characteristic expression of the patriotic original.

MR. HAYDON'S PICTURE.—This fine picture of Christ's triumphal entry into Jerusalem has been removed for exhibition to Edinburgh. The leading critics of our northern metropolis have *at last* found out from the evidences of their own senses, what we long ago declared, that Haydon was the best historical painter that England had produced, and that he was approaching to a level with the best in Italy. We congratulate them on their palinody, which we read with unaffected pleasure. The painter accompanied his picture, and was received on his journey by Southey (Wordsworth being in Switzerland), and on his arrival by Sir Walter Scott, Professor Wilson, and all the luminaries of North Britain.

Errata in our last.—Page 464, line 31, for "Wm. Hutton, Esq. R.A." read "Wm. Hilton, Esq. R.A." Page 457, for "Oehlenshuger," read "Oehlenschlager." Page 429, line 8, column 1, for "Messrs. Elves and Haydon," read "Messrs. Elmes and Haydon."

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The words of this ballad (the beauty and pathos of which are honourable to Miss Porter's talents) have been treated by Mr. Doyle with judgment and skill. The air is every where smooth and flowing; and the sentiment has been consulted with effect. Perhaps, the thoughts in general, cannot claim our acknowledgment of their novelty; but they are at least, so judiciously connected, and so efficaciously applied, as to form a praiseworthy whole, and to evince considerable powers in the art of educing novelty of effect from materials that are not perfectly original.

"Adeste Fideles," or the favourite Portuguese Hymn, with Variations for the Organ or Piano Forte, as performed in public on the Apollonicon, and Composed by T. Adams.—2s.

Mr. Adams, in his variations to this justly favourite melody, has displayed a good deal uf contrivance, and no trivial portion of taste. In some instances they are florid, in others they are elaborately and artfully constructed, and every bar bespeaks the man of genius and science. In the long course of our criticisms, we have had to speak to the qualities of several exercises on the theme of "Adeste Fideles," but we do not recollect on that subject any thing to compete with the ingenuity of the variations now before us.

Hospitality, a familiar Sonata for the Piano Forte, Composed by J. Munro. 2s. 6d.

This sonata, in which Mr. Monro has introduced the admired air of *Ellen Aureen*, is written in the familiar style announced in the title-page; and while it is calculated to flatter the general ear, will be found very useful to beginners on the instrument for which it is designed. The movements (three in number) are judiciously contrasted; and the rondo with which the piece concludes, is as pleasing in the theme as it is ably conducted.

Mr. Ludwig's letter has reached us, and would have been answered before this, had it been our practice to publicly notice either the approbation or complaint of composers, whose works are deemed worthy of our criticism. On referring to our remarks on Mr. L.'s "*Thema with variations*," we find, that if some passages in that production demanded our censure, others obtained our commendation; and that, in his case, as in all others, we had given sufficient evidence of our intention to be just and candid.—Against the objection we made to the sudden and unprepared transition from the scale of E flat, to that of E natural, Mr. Ludwig strongly protests: and insists that the change complained of is not from E flat to E natural, but from A flat to E natural; and adds, in defence of his modulative anomaly, that equal eccentricities are to be found in Haydon, Price, Kalkbrenner, and other composers. To the first part of his defence we reply, that to pass immediately from the scale of A flat to that of E natural is even worse, is more crabbed, more barbarous, than to *leap* (for we cannot call it modulation) from the scale of E flat to E natural: and in answer to his assumed shelter from the authorities of the distinguished masters he has named, we shall only say, that no names, however high, form a sufficient excuse for those who, while they copy their licentiousness, are incapable of reaching their excellence, and who think themselves imitators of the greatest geniuses, because they can adopt liberties which are always reprehensible, and when not compensated by commensurate beauties, cannot be tolerated.

DRAMA.

We are sorry not to have to report that since our last, that the two national theatres have improved in the magnitude of their audiences. No efforts, either at Drury Lane or Covent Garden, have been spared to attract the town and merit its approbation, nor have the best exertions availed. In addition to meritorious novelties, the powers of Mr. Vandenhoff at one house, and Mr. Wallack at the other, have been presented to the public, and produced temporary appearances of better fortune to the sedulous and judicious managers; but have not subdued the indifference which prevails with regard to the regular drama. After making allowance for peculiarity of circumstances, we are regretfully persuaded, that the legitimate drama is much less favourably circumstanced than in the days of the Garricks, the Barrys, the Powells, and the Hendersons. The times are changed. The minor theatres have not only multiplied but improved in the style, or quality of their exhibitions; thousands of families, whose taste would patronage the regular stage, are spending their property on the continent: and those which remain in England, *sit down to dinner* much about the hour at which the curtain rises. Either of these causes would form a powerful drawback upon the hopes of the most sanguine managerial adventurer; but combined are sufficient to gloom every prospect, and damp every ardour. While therefore we admit, we almost wonder at the spirit and liberality with which new pieces are brought forward, and new performers introduced. A stronger company never existed than Mr. Elliston has formed at Drury Lane, yet the curtain draws up to thin houses; and one theatre does not fare much better than the other.

MEDICAL REPORT.

Report of Diseases *and* Casualties *occurring in public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the* City Dispensary, *the limits of which, commencing at the Fleet-street end of Chancery Lane, pass through Gray's Inn-lane, Portpool-lane, Hatton Wall, Great Saffron-hill, West street, Smithfield-bars, Charterhouse-lane and Square; along Goswell-street to Old-street; down Old-street, as far as Bunhill-row; thence crossing the Old Jewry and extending along Queen-street, terminate at the water-side.*

On the last month of each returning year, this report, according to engagement, is to be constituted by a faint sketch of the medical literature of the twelve preceding months.

In fulfilling this engagement for the present period, the reporter may first notice a publication by Dr. Gregory, entitled "Elements of the Theory and Practice of Physic." This book ought to be put by every master into the hands of his pupils. Mr. Wilson has also published an additional volume of "Lectures" to that noticed in the last retrospect. These discourses of Mr. W. although on Surgical Pathology more especially, cannot be read too attentively, even by the medical student. Mr. Cross's History of the Variolous Epidemic of Norwich, is a noble specimen of candour and ability, and ought to be perused by every person, whether professional or not, who may still entertain doubts respecting the preventive efficacy of the vaccine inoculation. A Treatise on Bronchitis, by Dr. Hastings, or those disordered conditions which implicate the mucous membrane of the lungs, deserves much praise. That distinction which this book points out, between true pulmonary consumption, and those affections which simulate it, is of the highest moment, both in reference to pathology and practice. Dr. Hall's little Tract on Indiscriminate Bloodletting in puerperal cases, is calculated to check that dangerous ardour which some of our youthful aspirants after decisive results, feel fearlessly to break at all times and on all occasions, "into the bloody house of life." To recommend Howship on Intestinal Diseases, may seem perhaps to depart from the plan of limiting this notice to medical literature, properly so termed; it behoves, however, the physician as well as the surgeon, to take cognizance to a certain extent of those maladies which constitute the topic of Mr. H.'s small volume, which is highly creditable to its author.

On the subject of fever and contagion nothing new has been published during the present year, beyond works of a local cast and character. The reporter's colleague at the Dispensary, Dr. Hancock, delivered an oration before the Medical Society at Bolt-court, on contagion and infection, which was sensible, judicious, and erudite. This essay in an enlarged form, will shortly make its appearance before the public. Two annual orations of much merit, were likewise delivered at the College of Physicians and Surgeons; they each had an ethical bearing. That of Mr. Carlisle, before the College of Surgeons, is published. Whether Dr. Price's, delivered at Warwick-lane, will be committed to press, the reporter is not aware; it was an elegant defence of the medical character against the allegation of scepticism, and an endeavour to prove that Medicine and Religion ought to be considered as rather handmaids to each other, than in opposition and contest. The volumes from the Medico Chirurgical Society contain many important papers, but these volumes are certainly rather on the decline than advance, as to general interest. A new volume of transactions has been issued during the present year from the College of Physicians, in which are likewise contained some very able communications, mixed with matter of an inferior stamp. The reporter had hoped to announce a work on Medical Jurisprudence, from the able pen of his friend Dr. Gordon Smith. This treatise, however, is not yet published. A pamphlet on infanticide has been given to the world by the learned editor of the Medical and Physical Journal, Dr. Hutchinson; and two small but useful publications have appeared on poisons and their antidotes; the one in a tabular form, by Mr. Stow, of Buckingham; the other an anonymous production. Dr. Hutchinson has published some interesting cases of tic douloureux cured by dram doses of carbonate of iron; and Mr. Haden, an able practitioner of Sloane-street, has written on the effects of a medicinal, the use of which, in different forms, is becoming daily more general, the meadow saffron. The reporter knows enough of Mr. H. to respect every thing which comes from that quarter.

To the above list may be appended a very able little work, by Mr. Pearson, entitled General Principles of Psycho-Physiology. It is not often that we see a book at once "so small in volume, and great in value." Of the recent defence of the phrenological principles of Spurzheim, by Mackenzie, the writer has not hitherto seen enough to express his opinion. Although common, it is not fair to pass judgment on a book from the mere inspection which a bookseller's counter affords. Dr. Burrows's Treatise on Errors relative to Insanity has already received the writer's commendation; it is a work of considerable power, and general interest.

D. Uwins, M. D.

Bedford-row, Dec. 20, 1820.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

A CONSIDERABLE quantity of wheat was put into the ground during the first ten days of the present month, that so much of the wheat seed business has not been deferred to spring as had been expected. The appearance both of the forward and latter sown wheats, also of rape, rye, and other cattle crops, is fine and luxuriant. Drill sowing or row culture, after so many years of deliberation, is greatly on the increase, the motive assigned, is clearing the land of weeds— by good hap, renewed deliberation may induce a more perfect row culture than that in fashion, which assuredly can never prove *radical*, in the respect of cleaning or aerating land. From the generally favourable state of the weather and plenty of hands, country labour is very forward, and the lands are well fallowed for the spring crops, by the plough; an hon. General's plan of substituting the scarific for the plough, not having yet obtained the sanction of farming opinion. Every article of produce has decreased in price since our last, and with respect to fruit, poultry, eggs, game, butter, cheese, bacon, pork, pigs, &c. we have had as much assistance from France and Ireland, as though we had needed it, demonstrating general superabundance. Live stock of all kinds, at far other reduced prices. The pastures now no longer afford any keep, and turnips, except partially, are a scanty crop; in consequence the surplus of barley, oats and pulse, will be converted into firm, sound and wholesome beef and mutton, a character which cannot fairly be given to fashionable oilcake meat, with its loose, inelastic, unsavory flesh and dull-coloured grease-tub fat. Fodder is in universal plenty, rendering the winter-home of the cattle quite comfortable. An *endemic* disease has affected swine in some parts of the midland counties. Our reports from even Kent, Essex, and the most productive and opulent counties, to use the language of former days, are truly deplorable. They express the utmost apprehension as to their ability of supporting their labouring poor through the winter. The associated farmers are, it seems, about to renew their application to the legislature, for relief: now, some, we do not pronounce the most judicious of the petitioners, have not scrupled to avow their expectation that parliament ought to make enactments on the affair of import, tantamount to raising the price of corn to the height which might be in their estimation a saving standard. Should they have the discretion to enquire previously, how much it might probably cost to effectuate such purpose, Lord Chesterfield's well known reply would be most *apropos*, "*about three crowns!*" The true and only mode of relief appears to us obvious, but its difficulty equally so, enhanced by inveterate prejudice and want of independence. Scotland, hitherto the most prosperous of the three kingdoms, is following apace in the common track of calamity, in the midst of abundance. Yet rents are there held up, to the astonishment of all. Ireland, misery's eldest daughter, sends us the report that she is labouring under war, rents, and taxes, with feudal suit and service, and selling her produce at the lowest peace prices. A correspondent of the Farmer's Journal, who quoted from our last report, seems to have misunderstood us. We alluded merely to the almost total neglect of the growth of fine wool in England, and particularly of the breed of Merino sheep.

Smithfield: Beef 4s. to 5s. 6d.—Mutton 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.—Lamb 0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.—Veal 4s. 8d. to 7s.—Pork 4s. 8d. to 6s. 6d. Bacon, (the Irish very fine) 4s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.—Raw fat 3s. 5d.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 35s. to 63s.—Barley 23s. to 30s.—Oats 16s. to 28s.—The Quartern-loaf in London 10½d.—Hay 3l. 5s. to 4l. 8s.—Clover do. 4l. to 5l. 16s.—Straw 1l. 4s. to 1l. 13s. 6d.

Coals in the Pool 31s. 6d. to 43s. 3d.

Middlesex, Dec. 22th.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES *announced between the 20th of Nov. and the 20th of Dec. 1820: extracted from the London Gazette.*

BANKRUPTCIES. [this Month 128.]

Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.

ADAMS, J. Trinity-square, Minories, merchant. (Hicks and Co.
Adlington, J. Tottenham, builder. (Pope, L.
Allen, J. Warwick, innkeeper. (Collett and Co. L.
Arnett, J. H. Smith's-square, Westminster, coal-merchant. (Clutton and Co.
Ayers, J. Sutton Valence, Kent, farmer. (Young, L.
Batten, L. St. Albans, cooper. (Stocker and Co. L.
Brown, R. Sheffield, draper. (Young, L.

Baillie, J. Liverpool.
Barker, T. and F. Hudson, Stratford, brewers. (Fisher and Co. L.
Bevans, J. City-road, timber merchant. (Millward.
Bickerdike, G. Huddersfield, victualler. (Fisher and Co. L.
Bond, J. B. Blackman-street, Southwark, innkeeper. (Bennett and Co.
Bramwell, M. J. Liverpool, ship chandler. (Mason, L.
Brown, J. Great Cambridge-street, Hackney road, timber merchant. (Tomlinson and Co. L.
Bromley, J. Circus-street, New-road, Mary-le-bone, ironmonger. (Knight and Co.
Bray, G. Leeds, pocket-book-manufacturer. (Foden.
Brinkworth, G. Bath, victualler. (Mackinson, L.
Buckley, J. Saddleworth, Yorkshire, dyer. (Battye, L.
Budgett, J. B. Stoke-lane, Somersetshire, dealer (Addington and Co. L.
Burgess, H. and J. Hubbard, Miles-lane, Cannon-street, woolstaplers. (Swain and Co.
Bury, T. Exeter, factor. (Darke and Co. L.
Butler, J. C. and F. Dunnington, Yorkshire, bacon-factors. (Walker, L.
Byrne, W. Fludyer-street, Westminster, broker, Hannam.
Carter, W. Hammersmith, slopseller. (Swaine and Co. L.
Clarke, T. Nottingham, lace-manufacturer. (Hopkinson.
Currey, J. Berner's-street, St. Mary-le-bone, painter Hamilton.
Daly, M. Holborn, soda-water manufacturer. (Concanen,
Debary, R. Lincoln's-inn-fields, coal-merchant. (Grimaldi.
Edmunds, E. Oswestry, scrivener. (Edmunds, L.
Edwards, J. Warminster, coal-merchant. (Knight, Batcomb
Flinn, J. Liverpool, merchant. (Barbor, L.
Foreman, J. Kettleburgh, Suffolk, innholder. Wine, L.
Foote, S. T. Exeter, spirit-dealer. (Brutton, L.
Fox, R. Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, wine-merchant. (Hunt.
Freeman, J. N. Bradford, Wilts, money-scrivener. (Adlington and Co. L.
Gilbert, J. Plymouth-dock, butcher. (Makinson, L.
Gray, J. Bishopsgate-street Without, grocer. (Amery and Co.
Green, J. Heden, Yorkshire, merchant. (Eyre and Co. L.
Gregson, R. Liverpool, merchant. (Taylor and Co. L.
Hay, T. Kenilworth, Warwickshire, builder, Long and Co. L.
Hartley, R. Ripon, mercer. (Coates and Co.
Hickes, J. Leeds, linen-draper. (Makinson, L.
Holmes, J. Portsmouth, coal-merchant. (Pownall, L.
Housman, W. Bridge-street, Blackfriars, merchant (Richardson.
Houlse, R. Hinckley, grocer. (Ware, L.
Hunt, H. Liverpool, haberdasher. (Mawdsley.
Hunter, J. A. Aston, Warwickshire. (Rawlins, Birmingham.
Hutchinson, J. Manchester, joiner. (Hurd and Co
Inchbold, T. Leeds, bookseller. (Battye, L.
Jackson, H. Great Prescott-str., merch. (Thwaites.
Jackson, J. Coventry, ribbon-manufacturer. (Troughton and Co.
Jefferies, J. Siston, Gloucestershire, inn-keeper. (Adlington and Co.
Johnson, A. Palmer-village, Westminster, bricklayer. (Denton and Co.
Kingsell, S. Blackwall, painter. (Fisher and Co. L.
Lamb, J. Birmingham, sadler's ironmonger. Clarke and Co. L.
Lankesheer, W. Walcot, Somersetshire, victualler. Stephen L.
Lawrence, W. H. Bath, linen-draper. (Gaby.
Laycock, S. and G. Brooke, Minories, slopsellers, (Lake.
Lealey W. A. Stowmarket, cabinet-maker, (Ransom.
Leeson, G. Wood-street and Coventry, ribbon manufactory. (Long, L.
Levy, M. A. and D. Bath, goldsmiths. (Williams and Co. L.
Lloyd, T. W. Evesham, Worcestershire, fellmonger. (Wright.
Marston, J. Birmingham, coal-dealer. (Parker.
Meadowcroft, T. Liverpool, merchant. (Hulton, Chowbent.
Minett, W. Prospect-place, Southwark, auctioneer, (Passmore.
Millard J. Cheapside, linen-draper. (Burfoot.
Moore, W. Thorpe, Constantine, Stafford, cheese-factor. (Alexander and Co. L.
Mynett, G. jun. & J. Pugh, Strand, cabinet-makers (Bowyer L.
Nichols, S. and M. New Woodstock, milliners. (Lowden and Co. L.
Oldaker, R. Ipswich, grocer. (Taylor, L.
Olive J. Longford, Gloucestershire, farmer. (King, L.
Page, J. Upton-upon-Severn, Worcestershire, tanner. (Platt, L.
Peatts, H. Broadway, Deptford, tobacconist. (Williams, L.
Peate, R. Oswestry, wine and spirit merchant.
Phillip, E. Narberth, Pembroke, linen-draper. (Jenkins and Co. L.
Phillips, G. Old Brentford, cabinet-maker. (Finch, Brentford Butts.
Pickels, N. Colne, Lancashire, grocer. (Edmunds, L.
Pierre, W. High Holborn, wax merchant. (Lowe and Co.
Pierson, J. S. Sutton-street, Clerkenwell, goldsmith. (Tucker.
Phillips, P. R. Carmarthen, druggist. (Edmunds, L.
Ploughman, H. Romsey, Hampshire, brewer. (Gillbank, L.
Pratten, M. jun. Bristol, leather-dealer. (Clark and Co. L.
Prentice, W. High-street, Southwark, ironmonger. (Handley and Co.
Price D. T. Holywell-street, Shoreditch, butcher. (Gray, Kingsland.
Pratt, W. Walsall, Staffordshire, retailer of wines. (Hall, L.
Quinton, W. and G. Basford, Nottinghamshire, timber-dealer. (Hirst, Nottingham.
Radnedge, J. Bathwick, Somersetshire, dairyman. Young and Co.
Ranson, J. Union-street, Southwark, tea-dealer. (Caslon.
Reynolds, T. Highworth, Wilts, draper. (Clarke and Co.
Rogers, S. Gutter-lane, Cheapside, hosier. (Baxter and Co.
Rucker, S. Old South Sea House, merchant. (Tomlinson.
Ross, A. and J. Murray, Leadenhall-street, merchants. (Tomlinson.
Sallows, R. Hadleigh, Suffolk, grocer. (Bridges and Co. L.
Sharpus, R. Berkeley-square, dealer. (Mayhew and Co.
Sheard, L. Kerkheaton, Yorkshire, scribbling-miller. (Fisher and Co.
Shuttleworth, A. and G. Robinson, Lincoln, boat-builders. (Ellis, L.
Simpson, W. Coppice-row, Clerkenwell, japan-manufacturer. (Phipps.
Silva, J. R. Liverpool, merchant. (Blackstock and Co. L.
Slater, T. Wolverhampton, malster: (Long and Co. L.
Scarf, S. Leeds, stuff manufacturer. (Fisher, L.
Stott, C. Manchester, brush manufacturer. (Baron and Co.
Strong, R. Exeter, clothier. (Terrell.
Sweet, C. Northampton, Devonshire, tanner. (Brutton, L.
Symonds, C. and W. Taylor, Watling-street, warehousemen. (Steel.
Taylor, A. Kent-road, malt-roaster. (Weston and Co. L.
Tabourden, G. Warwick-court, Holborn, money-scrivener. (Amory and Co.
Thompson, T. Camomile-street, merch. (Knight and Co.
Thompson, G. Preston, Lancashire, cheesemonger. (Blanchard and Co.

Thomson,

Thompson, J. Liverpool, factor. (Davenport.
Tipper, J. E. Romford, stationer. (Watkins and Co. L.
Treffry, H. and R. Liverpool, chemists. (Murrow.
Tuck, W. Marlborough, carpenter. (White, Pewsey.
Turner, T. Stock Exchange, broker. (Derby.
Underwood, S. St. Philip and Jacob, Glocestershire, carpenter. (Burfoot, L.
Varey, J. Lee-Green, Wakefield, cloth-maker. (Smithson and Co. Pontefract.
Wadham, R. Poole, grocer. (Durant.
Warwick, J. St. Alban's, draper. (Pownell and Co. L.
Webb, W. and H. Bristol, linen drapers. (Jenkins and Co. L.
Westman, J. Liverpool, merchant. (Blackstock and Co. L.
Webster, J. and G. M. Simpson, Tower-street, merchant. (Tomlinson.
Welsford, J. C. Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, merchants. (Platt.
Wheeler, W. jun. New Kent-road, timber-merchant. (Newcomb, L.
Wilson, W. Liverpool, merchant. (Milne and Co. L.
Williams, J. Bishopsgate-street-within, linen-draper. (James.
Wilson J. & G. Waugh, Aldersgate-street, hatters. (Alliston and Co.
Wiseman, S. J. Harper, and T. Foyson, Norwich, bombazeen manufacturers. (Taylor & Co. L.
Woolley, K. Bilston, Staffordshire, iron-master. (Wellin and Son.
Worthy, J. Exeter, factor. Brutton, L.)

DIVIDENDS.

Alder, St. J. and J. Liverpool.
Amhurst, S. Market-street, Westminster.
Anderson, A. Philpot-lane.
Ansley, J. Star-court, Bread-str.
Austin, J. Aldersgate-street.
Brewer. S. New Brentford.
Batters, J. Southampton.
Bates, J. Leyburn, Kent.
Beadly, J. Stourbridge.
Beavan, J. Old Cavendish-square.
Bennett, F. Long Acre.
Bibby, R. Liverpool.
Bingley, W. High Melton, Yorkshire.
Berthen, P. G. Koster, and T. Harrison, Cross street, Finsbury-square.
Blyth, R. Dyer's Buildings, Holborn.
Bracewell, J. Leeds.
Brennand, T. Bread-street.
Cooper, J. Cambridge.
Briant, W. Kennington.
Cassels, R. St. Swithin's-lane.
Brown, W. L. and T. Hunter, Wood-street, Cheapside.
Bullocke, J. Catherine-street.
Burn, E. Birmingham.
Carrington, S. Ashborne, Derbyshire.
Channer, C. Sutton, Middlesex.
Chapman, W. Gravesend.
Clarke, T. West Pennard, Somersetshire.
Clutten, V. Halesworth, Norfolk.
Collins, J. Newport, Monmouthshire.
Collinson, T. sen. Salisbury.
Collyer, J. Gosport.
Cooke, B. Burton-upon-Irwell.
Crombie, R. Chelsea.
Corpe, J. Sun-street, Bishopsgate Within.
Coupland, R. W. Bridlington.
Cruden, R. P. Gravesend.
Cecil, J. Birmingham.
Crump, T. and F. Hill, Kidderminster.
Cuthbert, J. and M. Clarke, jun. Colchester-street, Savage-gardens,
Dale, W. Richmond, Yorkshire.
Daniell, J. and J. Parry, Bristol.
Deaves, C. Liverpool.
Devereux, F. and M. Lambert, Brabant-court, Philpot-lane.
Dickens, E. Eynsford, Kent.
Dent, E. and J. Dent, High-street, Southwark.
Dickenson, W. Coventry.
Downer, H. Bruton-street.
Downes, J. Brewer-street.
Eimer, G. Mistley, Essex.
Elliott, E. jun. Rotherham.
England, G. Exeter.
Failes, M. Upwell, Isle of Wight.
Fitzgerald, J. Vine-street, Narrow Wall, Lambeth.
Fort, B. Half Moon Tavern, Gracechurch-street.
Freeman, D. and Co. Church-street, Bermondsey.
Gibbins, T. jun. Westbury-upon-Severn.
Giles, C. Bristol.
Goffen, A. Kingston upon-Thames.
Gomen, J. Buckland Common, Bucks.
Gompertz, A. Great Winchester-street.
Gray, B. Liverpool.
Hagedorn, J. P. H. Old Broad-street.
Hampshire, J. Kirkburton, Yorkshire.
Harley, J. Clifton.
Hancock, H. and J. B. Homneyer, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Hendy, A. Gower-street.
Hill, E. and Co. Union-row, Little Tower-hill.
Hill, J. Baldwin-street, Bristol.
Hitchin, W. St. Peter's Hill.
Hoard, W. H. Limehouse-hole.
Hollis, L. Birmingham.
Hodgson, R. Fleet-street.
Holdship, J. Cheltenham.
Hutton, G. Birmingham.
Huggett, T. Bermondsey-street.
Illingworth, R. S. Waterloo-place, Pall Mall.
Isaac, E. Queen-square, Bloomsbury.
Jackson, G. jun. Bishopsgate str. Without.
Jackson, W. B. Exeter.
Jones, J. Upper Brooke-street.
Kent, T. London-street, Ratcliffe.
Kleft, H. W. V. Narrow Wall, Lambeth.
Knight, A. Wilson-street, Moorfields.
Kruse, A. Union-court, Broad-street.
Keightley, W. Birmingham.
Lawton, T. and S. Roe, Ashton-under-Line.
Leigh, P. Wincham, Cheshire.
Leyburn, G. Bishopsgate-street.
Lomas, J. White Horse, Fetter-lane.
Lachlan, T. Great Alie-street, Goodman's-fields.
Lythgoe, J. Liverpool.
Manifold, A. and J. Liverpool.
Macdonald, T. Rathbone-place.
Metcalfe, J. and J. Jeyes, Upper East Smithfield.
Malcolm, R. Ashborne.
M'Neille, W. Liverpool.
Matthews, E. Chester.
Martindale, B. St. James's-street.
Miller, G. Charney Hall, Staffordshire.
Milnes, R. Merfield, Yorkshire.
Millhouse, C. Sleaford, Lincolnshire.
Montgomery, J. Liverpool.
Mortimer, J. and J. Halifax.
Morton, R. M. Shepton Malle
Moss, B. Chamber-street.
Mottram, C. Winchester-street.
Mould, H. Winchester.
Morton, J. Strand.
Naylor, M. and G. Darlington.
Nock, T. Birmingham.
Newell, R. Hereford.
Parkinson, A. and Co. Manchester.
Paton, A. and Co. Old Gravel-lane, Ratcliffe Highway.
Patrick, T. C. Austin Friars.
Payne, J. H. Bury St. Edmunds.
Payne, J. S. and W. Watson, Ironmonger-lane.
Peel, J. C. Harding, and W. Willock, Tamworth.
Penny, M. Shepton Mallet.
Phillips, C. A. and T. Melford, Pembrokeshire.
Pollock, J. jun. Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Poole, C. Whitecross-street.
Prattinson, W. & A. L. Bewdley.
Pyefinch, A. Bucklersbury.
Radcliffe, J. Swansea.
Read, J. Tipton.
Roden, W. Bedford-street, Covent Garden.
Rushforth, W. Halifax.
Stanley, W. Warwick.
Silver, J. and J. and A. Boyson, Size lane.
Skinner, S. Sharp's-buildings, Rosemary-lane.
Slade, T. sen. Bartholomew-close.
Smith, J. S. Brighton.
Smith, W. Leicester.
Smith, H. H. Chawner, and J. Down, Great Winchester str.
Scruggs, J. W. A. and J. Walley, Lime-street.
Sorby, W. North Aston, Yorkshire.
Sorrell, R. B. Kirby-street, Hatton Garden.
Spear, A. Basinghall-street.
Spence, J. Bishopwearmouth.
Standish, L. H. Bishopsgate str.
Strube, F. Castle-lane, Westminster.
Taylor, W. Durham-str., Strand.
Thompson, S. Redcross-street.
Thorpe, T. and J. Darlington, Rochdale.
Turnbull, J. J. Forbes, R. A. Crawford, and D. Steele, Broad-street.
Voysey, J. S. Ratcliff-highway.
Walden, J. and M. Walden, Hackney.
Warner, J. and N. Scholefield, Greenwich.
Watson, J. & P. Mills, Bishopwearmouth. Watson,

Watson, J. and H. Friday-street.
West, T. Gracechurch-street.
White, H. Warminster.
Willerton, T. Coventry.
Wilkins, S. Russel-street, Bermondsey.
Williams, R. Salisbury.
Wilson, J. and J. Shrewsbury.
Woolverton, L. Norwich.
Wright, C. Strand.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.	Nov. 27.							Dec. 28.							
Cocoa, W. I. common	5	0	0	to	5	10	0	£5	0	0	to	5	10	0	per cwt
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	5	18	0	..	6	0	0	5	18	0	..	6	0	0	ditto.
————, fine	6	4	0	..	6	5	0	5	12	0	..	5	14	0	ditto.
——, Mocha	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	6	10	0	..	7	5	0	per cwt.
Cotton, W. I. common	0	0	11	..	0	1	0	0	0	9	..	0	0	11	per lb.
——, Demerara	0	0	11	..	0	1	1	0	1	0	..	0	1	2½	ditto.
Currants	4	12	0	..	5	0	0	5	5	0	..	5	7	0	per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	3	0	0	..	4	0	0	2	12	0	..	3	5	0	ditto.
Flax, Riga	59	0	0	..	60	0	0	59	0	0	..	60	0	0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine	41	0	0	..	42	0	0	43	0	0	..	0	0	0	ditto.
Hops, new, Pockets	2	16	0	..	4	8	0	3	3	0	..	3	15	0	per cwt.
——, Sussex, do.	2	10	0	..	3	14	0	2	10	0	..	3	8	0	ditto.
Iron, British, Bars	10	0	0	..	11	0	0	9	0	0	..	10	0	0	per ton.
————, Pigs	6	10	0	..	7	10	0	6	10	0	..	7	10	0	ditto.
Oil, Lucca	11	0	0	..	0	0	0	11	0	0	..	0	0	0	per gall.
——, Galipoli	72	0	0	..	0	0	0	70	0	0	..	0	0	0	per ton.
Rags	1	18	0	..	0	0	0	1	18	0	..	0	0	0	per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	4	4	0	..	4	10	0	4	4	0	..	4	7	0	ditto.
Rice, Patna kind	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	ditto.
——, East India	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	0	9	0	..	0	10	0	ditto.
Silk, China, raw	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	0	19	10	..	1	1	3	per lb
——, Bengal, skein	0	17	3	..	0	18	10	0	17	3	..	0	18	10	ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon	0	8	1	..	0	8	3	0	8	1	..	0	8	3	per lb.
——, Cloves	0	3	5	..	0	3	6	0	3	5½	..	0	3	6	ditto.
——, Nutmegs	0	4	1	..	0	0	0	0	4	1	..	0	0	0	ditto.
——, Pepper, black	0	0	6½	..	0	0	6⅝	0	0	6½	..	0	0	6¾	dito.
——, ——, white	0	0	12	..	0	0	0	0	0	12	..	0	0	0	ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0	3	8	..	0	3	9	0	3	6	..	0	0	0	per gal.
——, Geneva Hollands	0	1	9	..	0	2	2	0	2	0	..	0	2	2	ditto.
——, Rum, Jamaica	0	4	2	..	0	4	4	0	2	8	..	0	2	9	ditto.
Sugar, brown	2	18	0	..	3	2	0	2	17	0	..	3	1	0	per cwt.
——, Jamaica, fine	3	17	0	..	4	4	0	3	16	0	..	4	0	0	per cwt.
——, East India, brown	0	18	0	..	1	7	0	0	18	0	..	1	7	0	ditto.
——, lump, fine	5	4	0	..	5	10	0	5	0	0	..	5	8	0	per cwt.
Tallow, town-melted	2	17	6	..	0	0	0	2	17	6	..	0	0	0	per cwt.
——, Russia, yellow	2	14	0	..	0	0	0	2	14	0	..	0	0	0	ditto.
Tea, Bohea	0	2	3½	..	0	0	0	0	2	2	..	0	2	3	per lb.
——, Hyson, best	0	3	0	..	0	4	0	0	3	0	..	0	4	6	ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	44	0	0	..	46	0	0	44	0	0	..	46	0	0	per pipe
——, Port, old	38	0	0	..	52	0	0	38	0	0	..	52	0	0	ditto.
——, Sherry	30	0	0	..	60	0	0	30	0	0	..	60	0	0	per butt

Premiums of Insurance...Guernsey or Jersey, 15s. 9d.—Cork or Dublin, 15s. 9d.—Belfast, 15s. 9d.—Hambro', 45s. — Madeira, 20s. — Jamaica, 30s. — Greenland, out and home, 4gs. to 5gs.

Course of Exchange, Dec. 26.— Amsterdam, 12 8.—Hamburgh, 37 10.—Paris, 26 5.—Leghorn, 47.—Lisbon, 48½.—Dublin, 7¾ per cent.

Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies.—Birmingham, 550l. Coventry, 999l.—Derby, 112l.—Ellesmere, 63l.—Grand Surrey, 57l. — Grand Union, 30l. —Grand Junction, 211l.—Grand Western, 4l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 280l.—Leicester, 295l, —Loughbro', 2400l.—Oxford, 625l.—Trent and Mersey, 1920l.—Worcester, 24l.—East India Docks, 161l.—London, 98l.—West India, 167l.—Southwark Bridge, 16l.—Strand, 5l. 5s. Royal Exchange Assurance, 230l.—Albion, 40l. 10s.—Globe, 121l.——Gas Light Company, 64l. —City Ditto, 97l. At the Office of Wolfe and Edmonds'.

The 3 per cent. Reduced, on the 23d was 70; 3 per cent. consols, —; 5 per cent. navy shut.

Gold in bars 3l. 17s. 10½d. per oz.—New doubleons, 3l. 15s. 0d.—Silver in bars 4s. 11½d.

METEOROLOGICAL

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Results from Observations made in London for the Month of Nov. 1820.

	Mean.	Maximum.	Days of the Month.	Wind.	Minimum.	Days of the Month.	Wind.	Range.	Greatest Variation in 24 hours.	Days of the Mth.
Barometer....	29·71	30·13	29	E.	29·24	1	NW.	0·89	0·52	12
Thermometer.	42·60	57½°	7	S.W.	29°	4 & 16	NE.	28½°	2°	5
Thermomet. hygrometer	7·85	25°	1	NW.	0	2 5 13 & 27	Var.	25¾	25	2

Prevailing winds,—NE. and E.

Number of days on which rain has fallen, 12.—Snow 1.—Hail 1.

Fall of rain, &c. 1·535 inches.

Clouds.

Cirrus.	Cirro-stratus.	Cirro-cumulus.	Cumulus.	Cumulo-stratus.	Nimbus.
2	19	5	6	2	1

The weather throughout the month, was remarkably dull and cloudy; but upon the whole, mild for the time of year. The only bright days were the 2nd, 4th, 15, 16th, and 27th. On very few of the other days did the sun appear at all. Thick fogs occurred very frequently, and at intervals, we had a few sharp hoar frosts. A trifling shower of snow, the first this season, fell on the 14th; and on the following day, there fell a shower of hail. Coronas of an orange colour appeared round the moon in the evenings of the 15th, 16th, 19th and 21st; and were generally succeeded by rain.

The barometer was pretty high and steady; the only variation of any consequence, was a depression of about half an inch of the mercurial column, between the 11th and 12th; accompanied with a change of wind from N.E. to W. and a considerable fall of rain. The mean exceeds that of the last month, about two tenths of an inch.

A. E.

St. John's Square, Nov. 13, 1820.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN DECEMBER.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE present has been a month of political fermentation. The popular party have held *public* meetings every where for the purpose of addressing congratulations to the Queen, and remonstrances to the King against the councils of his ministers; and the court and tory party have held *private* meetings for the purpose of complimenting the Throne and denouncing the measures of the opposite party. If these agitations lead to a change of ministers and measures, to timely reforms of abuses, and to an amelioration of the practices of the government, they ought to be encouraged by every friend to the throne and the country; for without great changes constitutionally effected, the despairing feelings of the people, the ruined state of trade and agriculture, and the hopeless condition of the public finances, cannot fail to bring about the ruin of the constitution and the decay of the country. Let the state itself become the leader of reform, and the result cannot fail to be salutary; and this would be the case, if the present ministers were wisely replaced by men who merit the confidence of the country by the principles which through life they have never ceased to assert.

The sentiments of one portion of the nation are correctly set forth in the following address to the Throne from the corporation of the City of London.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

The dutiful and loyal Address and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council assembled, feeling ourselves called upon by the exigencies of the times and country, beg leave most humbly and respectfully

fully to approach your Majesty, to express to your Majesty our profound regret at the measures pursued by your Majesty's Ministers, so contrary to the spirit of the British Constitution, and the principles of universal justice, while they are subversive of the liberties and true interests of the nation, and of the honour and security of your Majesty's throne.

The war which exhausted the wealth and resources of the country has long since terminated; yet, during a period of profound peace, we have seen no effectual retrenchment in the public expenditure, but loan after loan again resorted to for the support of useless and preposterous establishments—affording the means of the subjection of Parliament by the influence of Ministerial patronage, and the overaweing of the people in the exercise of their just rights, by unconstitutional military force.

The discontent thus created, we lament to state, has not been counteracted by your Majesty's Ministers, either by just concessions, or by such a liberal policy as is due to a free people from their governors; but, on the contrary, the laws have been enforced with unprecedented severity, to the disgust and alarm of your Majesty's faithful subjects; and instead of obtaining redress, coercive laws have been introduced into the legislature by those very ministers, to uphold their own mal-administration. At the same time that the conduct of ministers has tended to excite the dissatisfaction of your people, and to exasperate that dissatisfaction into acts of treason, those ministers have so neglected the commercial and agricultural interests of the nation, that it is at length become difficult to determine which of these sources of national prosperity is most impoverished; and, although numerous petitions of your Majesty's distressed subjects, from almost every class of industry, have been presented in successive years to the several branches of the legislature, yet the people remain without relief, or even the prospect of relief; and your Majesty's ministers seem as unwilling from indifference as from want of political skill, to apply the necessary remedies to such complicated evils.

It is with pain and reluctance that we allude to a subject which ought never to have been forced upon public attention; but the unjust and demoralizing proceedings adopted by your Majesty's ministers relative to your Royal Consort, having drawn forth the reprobation of the great body of the people, we should be guilty of a dereliction of our duty to your Royal person and the interests of the country, if we restrained our expression of indignation at this flagrant outrage upon the moral and religious feelings of the nation, and forbore to represent to your Majesty this prominent instance of their utter disregard of public justice, and of the honour of your Royal family.

The pecuniary inducement offered to her Majesty to remain abroad in the state of alledged criminality, falsely ascribed to her; the submitting to the House of Peers, after the House of Commons had pronounced the measure "disappointing to the hopes of Parliament, derogatory from the dignity of the Crown, and injurious to the best interests of the empire," the results of the disgraceful subornations procured under an odious commission; the attempt to degrade her Majesty, and in her the whole House of Brunswick, by an *ex post facto* law, unconstitutional in its nature and operation; the mockery of justice, in uniting on the one hand, the functions of accusers, judges, and jury, in the same persons, and withholding on the other the means of defence, and all the preliminary steps leading to these disgraceful proceedings; the employment of foreign ministers and agents; the hiring of spies, corrupting of menials, and prejudging her Majesty by the omission of her name in the Liturgy, and the withdrawing her from the public prayers of the people; and lastly, after the defeat of their malignant efforts, the arbitrary assumption of the right of continuing to her Majesty, on their own authority, an allowance out of the public money during the sitting of Parliament, and the advising the abrupt prorogation of that Parliament to prevent inquiry into these iniquitous proceedings, and to obstruct her Majesty's appeal to the representatives of the people, are severally acts of perfidious and mischievous policy, which we feel persuaded never could receive your Majesty's countenance but through the abuse of your Royal confidence, and which demand the immediate dismissal of those unworthy ministers, the contrivers and conductors of so foul a conspiracy.

We beg leave humbly to assure your Majesty, that these representations are dictated by our sincere attachment to that Constitution which seated your Majesty's august family on the throne of these realms, by a sincere devotion to your Majesty's person, and by an anxious desire to promote the future glories of your reign; and in this spirit we conjure your Majesty, by an auspicious change of councils and measures, to re-unite the great family of the British people, who have long been divided, insulted, and oppressed, and which would continue your Majesty on a throne, secured by their just affection, and rendered no less glorious by the boundless resources of their industry.

We, therefore, humbly pray your Majesty to dismiss from your presence and councils for ever, those ministers whose pernicious measures have so long endangered the throne, undermined the Constitution, and blighted the prosperity of the nation.

To which his Majesty was pleased to return the following answer:—

It has been with the most painful feelings that I have heard the sentiments contained in the address and petition now presented to me by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of London.

Whatever may be the motives of those by whom it is brought forward, its evident tendency is to inflame the passions and mislead the judgment of the unwary and less enlightened part of my subjects, and thus to aggravate all the difficulties with which we have to contend.

When this ungracious answer was entered on the journals, it was, on the motion of Mr. Favell, decided by a large majority, that it should be accompanied by the following animadversions:—

This Court cannot refrain from expressing its grief and surprise that, in a period of acknowledged difficulty, and when the voice of the nation is roused against his Majesty's ministers, they should have dared to advise such a reply to the petition of the citizens of London; in which there appears to be not only a total silence and neglect of their complaints and grievances, but a misrepresentation of their motives, and of the plain and honest truths which were conveyed to the Royal ear, in order to screen themselves from those parliamentary inquiries which will be necessary to satisfy the prayers of a much injured and oppressed people.

As a specimen of the most subdued tone of feeling on the other side, we subjoin the address of the University of Oxford, and the Royal answer thereto.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford, beg leave to approach your Majesty with renewed assurances of inviolable attachment to your Majesty's person, family, and government.

Having so recently been permitted to lay those assurances at the foot of your Majesty's throne, we should have been content to cherish in ourselves, and to inculcate upon others, the principles of allegiance to our Sovereign, and of reverence for the laws, if it were not that disaffection has assumed a new form, and is endeavouring, by the excitement of popular feeling, to accomplish those objects for which it has hitherto laboured in vain.

It is with the deepest sense of gratitude we acknowledge that your Majesty's rule has been uniformly exercised in the true spirit of our laws and constitution, tempering justice with mercy; and that the happy result of such rule has hitherto been that tranquillity, which is not more essential to the objects of our local institutions than to the general interests of the community; not more necessary to the peaceful prosecution of our studies, than to the security of property and the enjoyment of life. With the greater abhorrence, therefore, we view the insidious designs and evil practices of those, who omit no opportunity of spreading discontent and disloyalty throughout your Majesty's dominions.

We further beg leave to assure your Majesty, that it shall be our constant aim, as it is our indispensable duty, to impress the minds of the rising generation with the same sentiments of dutiful submission to the Sovereign, which we ourselves profess; and that we shall endeavour to keep alive, in this your Majesty's highly-favoured University, that unfeigned loyalty for which it has been so long distinguished; that attachment to your Majesty's person which is inseparable from a recollection of the benefits which your Majesty has conferred upon us; and a zealous and unalterable resolution to defend that Constitution, which the voice of civilized Europe, as well as the history of our own country, proclaims to be the best that has been yet formed for public and private happiness.

His Majesty was pleased to return an answer as follows:—

"I thank you for your loyal and dutiful Address.

"This declaration of your principles, and of the feelings with which you are impressed at the present important conjuncture, is not less honourable to you, than satisfactory to myself.

"It is by such manifestations of loyalty and public spirit, combined with a strict execution of the laws, that an effectual check will be given to the efforts of those who labour with unceasing industry, to corrupt, inflame, and pervert the minds of my faithful subjects; to deprive them of the salutary restraints and consolations of religion; and to subvert all those establishments and institutions, which have so long been regarded with affectionate veneration in this country, and with admiration throughout the world.

"In the exercise of the great trust committed to my charge, I shall be invariably actuated by the deepest conviction that the true interests of my Crown are inseparably united with those of my people; and I am fully persuaded that in your several stations it will be your chief object and constant endeavour to afford to your country the best and surest means of permanent tranquillity and prosperity, by encouraging and inculcating a profound reverence for our holy religion; a zealous attachment to our invaluable Constitution; and a firm determination to transmit it unimpaired to our latest descendants."

Some symptoms of disagreement in the Cabinet Council happily evince themselves. Mr. Canning has resigned his seat as head of the Board of Controul, Lord Harrowby is said to have retired, and Lord Liverpool only to wait for a successor. These are auspicious appearances, and may lead to a change of ministers, and an amelioration of system, even if the relative circumstances of the country render general relief difficult or impracticable.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers under the official sanction of their masters the censors, continue to propagate much misrepresentation in regard to the revolutions in Spain, Portugal and Naples. The fact is evidence of the jaundiced feelings with which Legitimacy views those glorious events.

The King opened the Session of the Chambers in the usual state on Dec. 20, and delivered the following speech:

MESSIEURS—Arrived at the termination of a year, marked at first by the most grievous events, but so fertile since in consolation and hopes, we ought before it closes, to return thanks to Divine Providence for all his mercies.

Mourning was in my house, but a son has been granted to my ardent prayers. France, after mingling her tears with mine, has participated in my joy and my gratitude, with transports that I have deeply felt.

The Almighty has not limited his protection to this event; we owe to him the continuation of peace, that source of all prosperity. Time has only served to knit closer the alliance of which France forms a part. This alliance, at the same time that it does away the causes of war, tends to insure us against those dangers, to which social order or the political equilibrium might otherwise be exposed.

These dangers become every day more distant, as to us; I cannot, however, be silent in this solemn communication with my people, respecting those serious circumstances, which in the course of the year have afflicted my heart. But I am happy in being enabled to say that if the State and my family have been menaced by a conspiracy, too soon following the preceding disorders, it has been made manifest that the French nation is faithful to its King, and indignant at the mere idea of seeing itself torn from his paternal sceptre, and of becoming the plaything of a perturbed spirit, which it usually detects.

This spirit has thus not interrupted the movement which carries back France to the days of her prosperity. In the interior a continually increasing success has crowned the efforts of that laborious activity which is equally applied to agriculture, to the arts, and to industry.

The amelioration of the Revenue of the State, the economy which I have prescribed, and the solidity attached to credit, allow of being proposed to you, even in the present Session, a further diminution of the direct taxes. This alleviation will be so much the more efficacious as it will produce a more equal division of the public burdens.

Such a result renders more dear to me the duties which Royalty imposes.

To render perfect the movements of the great political bodies created by the charter, to place the different parts of the Administration in harmony with that fundamental law, to inspire a general confidence in the stability of the Throne, and in the inflexibility of the laws, which protect the interests of all, such is the object of my efforts. To attain it, two conditions are necessary, time and repose. We ought not to expect from nascent institutions what can only be looked for from their entire developement, and the habits which they are destined to form: hitherto we have distinctly recognized, that in public affairs patience and moderation are decidedly powers, and those which of all others, deceive the least. Let us not forget that it would be impossible for government to maintain order, that chief guarantee of liberty, unless armed with a force proportioned to the difficulties which environ it.

Every thing announces that the modifications introduced into our electoral system will produce the advantages which I promised myself: whatever increases the strength and the independence of the Chambers, adds to the authority and dignity of my Crown. This Session will, I hope, complete the work happily commenced by the last Session. In confirming the necessary relations between the Monarch and the Chambers, we shall succeed in forming that system of Government, which in all times so vast a Monarchy has called for, and which is most imperiously required by the present state of France and of Europe.

It is in order to accomplish these designs that I wish to see prolonged the years that may be still reserved for me; it is also for the purpose of accomplishing them that we ought to rely, you Messieurs, on my firm and inviolable will, and me on your loyal and constant support.

GERMANY.

The policy of the despots and the Holy Alliance has been vacillating during the month. It was hoped that they had abandoned their wicked designs of creating a disturbance in Naples; but it is to be feared blood will be spared only if they cannot effect their purposes without. Accounts from Troppau of the 6th, state that the departure of the Emperors of Russia and Austria, which was announced as near at hand, as well as that of all the Ambassadors, is deferred for an unlimited time. The Court of Berlin has appointed General Natzmar to go as Prussian Commissioner-General to the Austrian Army in Italy, and that a Russian Officer of rank is to go to Italy in the same quality, proving the participation of Russia and Prussia in the unprincipled war against Naples, in case that power should not accede to the proposals of the confederacy.

REPUBLIC *of* HAYTI.

After the revolt of the troops at St. Mark's and the Cape, and the death of Christophe by his own hands, the several quarters of the North declared rapidly for the Government of the Republic; and the only resistance which continued to be offered to President Boyer, was by the fortress of La Ferriere, near the Cape, to which the remainder of Christophe's family had fled, and by some troops under the command of General Romain, who had taken post in the mountains of Gros Morne, near Gonaives, with the assumed title of General-in-Chief. The fortress of Ferriere appears, however, to have been, at last, quietly given up to the Republican troops, together with the members of Christophe's family, and the whole of the Ex-King's treasures, &c. On this Romain also made overtures to surrender to President Boyer, on condition that himself, and all with him, should be admitted to the privileges of Citizens of the Republic, the happy result of which was communicated to the inhabitants by the following proclamation:

LIBERTY! — EQUALITY! — INDEPENDENCE! REPUBLIC OF HAYTI.

Address to the People and to the Army.

Citizens, Soldiers!—The undersigned Magistrates and Generals announce to you, with most lively joy, that they have just solemnly declared that there exists now only one Government and one Constitution in Hayti.

Citizens, Soldiers!—Peace has been concluded—war has ceased to exist—all Haytians are brothers and re-united. The President Boyer, and his army, will shortly enter this city, and give the embrace of peace and of fraternity. Prepare, then, to receive them with all the enthusiasm which characterises true Haytians.

In consequence we repeat, a thousand times, these cries, as pledges of the welfare and safety of the people,—

"Vive la Republique d'Hayti!"
"Vive l'Independence!"
"Vive la Liberté et l'Egalité!"
"Vive le President Boyer!"

We call upon you to repeat them a thousand times with us.

Given in the Hotel of the Ville du Cap, the 21st October, 1820, (17th year of the Independence of Hayti)

(Signed) P. ROMAINE, RICHARD, CHARLES PIERRE LE BRUN, DANIEL, MONT POINT, NORD ALEXIS, and 45 others.

Hayti, Oct. 31.—The President Boyer was presented, on the 3d current, with the head of Jean Blonde, Christophe's Governor of St. Mark's. The soldiers of that garrison, wearied with the tyranny of that Chief, mutinied on the 2d instant. Their example was followed by the garrison of the Cape, headed by the Governor, General Richard, on the 6th. On the 8th Christophe, finding himself deserted by all, put an end to his life by blowing out his brains. President Boyer lost no time in availing himself of the first movement in his favour. He was hailed with enthusiasm at St. Mark's, where he received the submission of Gonaives, Port de Paix, &c. &c.

The President declined; would accept of nothing short of unconditional submission, and to which they were compelled by the soldiery on whom they depended, but not before the latter had made some examples of their chiefs, among whom were the intelligent Vastey, J. H. Doe, and Gurrier. The President entered the Cape on the 24th of Oct. with his army, consisting of 20,000 men.

[*The American President's Message at the opening of Congress will be given in the Supplement.*]

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON,

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

Nov. 29. THE Queen proceeded to St. Paul's (amidst the cheerings of an unprecedented assembly of spectators, who lined the roads and covered the houses from Hammersmith to St. Paul's) to return public thanks for her deliverance from the cruel persecution against her honour and her life, commenced and carried on by the king's ministers.

On the following day, and nearly every day within the month, numerously attended public meetings took place in the various districts and parishes in and near the metropolis, at which addresses were voted to the Queen, expressed in most energetic language of affection to her person, and of indignation against the king's ministers and all her persecutors. Attempts were made in several places to counteract these addresses by others to the king, at meetings privately convened and subsequently signed by a few interested malcontents. The only meeting which was public of the latter description, was that of the inhabitants of Blackheath, where some able resolutions were passed, and an expressive speech made by the Rev. Dr. Crombie, in justification of the measures adopted.

Dec. 1. A court of Common Council was

held for the purpose of considering the propriety of presenting an address to the King, upon the present situation of public affairs, and praying him to dismiss his present ministers.

Petitions were presented to the court of Common Council, from the two wards of Cripplegate, praying that the court would address his Majesty to dismiss his present ministers from his counsels for ever.

— 4. Thirty-nine addresses of congratulation were presented to the Queen.

— 6. A numerous meeting of the inhabitants of Westminster took place in Covent Garden, the High Bailiff in the chair: when several spirited resolutions were moved and unanimously carried, and a petition to the King agreed upon, praying him to dismiss his ministers.

Six unfortunate criminals were executed at Newgate: viz. Sarah Price, aged 43, and John Madden, aged 22, for uttering forged bank-notes; G. Edwards, aged 27, and Joseph Ellenger, aged 27, for highway robberies; Thomas Webb, for sacrilege, in breaking open Enfield Church; and Thomas Fuller Harnett, for forging the acceptance of Colonel Gordon, of the 8th Dragoons Guards.

— 7. A Court of Common Council agreed to present the freedom of the court to Mr. Brougham, Mr. Denman, and Dr. Lushington, the Queen's Counsel.

At the Sessions House, Clerkenwell, one Wilmot, the prosecutor of his servant girl for robbery, who had been acquitted at the Old Bailey, was tried for alleged perjury; and on the evidence of the girl herself and that of a sister, who swore she had given her a pair of men's silk stockings, which Wilmot had sworn to be his; the Jury found a verdict of Guilty, and he was sentenced to nine months imprisonment.

— 8. A meeting of the freeholders of Middlesex took place at Hackney, which was numerously attended, Mr. Sheriff Waithman in the chair: when it was unanimously agreed to present an address to the King, praying him to dismiss for ever from his counsels his present ministers: and another of congratulation to the Queen upon her late triumph over her enemies.

— 11. Eight other unfortunate criminals were executed at Newgate. These successive executions created through the metropolis the most lively sentiments of horror. The cruelty of our sanguinary laws begin now to be universally felt, an amelioration in their spirit and practice being due to the improved intelligence of the age. The feeling excited was more pungent, because no circumstance of peculiar atrocity had attended the conduct of the criminals. Transportation to Botany Bay would have been their appropriate and satisfactory punishment.

15. A meeting of the Livery of London was held at Guildhall for the purpose of proposing an address of congratulation to her Majesty; and to take into consideration the conduct of the late Lord Mayor.—Mr. Coates moved several resolutions, which, after censuring in strong terms the late attempt to degrade her Majesty by the Bill of Pains and Penalties, concluded as follows:

"Resolved unanimously, That this Common Hall regard the existence of the Ministry, in whom his Majesty now unhappily confides, as at once a national scourge and national disgrace; but that it is the decided opinion of this Common Hall, that the nation would derive no benefit from any change which did not produce a speedy and effectual Reform in the Commons House of Parliament." The resolutions were seconded by Mr. Wotherspoon, and after some observations from Alderman Waithman, censuring ministers, and deprecating the conduct of those who, by loyal declarations, made a false imputation on the steady and constitutional loyalty of People—the address to her Majesty was carried amidst continued cheers.—Mr. Galloway then moved a vote of censure on the late Lord Mayor, and one of thanks to the present Chief Magistrate, both of which were carried unanimously. Mr. Wooler proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Charles Pearson, which was also carried unanimously.

The Regent's Canal, lately opened for business, commences at Paddington; where it joins that branch of the Grand Junction which is called the Paddington Canal, and thus communicates with all the navigable rivers, &c. in England. From this point it proceeds in a N. E. direction, and passes by means of a tunnel of 372 yards, under Maida-hill; then round the Regent's Park, through Camden-town (where it takes an easterly course) and Somers'-town, near which it enters a second tunnel of 970 yards, and penetrates Islington-hill, burrowing below the bed of the New River. It emerges again near Brick-lane, and continues nearly in the same direction through the parishes of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, and St. John's, Hackney, traversing in these districts the Kingsland and Hackney-roads, and Cambridge-heath. Then entering the parish of Bethnal-green, it bends to the south, passing through the fields adjoining Mile-end and Stepney; and crossing both the latter places, as also the Commercial-road, it opens into a spacious dock formed at Limehouse, which completes the navigation by a direct communication with the Thames. The line of canal is nine miles, running chiefly west to east, over which are thrown thirty-six substantial brick bridges; and it descends eighty-six feet to the river by means of twelve double locks, besides a tide lock. Its average breadth is forty-eight feet, and the towing-path is twelve feet, which together occupy about eighty acres of ground; independently of the dock of six acres at Limehouse, and the City-road basin. The latter is a capital work, 100 feet wide, 1000 feet long, and with its commodious wharfs covers twenty-five acres. The tunnel, of more than half a mile in length, which carries the canal *under a part of the town of Islington*, and also *beneath the New River*, is seventeen feet and a half in width, and nineteen and a half in height. Of the latter space, seven feet and a half are the depth of the water, and eleven feet and a half remain between the surface of the canal and the roof of the tunnel. It is passed, without any aid from towing-lines or poles, in from fifteen to seventeen minutes, and is well worth the notice of those whose laudable curiosity and desire of knowledge have never been gratified by an opportunity of seeing so striking a proof of the powers with which science has invested the civil engineer. The Regent's Canal is one of the works for which the public are indebted to Mr. Nash, by whom it was originally projected, and under whose direction it has been carried on—through a multitude of difficulties which could have been surmounted only by great ability, activity, and perseverance—to its final completion. It was begun in 1813, and opened on the 1st of August last. The expense, which amounts to about 600,000l. has been exceedingly swelled by the extravagant price at which the land required has been obliged to be purchased, and by many actions which the company of subscribers were called upon during the progress of the work to defend. The average charge, as an example, for conveying manure by this canal is tenpence per ton; gravel, chalk, lime, bricks and iron, about one shilling; coals, lead and copper, sixpence. To the inhabitants, therefore, of Hampstead, Kentish Town, Highgate, Hornsey, Tottenham, Hackney, &c. and also of the parishes of Mary-le-bone and Paddington, this mode of communication with the Thames must prove highly beneficial.

MARRIED.

Mr. John Salter, of Hammersmith, to Miss Jane Talfourd, of Fulham.

John Charles Purling, esq. of Wimpole-street, to Miss Maria Doveton, of Upper Wimpole-street.

The Earl of Errol, to Miss Eliza Fitzclarence.

Robert Mimprise, esq. of Pembroke, Wales, to Miss Ann Nash, of Newington Butts.

Mr. Richard Baker Aldersey, of Hackney, to Miss Rachel Ainsley, of Lemon-street, Goodman's-fields.

Mr. Robert Ware, of New Bridge-street, to Maria, daughter of John Gurney, esq. barrister.

François de Courtney Chevalier de Fochecourt, to Miss Frances Ayliffe, of Brompton.

R. T. F. Davis, esq. of Penmarsh, Essex, to Miss Frances Fennell, of Chelsea.

Mr. Edward Burmester, of Gwynnehouse, Essex, to Miss Charlotte Cotton, of Chase Lodge, Enfield.

Francis Tarrant Fenton, esq. of Austin Friars, to Miss Frances Ashby, of Lambeth.

The Rev. George Turner, of Spelsbury, Oxfordshire, to Miss Hilton, of Ironmonger-lane.

The Rev. J. E. Batten, of Harrow on the Hill, to Miss Caroline Fenn, of Clapham.

The Rev. A. A. Edge, of Essex-street, to Miss Joan Crawford Graham, sister of Sir William Cunningham Fairlie, bart. M.P. for Leominster.

The Rev Colin Campbell, to the Hon. Beatrice Byng, daughter of the late Lord Torrington.

Walter William Fell, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Emma Catherine, daughter of the late Rev. J. Arden, of Longcroft's, near Preston.

William Thomson, esq. of Fairfield, Gloucestershire, to Miss Eliza Ann Kingsley, of Tooting.

Leslie Finlayson, esq. of Kennington, to Miss Anne Maria Pennick, of Tryimbo-hall, Cornwall.

John Crawford, esq. of E. I. Co.'s service, to Miss Anne Horatia Perry, of Tavistock-square.

Mr. J. Rudge, of Bramley, Surrey, to Miss Elizabeth Ingle, of Shoreditch.

Mr. Joseph Poulton, of Bread-street, Cheapside, to Miss S. Dixon, of Dunmow, Essex.

Henry Mitchison, esq. of Canonbury-place, to Miss Maria Buckton, of Hornsey.

The Rev. John Thomas, B.A. to Miss Ellen Preston, of Blackheath-hill.

Lieut. Gen. Dilkes, of Upper Seymour-street, to Miss Elinor Hirtzell, of Exeter.

Mr. Charles New, of Paternoster-row, to Miss Willanna Maria Dewey, of Eastham.

Thomas William Glanvill, esq. of Stanmore, to Miss Catherine Moody, of Woburn, Bedfordshire.

Mr. Waugh, of London, to Miss Elizabeth Baldwin, of Cherrington, Gloucestershire.

Capt. Wright, 95th regt. to Miss Jemima Vina Reynolds, of Old Brompton.

T. B. Barclay, esq. of Devonshire-street, Portland-place, to Miss Sarah Peters, of Betchworth Castle, Surrey.

Major Chetwynd Stapleton, Hussars, to Miss Margaret Hammond, of Hampton Court.

Mr. Stephen Salmon, of Shepperd's Bush, to Miss Mary Coucher, of Alfred-place, Bedford-square.

DIED.

In Bishopsgate-street, Mr. *T. Thackeray*.

At Brompton, the widow of *Michael Novosielski*, esq.

At Edgware, 60, *Thomas Collingridge*, esq.

At Forest-hill, Peckham, 69, *Robert Wissett*, esq. F.R. and A.S. and a justice of peace for the county of Surrey.

In King-street, Covent Garden, Mrs. *Elizabeth Sant*.

At Charing Cross, 26, Mr. *Henry Sparrow*, an eminent tea dealer.

At Clapham, 60, the wife of *Henry Pigeon*, esq.

At Mile End, Mr. *William Crippen*, late of the Bank.

At Ham Common, *Thomas Cotton*, esq. late one of the chief clerks of the treasury.

Mrs. *Gude*, wife of George G. esq. of Gray's Inn.

At Chestnuts, Tottenham, *Thomas Powell*, esq.

At Duncroft Cottage, near Staines, 62, *John Finch*, esq.

At Hampton, *Richard Blake Deverell*, esq.

In Southampton-place, New-road, Mrs. *Ladler*, wife of N. L. esq.

At Torquay, Devonshire, *Mary*, wife of James Lambert, esq. of Bedford-row.

In Alfred-place, Bedford-square, 57, *William Morris Frye*, esq. late of Wallington, Surrey.

At Stanmore-hill, 57, *William Bartlett*, esq.

At Brighton, *Sophia Mary*, wife of the Rev. Thomas Fuller, of Upper Baker-street.

In the Minories, 108, a poor woman named *Mumford*.

In Budge-row, Mrs. *Street*, wife of Mr. S. stationer.

In Queenhithe, Mrs. *Elizabeth Dutton*.

At Brockwell Hall, near Dulwich, 62, Mrs. *Martha Hobson*.

In Queen-street, Westminster, 68, *Walter Bracebridge*, esq. a Director of the Phœnix Fire and Pelican Life offices; formerly of Atherstone, in Warwickshire, and an officer in the Leicestershire militia.

In Berkeley-square, 53, *Theodore Henry Broadhead*, esq. M.P. for Yarmouth, Isle of Wight.

In Broad-street, Southwark. 78, *Richard Thornton*, esq. a magistrate for Southwark, and the county of Surrey, deservedly esteemed and lamented.

In Kennington-lane, *Edwin Turner*, esq. formerly of Aylesford, Kent.

In Great Ormond-street, the Rev. *Daniel Duff*, A.M. late of Salvador-house, Tooting.

In Chelsea College, Sir *John Paschall*, bart.

At Islington, Mrs. *Careless*, wife of Mr. Robert C. Bread-street, Cheapside.

In London, *William Brereton*, esq. of Chichester.

In Upper Seymour-street, 79, *Edward Corbet*, esq. of Ynysymoengwyn, North Wales.

At Kennington Common, 76, *Mary*, wife of Thomas Fosbrooke, esq.

In Charlotte-street, Portland-place, the Rev. *E. B. Johnson*, late of Dulwich College.

Norfolk-street, 62, *John Leigh*, esq. who several times served the office of under sheriff of London and Middlesex.

At his house in Basinghall Street, aged 76, *Mr. Joseph Stafford*; a man who for more than half a century, was the zealous asserter and fearless advocate of the great principles of civil and religious liberty. Mr. S. was a native of Leicester, but early in life he removed to London, at a period, when that mighty conflict of political opinion which still agitates Europe was commencing.—Warmly attached to the principles of Whiggism, he became a member of the "Society for Constitutional Information;" a Society which then boasted among its members, a Price, a Kippis, a Jones, and a Shipley. Soon after he was chosen a delegate from the Southwark Association to the Quintuple Alliance, and for many years he zealously co-operated with both these Societies in their important efforts for awakening the people to a knowledge of their rights, and arousing their energies to demand them. The retentive memory, deep penetration, and uncommon sagacity which characterized the mind of Mr. Stafford, combined with legal information and profound knowledge of the world, gave him the exercise of, perhaps, the most important function which can devolve upon the citizen, that of juryman, advantages superior to most of his contemporaries. Called, not unfrequently, to exercise this duty on political occasions, unmoved by party clamour, and unawed by ministerial power, he trod fearlessly and independently the path of undeviating rectitude. Among other trials on which he acted as juror, that of Eaton, in 1794, deserves particular notice, as on that occasion, equally jealous for the rights of juries and the privileges of the accused, he was the juryman who *first* demanded a copy of the indictments; a demand which after much hesitation was reluctantly conceded. The last time on which he appeared in this very important character, was on the memorable trial of Wooler, when, in discordance with the charge of the judge, concurring in a verdict of acquittal, he does not appear to have been ever afterwards summoned on a special jury; and the public were thus deprived of the benefits resulting from his long experience, deep penetration, and correctness of decision. The same decision of character and devotedness, to what he deemed the cause of truth which marked his political conduct, distinguished the religious career of Mr. Stafford: educated in the principles of Dissent, in mature life, he made its tenets the particular subject of his inquiry, and the cause dear to him from the influence of first impressions, and the charm of early associations, became more dear when considered as the conviction of reason. Ardently attached to those principles, both civil and religious, which characterised that class of religionists, so reviled and traduced for the last century, by prelates, courtly historians, and fashionable novelists, he drank deeply into their spirit, and like them, thought no exertion too great—no sacrifice too dear, in support of principles, which he judged equally consonant with the dictates of divine truth and the dearest right of man, Liberty of Conscience. Although not exempt in the closing year of life, from protracted sufferings, yet the vigor of his powerful intellect remained unsubdued, and those Christian principles he had long cherished, were his support. The bold asserter and zealous champion of the grand cause of civil and religious liberty for more than half century has lived to see opinions, which in his earlier days had been too hastily pronounced visionary, take their place in the catalogue of necessary truths and principles, which 60 years since he adopted amid scorn and obloquy, cherished and maintained by the great mass of the people.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. G. F. St. John, to the rectory of Manston, Dorset.

Rev. John Ellis, to the rectory of Cerrig-y-druidion, Denbighshire.

The Rev. John Harcourt Skrine, B.A. to the rectory of Thundersley, Essex.

Rev. A.B. Henniker, to the rectories of Great and Little Thornham, Norfolk.

Rev. J. Brewster, M.A. to the vicarage of Laughton, Lincolnshire.

The Hon. and Rev. William Leonard Addington, to the rectory of Poole, Wilts.

Rev. W. N. Parnell, to the perpetual curacy of Crossgate, Leeds.

The Rev. Peter Gunning, domestic chaplain to the Earl of Blessington.

Rev. J. Dampier, to the vicarage of West Wrathing, Cambridgeshire.

Rev. Stephen Crofts, M.A. to the rectory of St. Mary Stoke, in Ipswich.

Rev. Sydenham Henry Peppin, B.A. domestic chaplain to Lord Bolton.

Rev. Samuel Colby Smith, M.A. to the two medieties of the rectory of Denver, called West Hall and East Hall, Norfolk.

Rev. George Pickard, jun. to the vicarage of Staunton-upon-Arrow, Herefordshire.

Rev. William Andrews, M.A. to be domestic chaplain to Lord Blayney.

Rev. J. Jefferson, archdeacon of Colchester, to hold by dispensation the rectory of Aldham, with the rectory of Weeley, both in Essex.

Rev. I. J. Lates, M.A. to the perpetual curacy of Charlton Abbotts.

Rev. George Williams, a minor canon of Worcester Cathedral.

Rev. Peter Elers, to the rectory of Bishangles, Suffolk.

Rev. Peter Gunning, to the rectory of Newton St. Loe, Somersetshire.

Rev. John Savile Ogle, prebend of Durham.

Rev. William French, M.A. master of Jesus College, Cambridge.

Rev. James Wood, DD. appointed Dean of Ely.

Rev. J. Moore, appointed Archdeacon of Exeter.

Rev. John Smith, to the vicarage of Millom, Cumberland.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

With all the Marriages and Deaths.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A PUBLIC Meeting was lately held at Newcastle upon Tyne, Thomas Fenwick, esq. in the chair, on the proceedings against the Queen, when some spirited resolutions were agreed to.

A public meeting took place lately at Sunderland, occasioned by the persecution of the Queen, when an address to the King was agreed to, praying him to change his Council.

A county meeting lately took place at Durham, the High Sheriff in the chair, when an address was voted to the King, praying him to remove all persecution of the Queen, and to grant her a suitable establishment; and a petition to the House of Commons was agreed upon, praying them to institute inquiry into the appointment and conduct of the Milan Commission.

The Duke of Northumberland has lately built a handsome Fish Market at North Shields, at a considerable expense, for the accommodation of the inhabitants of that town.

Married.] Mr. T. Widdrington, to Miss J. Dobson, both of Newcastle.—Mr. J. M Clelland, to Miss J. Pearson, both of North Shields.—Mr. J. Brown, to Miss M. Simpson, both of South Shields.—Mr. R. Hay, to Miss M. Dawson; Mr. G. Howe, to Miss M. Parker: all of Sunderland.—Mr. Wilkinson, of Bishopwearmouth, to Miss Pearson, of Northumberland-street, Newcastle.—Mr. J. L. Jackson, to Miss J. Farren, both of Darlington.—Mr. W. Cowen, of Darlington, to Miss A. Beckwith, of Stockton.—Mr. J. Jaques, to Miss Meter, both of Stockton.—Mr. R. Dacres, to Miss J. Wallace, both of East Rainton.—Mr. T. Crawhall, of West Denton, to Mrs. Norman, of London.—Mr. G. Ward, of Kibblesworth, to Miss E. D. Miles, of the Windmill-hills, Gateshead.—Mr. Shires, of Topcliff, to Miss A. Shatford, of Hartlepool.—Mr. W. Reay, of Redpath, to Miss M. Carrick, of Mumpshall.

Died.] At Newcastle, in Northumberland-street, Miss Wilkie, late of Bland-hall.—Mrs. Tullock, greatly regretted.—Mr. R. Hunter, much respected.—In the Great-market, 75, Mr. J. Morland.—In [illegible], Mrs. E. Kymer.—In the New-road, Mr. S. Everitt, much respected.

At Durham, 68, Mr. J. Bateman.—In Elvet, Mrs. Harrison.—In Clay-path, 78, Mr. M. Johnson.

At North Shields, 62, Mrs. J. Lishman.—71, Mr. W. Bowie.—63, Mr. J. James.—64, Mr. J. Coxon.—Miss D. Pringle.—Mr. T. Wilson.

At South Shields, 41, Mr. J. Fothergill.—72, Mr. W. Johnson.—Mr. J. Hunter.—Mr. J. Harrison.

At Sunderland, 73, Mr. J. Faulkner.—72, Mrs. C. Spinks.—72, Mrs. M. Smith.—56, Mr. J. Harrison.—68, Mr. J. Falconer.—65, Mr. R. Bell.

At Darlington, 73, Mr. Wharrington, much respected.—54, Mrs. Wiseman.—84, Mr. M. Hunter.

At Chester-le-street, 20, Miss J. Jackson.—57, Mr. R. Minnican.

At Morpeth, 61, Mr. W. Oliver.—76, Mr. A. Hood.

At Oxhill, Mrs. Bellarby.—At Fellhead, 84, Mr. G. Wardle.—At Clickimin, 24, Mrs. Whitehead.—At Dyke-house, Stamfordham, 95, Mr. E. Thompson.—At Whitton Gilbert, 66, Mary, wife of the Rev. Dr. Richardson.—At East Ord, 73, Mr. S. Cowan.—At Norham, 89, Mr. J. Sanderson.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

In the night of the 14th, the Rose and Crown Inn, at Kirby Lonsdale, was burnt, and five female servants, unable to escape, were consumed by the flames.

Married.] Mr. J. Varty, to Miss M. Wood; Mr. J. Pingney, to Miss E. Sarjant; Mr. W. Hetherington, to Miss M. Sayer; Mr. W. Taylor, to Miss M. Coulthard; Mr. J. Pickering, to Miss M. Hardy; Mr. J. Hodgson, to Miss J. Armstrong; Mr. W. Richardson, to Miss J. Younghusband: all of Carlisle.—Mr. W. Charter, to Miss M. Dennison; Mr. J. Cowan, to Miss J. Brotherstone: all of Penrith.—Mr. J. Brockbank, to Miss Wilson; Mr. J. Jackson, to Miss M. Smithson: all of Kendal.—The Rev. J. Corry, to Miss E. Langhorn, of Natland Beck.—Mr. E. Blameres, of Sutler-house, to Miss H. Oliver, of Parkhead, Carlisle.

Died.] At Carlisle, in Caldew-gate, 28, Mr. P. Campbell.—In Blackfriar's-street, 38, Mr. J. Pattinson.—50, Henry Hall, greatly and deservedly lamented.—24, Mr. C. Sanderson.—30, Mrs. A. Cuthbertson.—In Caldew-gate, 82, Mr. E. Miller.

At Penrith, 82, Mrs. G. Gardiner.

At Kendal, 80, Richard Winfield, esq.—75, Mr. E. Jackson.—70, Mr. B. Mason.

At Brampton, 73, Mr. J. Burrough.—The Rev. J. Bolton, vicar of Melborn, much esteemed and lamented.—At Ambleside, 73, John Carleton, esq.—At Greenrow, 27, Mr. D. Drape: he was an able mathematician.

YORKSHIRE.

A meeting was lately held at York, for the purpose of voting an address to his Majesty, to dismiss his Ministers. The Lord Mayor was in the chair. Several ably written resolutions were agreed to. Addresses and a petition were moved and carried.

A public meeting was recently held at Hull, when a petition to the House of Commons was agreed to, praying the House to visit with their severest censure the Ministers who have wasted the public money, violated the Constitution, and endangered the safety of the state.

Married.] Robert Henry Anderson, esq. of York, to Miss A. Bilton, of Knaresborough.—Mr. J. Battersbee, to Miss A. W. Jackson; Mr. E. Squire, to Miss Youle; Mr. R. Tranmer, to Miss R. Jackson: all of Hull.—Mr. J. Jackson, of Hull, to Miss M. Bradshaw, of Sheffield.—Mr. T. Beeston, to Miss Rymer; Mr. W. Blackbnrn, to Miss M. Bushby; Mr. W. Penny, to Miss M. Akers: all of Leeds.—Mr. W. Harrison, of Leeds, to Miss M. Shepherd, of Rudston.—Mr. H. Pohimar, to Miss S. Hartley, both of Halifax.—Robert Carr, esq. of Wakefield, to Miss H. Waterton, of Walton-hall.—Mr. W. Monkman, to Miss M. Boyes, both of Beverley.—Mr. J. Ackroyd, of Sheffield, to Miss A. Tomlinson, of Barnsley.—Mr. T. Whitaker, to Miss R. Hall; Mr. J. Buxton, to Mrs. Bower; Mr. T. Sadler, to Miss H. Sandforth: all of Sheffield.—Mr. G. Harrison, of Barnsley, to Miss J. Wildsmith, of Birchworth.—Mr. J. Dobson, to Miss H. Hawdon, both of Selby.—Thomas Dowker, esq. of the Manor-cottage, West Huntington, to Miss J. Kitchingman, of Clifton, near York.—Mr. J. Marshall, of Aldborough, to Miss H. Daniel, of Arkendale.—Mr. J. Lewis, of Dewsbury, to Miss E. Debb, of Roundway.

Died.] At Hull, 48, Mr. W. Clifton, much and deservedly respected.—In Dock-street, 77, William Parker, esq.—In Finkle-street, 35, Lieut. A. Breary, R. N.—72, Mrs. A. Ashton.

At York, 88, John Croft, esq. F.S.A. Mr. Croft devoted much of his time, during the latter years of his life, to antiquarian researches, and soon became Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. He was also indefatigable as a *Virtuoso*, and has left behind him a considerable cabinet of ancient coins, scarce books, and other curiosities. Mr. C. published various trifling and eccentric productions: the principal are, "*Serapiana,*" a collection of anecdotes, 12mo.; "*Notes on Shakspeare;*" and a small treatise on Wines.

At Leeds, 85, Mrs. H. Bean.—In Park-row, 35, Mr. H. M'Donald, deservedly lamented.—Mrs. Sampson.—In Woodhouse-lane, 55, M. D. Rimington.—23, Miss E. Jaques, greatly esteemed and regretted.

At Halifax, Mr. A. Sutcliffe, deservedly regretted.—Mr. J. Ambler, suddenly.

At Sheffield, 32, Mr. G. Mettam, jun. of the firm of George Mettam and Son, much respected.—In Arundel-street, Mr. Ellis.—In Pond-itreet, 69, Mrs. Furness.

At Pontefract, 60, Mr. B. Brown, much respected.

At Huddersfield, Mr. C. Aspinal.—At an advanced age, Mr. E. Holmes.

At Sedburgh, in the 86th year of his age, the much esteemed and celebrated Mr. John Dawson, formerly surgeon and apothecary, but for more than 50 years a highly eminent teacher of the mathematics at that place. He was thought to be one of the first men of the age in that branch of learning, as his numerous scholars, dispersed over the Globe, many of whom have been senior wranglers in the University of Cambridge, can well testify; and, which is still more remarkable, he was self-taught. He published but little; though he wrote, and, it is hoped, has left behind him, many valuable manuscripts on mathematical subjects: in the early part of his life he engaged in controversy with the celebrated William Emerson, on the subject of the Newtonian Analysis or Method of Fluxions—with the no less celebrated Matthew Stewart, professor of mathematics in the University of Edinburgh, respecting the Sun's distance, and with the not less able, though, perhaps, less known, Mr. Charles Wildbore, many years editor of the Gentleman's Diary,, on the subject of Fluids issuing from Vessels in motion, and it is well known that, in every instance, he had the advantage. He was a tender parent—a kind and good neighbour—a real Christian—and a steady friend. In him the world has lost one of its brightest ornaments, and he will be long and universally lamented by his numerous friends and acquaintances.

At Stoneferry, 83, Mrs. E. Atkinson.—At Healaugh Manor, 72, Mr. J. Monkman.—At the Lodge, near Wakefield, 64, Joseph Armitage, esq.—At Kirkheaton, 73, Thomas Harrison, esq. late of Leeds.—At Thornton-lodge, Ellen, wife of John Horsefall, esq.—At Bishopdale, 85, Mrs. Heseltine, a much esteemed member of the Society of Friends.

LANCASHIRE.

A very numerous meeting was lately held at Manchester, to address their Majesties upon the termination of the proceedings against the Queen.

The distinguished Concentric Society of Liverpool lately held its eighth anniversary, Ottewell Wood, esq. in the chair. Several excellent speches were delivered, and the Society evinced its usual patriotic feeling.

Married.] Mr. T. Heron, to Miss E. Gallaway; Mr. R. White, to Miss S. Woolley: all of Manchester.—Mr. P. Walker, of Manchester, to Miss J. Hunter, of Bank-parade, Salford.—Mr. S. Gasken, to Miss A. Charlesworth, both of Manchester.—Mr. J. Borthman, to Miss M. Green, both of Salford.—Mr. G. Guest, to Miss M. Basnett; Mr. J. M. Hanmer, of Upper Pitt-street, to Miss M. Quail, of Paradise-street; Mr. J. Sprout, to Mrs. Edwards; Mr. J. Eccleston, to Miss M. Higginson; all of Liverpool.—Josiah Taylor, esq. of Mottram, to Miss Taylor, of Edale.—Mr. J. Moore, to Miss E. Davies, both of Stretford.—Mr. J. Adshead, to Miss M. Kinder, both of Stayley.

Died.] At Manchester, in Gartside-st., 77, Mr. T. Richardson, much and deservedly respected.—In Russel-street, Mrs. A. Blencowe. greatly regretted.—In Oldham-street, 48. Mr. H. Hould.—61, Mr. Grocott, greatly regretted.

At Liverpool, in Gerard-street, Mr. S. Coulton.—In Phytian-street, 73, Mrs. Milnes, widow of George M. esq. of Ash-house. Derbyshire.- In Pembroke-place, 24, Miss D. Skerrett.—In Clarence-street, 61, Mr. J. Swainson.—In Pitt-street, Mr. Crosthwaite.

At Ulverston, at an advanced age, Mrs. A. Saul.

CHESHIRE.

The feelings of Chester with regard to the Queen, have lately been strikingly evinced. It became known that the liberal-minded Earl Grosvenor was about to return to his residence at Eaton, the people, laying aside their local disputes in order to show their gratitude to this nobleman, went forth in crowds to meet and thank him. His Lordship was met in Boughton, the horses taken from his carriage, and he was drawn through the city amidst general acclamations.

The noble Earl has just purchased 12 comfortable adjoining houses in Chester, which his Lordship is fitting up for the occupation of 12 decayed freemen of that city, with the endowment of a stipend of 2s. 6d. for each weekly. This is a better means of securing an interest in the hearts of the artisans, than by coercing them through a vexatious influence in the Corporation.

A typhus fever, of the most alarming kind, lately prevailed at Macclesfield; and great numbers of the inhabitants died.

Married.] George Ash Thompson, esq. to Miss E. D. Rowlands. Mr. J. Hill, of Chester, to Miss S. Weston, of Manchester.—Mr. T. Reeves, to Miss E. Adamson, both of Middlewich.—Thomas Webster, esq. of Upton-hall, to Miss S. Mercer, of Kirkdale.

Died.] At Chester, in Bridge-street, Andrew Davison, esq. the oldest member of the Corporation.—Mr. T. Judkins.

At Macclesfield, 34, Miss M. Bell.—Mr. W. Stone, an alderman of the borough.—Miss M. Pullock.—At Little Barrow, Mrs. Lightfoot, greatly respected.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Gillam, to Miss Lee, both of Derby.—Mr. Buxton, of Derby, to Miss Hodkins, of Chesterfield.—Mr. G. Tomlinson, jun. of Chesterfield, to Miss Greeves, of Wakefield.—Mr. W. Pegg, of Melbourn, to Miss S. Ward, of King's Newton.—Mr. T. Ellison, of Glossop-hall, to Miss E. M. Dalton, of Hollingworth.

Died.] At Derby, 64, Mrs. Stenson, deservedly lamented.—82, Mary, widow of Mr. Joseph Stenson.

At Buxton, 45, Mr. R. Smith, of the Centre Hotel.

At Etwall, 80, John Green, esq.—At Williamthorpe, Mr. D. Hopkinson, much lamented.—At Brailsford, Miss Smith.—At Hathersage, 23, Miss B. Broomhead, much and deservedly esteemed.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The patriotic Corporation of Nottingham lately forwarded an address of congratulation to Her Majesty. The following is part of her answer:

"The sacred principles of justice are violated by the proceedings instituted against my person and my reputation. In their failure I do not more sincerely rejoice, on account of my personal relief from anxiety and suspense, than because their success would have established a fatal precedent of oppression and iniquity.

"As Queen Consort of this powerful Kingdom—as the first subject among this free people—as the individual the most deeply indebted to the force of public opinion—I am bound by every tie, and prompted by every feeling, to pray for the preservation and improvement of that constitutional freedom, by which alone Kings are made truly great, and nations permanently happy."

It was stated on oath, at the late Nottingham sessions, that *a portion of land, the rental of which is only one hundred and fifty-six pounds, has paid, during the year, no less than three hundred and eighty-eight pounds for poor assessments alone;* beside all the other burdens which come upon it.

Married.] Mr. J. Knighton, to Miss P. Kerry; Mr. Cooper, of Mary-gate, to Miss A. Hartwell, of Long-row; Mr. J. Sparks, to Miss S. White: all of Nottingham.—Mr. T. Kerry, of Nottingham, to Mrs. Smith, of Islington.—Mr. Wolstenholme, of Red-hill, near Nottingham, to Miss S, Newton, of Draycott.—Mr. J. White, jun. to Miss Sansom, both of Mansfield.—Mr. G. Ogle, of Ratcliff, to Miss H. Crowder, of Nottingham.—Mr. Lomax, to Miss Hutchinson, both of Bingham.—Mr. W. Aston, of Glenn, to Miss Iliffe, of Burton Overy.

Died.] At Nottingham, in Castle-street, 76, Mrs. E. Taylor.- In Chesterfield-street, 47, Mr. W. Wilson.—Mrs. Archer.—On Sion-hill, 72, Mrs. C. Cook.—In Woolpack-lane, 39, Mr. Thomas Turney, much regretted.—47, Mr. H. Roberts.—In Barker-gate, Mr. T. Hall.

At Newark, Mrs. Wells, much regretted.—Mrs. Watson.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Cook, to Miss Steel, both of Lincoln.—Mr. J. Parker, to Miss J. Greaves, both of Gainsborough.—Mr. J. Walker, to Miss Traves; Mr. B. Coupe, to Miss L. Wright; Mr. W. Rysdale, to Miss Searby: all of Louth.—Mr. Atkins, of Empingham, to Miss Ridlington, of Colley-weston.—Mr. Lamb, of Aubourn, to Miss Fieldsend, of Snarford.

Died.] At Lincoln, Mrs. Hickingbotham.—61, Mr. J. Harrison, deservedly regretted.

At Stamford, Mrs. Pupe.—74, Mr. R. H. Leeke.

At Grimsby, Mrs. M. A. Cooper.—Lieut. G. Farr, of Healing.—George Woolmer, esq. an alderman of the borough.

At Gainsborough, Mrs. Morehouse.

At Upton, 59, Mr. W. Crosier, much respected.—At Tinwell, 77, Sarah, wife of the Rev. T. Foster.—At Epworth, 78, Mr. W. Reed.— At Skendleby, 40, Mr. T. Tyson, much respected.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

One hundred and sixty patriotic gentlemen of Leicester lately assembled to commemorate the downfall of the atrocious Bill of Pains and Penalties.

Married.] Mr. Neale, of Leicester, to Miss A. Cooper, of Great Ashby.—The Rev. Mr. Eddowes, of Belton, to Mrs. Irons, of Leicester.—Mr. Slater, of Loughborough, to Miss Shepherd, of Sawley.—Mr. Hawley, of Middleton, to Miss Cotes, of Loughborough.—Mr. W. Orton, of Glenn, to Miss Iliffe, of Burton Overy.—Mr. J. Hill, of Frisby-lodge, to Miss S. Wooley, of Belton.—Mr. Butt, to Mrs. Woods, both of Langham.

Died.] At Leicester, in St. Nicholas's, Mrs. Hubbard, one of the Society of Friends, much and deservedly respected.—Mr. Wildbore.—In Belgrave-gate, 65, Mr. Alderman Bishop, greatly regretted.—In South-gate-street, 59. Miss Harris.—Mrs. Wilkinson.

At Loughborough, in Baxter-gate, 77, James Renals, esq.

At Ullesthorpe-lodge, 67, Katherine, wife of Henry Wood, esq.—At Measham, 76, Mr. R. Ironmonger.—At Ashby Old Park, 67, Mrs. Moore.—At Keyworth, 98, Mrs. Parsons.—At Cropston, 66, Mr. Thornton.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

An address from 800 of the inhabitants of Newcastle under Lyme, was lately presented to the Marquis of Stafford on his parliamentary conduct occasioned by the persecution against her Majesty.

Married.] Mr. W. Bentley, of Stafford, to Miss Kenrick, of Gayton.—Mr. T. Lawley, to Miss J. Allen; Mr. W. Priest, to Miss L. Griffiths: all of Litchfield.—Mr. W. Hill, of Litchfield, to Miss J. Griffin, of Pipe-hill.—Mr. G. Newey, of Wolverhampton, to Miss R. H. Cooper, of West Bromwich.—Mr. R. Sillitoe, of Walsall, to Miss M. Brown, of Rushall.—Mr. J. Sparrow, of Porto Bello, to Miss A. Shaw, of Great Charles-street, Birmingham.—R. Gresley, esq. of Stowe-house, to Mary, widow of R. Drummond, esq. of Meginneth Castle, Perthshire.

Died.] At Litchfield, 75, John Taylor, esq. late of Wexford.

At Wolverhampton, in the square, Mr. L. E. Devey, suddenly —80. Mr. Robert Smith, who has left a widow to whom he has been united 59 years.

At Wednesbury, 22. Mrs. M. Loxton.

At Tamworth, Mr. Grewe, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

At Eccleshall, Mrs. Padmore.—At High Orm, 68, Matthew Parkes, esq.—At Ancoate priory, 74, John Roby, esq. generally respected.

WARWICKSHIRE.

A copper-plate printer named Barkin, and his wife, resident in Freeman-street, Birmingham, were lately taken into custody, charged with forging Bank of England notes; £10,000 were said to have been found upon the premises, with the plates, &c. It is also stated, that £20 notes were fabricated at this manufactory.

Married.] Mr. T. Shayler, to Miss M., Rudge, both of Birmingham.—Mr. R, Fox of Birmingham, to Miss S. Ebrey, of London. —Mr. R. Wigley, to Miss E. Boyce, of Alcester-street, Deritend.—Mr. W. Wheatcroft, of Birmingham, to Miss Higgott, of Crawford. -Mr. J. Lovell, of Cannington, to Miss J. Payne, of Glastonbury.—At Harborne, Mr. J. Trickett, to Miss A. Bills.

Died.] At Birmingham, in Sheep-street, Mr. J. White, much respected.—In Smallbrook-street, 63, Benjamin Evans, an esteemed member of the Society of Friends. —84, Mr. S. Ford.—In Balsall-street, 46, Mrs. M. Keays. In Newmeeting-street, 69, Mr. Todd.

At West Bromwich, 51, Mr. J. Chattock.

At Ward End, Miss Sander, late of Oscott-street, Bordesley, 68, Esther, wife of James Dorvell, esq. deservedly respected for her general benevolence.—At Ashted, in Great Brook-street, 54, Mr. J. Eagle, much respected.—At Barstone-park, Mr. B. Baker. —At Handworth, 77, Mr. S. Bloore.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] Thomas Dixon, esq. of Shrewsbury, to Miss J. Guinness, of Dublin. Mr. Peate, of Castle-street, Shrewsbury, to Miss Price of Upton Magna.—Mr. J. B. Oakley, of Shrewsbury, to Miss J. Blase, of Dungehouse.—The Rev. N. Roberts, of Oswestry, to Miss F. Matthews, of Wrexham.—Mr. E. Salter, to Miss M. C. Simpson, both of Oswestry.—John Harrison, esq. of Whitchurch, to Anne, daughter of the late Major Blakeman, of the E.I. Co's service.—Mr. J. Duckett, jun. of West Felton, to Miss Rogers, of Osbaston.—Mr. B. Abney, of Shawbury-heath, to Mrs. Jebb, of Withington.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, William Coupland, esq.—Mr. E. L. Bull.

At Bridgenorth, Miss Shelton, deservedly respected.

At Whitchurch, 49, Mr. J. Webb, of Abergavenny.

At Oswestry, Miss Buckley.—Mrs. Jones, regretted.

At Cheswardine, 62, the Rev. W. Hammersley.—At Bicton, Sarah, wife of John Morris, esq.—At Longford, William Minor, esq.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

A meeting lately took place at Worcester, when a petition to His Majesty, praying him to dismiss his Ministers, and a Congratulatory Address to the Queen, were unanimously adopted.

Married.] Mr. T. Davies, of the Firs, near Dudley, to Miss M. Parker, of Broadwell House.—James Field, esq. of Elm Bridge, to Miss Green, of Broomsgrove.

Died.] At Worcester, Mr. De Courcy.—Mrs. Gwinnel, widow of Thomas G. esq.

At Stourbridge, 63, Mr. Richards, deservedly regretted.

At Broomsgrove, 80, Mrs. A. Walker.

At Wordsley, at an advanced age, Mrs. A. Wheeler, deservedly lamented.—At the Rhyd, 40, Lady Bechmere.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Hon. H. Pearce, to Miss M. A. Watkins, both of Hereford.—E. G. W. Wright, esq. of Hereford, to Miss Hoby, of New North-street, London.

Died.]—At Hereford, 81, Mr. Fell, suddenly.—93, Mrs. D. Bethell.

At the Razes, Bosbury, 73, Philip Stedman, esq.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

A numerous meeting was lately held at Bristol, Richard Bright, esq. M. P. in the chair, to consider of an address of congratulation to Her Majesty: an energetic one was agreed to.

Married.] Mr. J. Higgins, of Eastnor, to Miss A. Tyers, of Gloucester.—Mr. J. Friend, of Bristol, to Miss A. Joyner, of Alvestone. —Mr. J. Jones, of Wickwar, to Miss M. Maggs, of Bristol.—Mr. G. King, of Bristol, to Miss H. Baker, of Bridgewater.—Mr. H. Davis, of Bristol, to Miss E. Edgcomb, of Penryn.—Dr. Sherlock Willis, of Cheltenham, to Miss M. Vignoles.—Mr. D. Hodges, of Cheltenham, to Miss E. Fiander, of London.

Died.] At Gloucester, Samuel Ricketts, esq. an Alderman of this city, and deservedly esteemed and lamented.—Miss Brown.

At Bristol, in Wine-street, Mr. W. King, deservedly respected.—Mrs. M. Jones.—In Marlborough-street, Mr. H. Aliway.—In Berkley-cresent. 66, Joseph Kelson, esq.—74, Mr. W. Beard.

At Cheltenham, Valentine Fleming, esq. Capt. in the 9th foot.—In High-street, 66, Mr. Selden, much respected—67, Arthur Walter, of Great Stoughton, Huntingdonshire.

At Cirencester, 28, Thomas Howse, esq.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Fly to Miss Braithwaite: both of Oxford.—Mr. T. Whiting, of Oxford, to Miss J. Cordigo, of Cambridge-heath, Hackney.—Mr. W. Eden, of Honington, to Miss Gibbs, of Stretton-upon-Foss.

Died.] At Oxford, 38, Mrs. M. Giles.—72, Mr. W. Hayes, deservedly regretted.—72, Mrs. E. Hall.—63, Mrs. Nicholls.—65, Mrs. J. Butler.

At Banbury, Mrs. Bearsley, suddenly.—Mr. G. Kerby, suddenly.

At Bampton, 81, Mrs. M. Carter.—At Hardwick, 100, Mr. Collingwood.—At Middleton Stoney, Mrs. Philpot, much lamented. At Boddington, Mrs. Weston, suddenly.—At the Priory, Burford, 70, John Lenthall, esq.

BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

An excellent letter from the patriotic Lord Folkestone, was lately forwarded to the nobility, gentry, clergy, freeholders, and inhabitants of the county of Berks, animadverting, in strong terms, on the impolicy as well as wickedness of the late proceedings against the Queen, and the unprecedented manner in which Parliament had been prorogued.

Married.] Mr. T. Seymour to Miss H. Clary; Mr. J. Bevan to Miss A. Palmer: all of Windsor.

Died.] At Reading, in Castle-street, Mr. D. Tyghe.

At Windsor, 38, Mrs. Gearing.—76, Mr. R. West.—82, the Rev. W. Clarke, a Minor Canon of St. George's Chapel.

At High Wycomb, 75, Richard Bowyer Atkins, esq.—At Thatcham, Mary, wife of John Barfield, esq.

BEDFORDSHIRE AND HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Henry Pulley, esq. of Bedford, to Miss J. Wingrave, of Golden-square, London.—Mr. J. Pigott, to Miss R. Butler, both of Royston.—Mr. G. Pallett, of Potter's Bar, to Miss E. Wray.—The Rev. G. F. Otley, of Much Hadham, to Miss J. C. Monro, of Hadley, Middlesex.

At Eversholt, 54, Mr. James Potts, well known for his skill in agriculture, and as having obtained several prizes for ploughing, at Bedford and Woburn.

Died.] At Hertford, Mr. J. Gray.

At Rickmansworth, John Woodbridge Pindar, esq.—At Watford, 66, Mr. J. Talbot.—At Ware, Mr. Spencer.—At Baldock, 53, Miss E. Fossey.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Moore, to Miss E. Henfrey, both of Northampton.—George Abbey, esq. of Northampton, to Miss M. C. Price, of Park-street, Grosvenor-square.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON.

At the second meeting, for the present year, which lately took place, of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, a paper was read by the Professor of Mineralogy, Dr. E. D. Clarke, upon a remarkable formation of native natron, in Devonshire. The Professor also communicated to the society, a discovery which he had made respecting the supposed Alabaster Soros brought by M. Belzoni from Upper Egypt; and which he had found to consist of one integral mass of Arragonite. The Rev. Mr. Cecil, of Magdalen college, read an important paper on the application of hydrogen gas to produce moving force in machinery; giving, at the same time, a description of an engine for that purpose, which was exhibited to the society.

The subject of the English Poem for the Chancellor's third gold medal for the ensuing year is, "Evening."

Married.] Thomas Cay, of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, to Miss M. Postle, of Horstead.—George Burden, esq. Trinity College, Cambridge, to Miss E. Peareth, of Headon House, Northumberland.—The Rev. J. Hopkins, of Woolley, to Miss Bourn, late of Stamford.—Mr. J. A. Payne, to Miss A. Prince, both of Quy.—Mr. J. Ream, to Miss S. Peck, of Parson Drove.

Died.] At Cambridge, 24, Mr. Robert Emmerson, much respected.

At Newmarket, Mrs. Rowning, generally lamented.—24, Miss Chapman.

At March, 77, Mr. T. Wright.—At Cottenham, 64, Mr. J. Cross.—At Oakington, 44, Mr. Watson.—At Littleport, 33, Mrs. M. Taylor.

NORFOLK.

The Corporation of Norwich lately convened a Meeting, for the purpose of presenting the Dukes of York and Wellington with the Freedom of their City, on their return through it, from a visit to Lord Suffield. The intention becoming known, in the space of three hours only, nearly 400 Freemen signed a Protest, which it was intended to have delivered to the Corporation, but the business was hurried through before it had reached them. On the Sunday morning the Dukes were escorted to the Cathedral by the Corporation, and on ascending the steps, the Protest was presented to them by a Freeman. As soon as they left the Cathedral the loyalty of the people again vented itself in shouts of "God save the Queen;" and the Dukes retired into an adjoining school-room.

Married.] Mr. Z. Buck, to Miss S. Hansell, both of Norwich.—Mr. P. Squires, of Norwich, to Miss Aufrere, of Hoveton St. John's.—Mr. J. Sadler, jun. of St. Giles's, Norwich, to Miss E. Davy of Little Melton.—Mr. Davey of Yarmouth, to Miss Bensley, of Norwich.—Mr. Johnson, to Miss A. Steward, both of Yarmouth. Mr. T. Jackson, to Miss. Towell, both of Lynn.—Mr. J. Hudston, jun. of East Walton, to Miss A. R. Moore, of Warham.

Died.] At Norwich, Mrs. Buck.—In St. Andrew's, Miss M. Barnard.

At Yarmouth, 50, Mr. J. Barnes.—34, Mrs. E. Smith.—84, Mrs. Lee.—70, Mr. S. Siver.—25, Miss C. Girdlestone.—51, Mrs. A. Glendenning.—87, Mr. J. Sawyer.—66, Mrs. M. Windsdell.

At Lynn, 62, Mr. W. Cage.—74, Mr. P. Beck.—74, Mr. P. Doncaster.—Mrs. Middleton.—67, Mr. Wilson.

At Fakenham, 32, Mr. T. Neal.—At Bircham, 29, Mrs. Lancaster, of Westwinch.—At Attleburgh, 64, Mrs. M. Brothers.—76, Mrs. Sheldrake.—At Woodton-hall, Mr. W. Suckling, esq.—At Hethell-hall, Sir Thomas Beevor, bart. one of the Chairman of the County Sessions.

SUFFOLK.

A numerous Meeting of the inhabitants of Ipswich lately took place, in pursuance of a requisition to the Bailiffs, for the double purpose of petitioning the King to dismiss his Ministers, and of congratulating the Queen on the abandonment of the Bill of Pains and Penalties. After some preliminary discussion, several resolutions were read, on the motion of Mr. S. Alexander; when Adm. Page stepped forward to propose a counter Address, which was seconded by Dr. Williams, and after considerable clamour, it was read. Mr. Ely addressed the meeting at some length, and concluded by proposing the original Address, which was seconded by Mr. J. Green. Admiral Page again moved that his Address be read as an amendment, and a long and rather stormy discussion took place, in which Dr. Williams, Messrs. Wenn, Jackaman, Hallwell, the Rev. Thomas Cobbold, George Rope, Esq. and others took a part. The question was at length put on the original Address, and carried by a great majority, with deafening shouts of applause.

H. Harvey, of Wickham Skeith, Suffolk, has lately prepared a model for direction posts, with painted letters, which, he states, gives light in such a manner as to be legible in the night time, and retains that property for several years,

Married.] Mr. W. Churchman of Ipswich, to Miss H. Watling, of Sotterley.—Mr. Sewell, of Ipswich, to Miss S. Howard, of Middleton.—Isaac Levitt of Woodbridge, to Caroline Walpole of Ipswich, both of the Society of Friends.—Mr. Bulmer, to Miss S. Borley, both of Melford.

Died.] At Bury, 45, William Beales, esq. M. D. alderman of this Borough, much and deservedly esteemed.

At Framlingham, 72, Mr. T. Ashford.

At Thornham, 82, Mr. N. Elliston.—At Baylham, 73, Mr. J. Wordward.—At Earsham, Mrs. C. Love.—At Glemsford, 65, Mr. Ward.—At Ickworth, Mrs. Button, much respected.—At Halesworth, Mr. R. Hinsby.

ESSEX.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Colchester, styling themselves the "Friends of Freedom." was lately convened for the purpose of considering the expediency of sending an address to the King, requesting him to dismiss his present Ministers; and also of presenting an address of congratulation to the Queen, both of which were agreed to nem. con. by the persons present.

A liberal subscription has lately been entered into at Harwich, under the patronage of the Mayor of that port, for the philanthropic purpose of building a life-boat, for the preservation of seamen, in case of accident off that coast.

Married.] Lieut. A. Hailes, R. N. to Mrs. A. Wilkie of Colchester.—Mr. H. Beckwith, of Colchester, to Miss M. Wilson, of Kerby le Soken.—Mr J. Godfrey of Coggleshall, to Miss M. Ludgator, of Feering.—Mr. W. Rolph, to Miss Pryer, both of Billericay.

Died.] At Colchester, Miss Shepherd, late of Great Baddow.

At Chelmsford, 65, Mary Naflet, an highly esteemed member of the Society of Friends.

At Saffron Walden, 82, Mr. T. Archer.

The Rev. E. Earle, 76, rector of High Ongar.—At Inworth, 110, *Constance Smith.* —At Elmstead, 74, Mr. T. Powell, much respected.—At Bradfield, 68, Mr. J. Plummer, greatly respected.

KENT.

A meeting of the agriculturists of West Kent was lately held at Maidstone, convened for the purpose of petitioning Parliament to institute an investigation of the present depressed state of agriculture. John Cator, Esq. was called to the chair. A petition was then read, and unanimously agreed to. Sir E. Knatchbull attended the meeting, and expressed his readiness to use every exertion to attain the object of their wishes. Several resolutions were passed, and Sir E. Knatchbull was requested to present the petition to Parliament.

Married.] Mr. J. Wood, to Miss E. Bartlett: Mr. J. Hassinger, to Miss C. Haywood, Mr. D. Shrubsole, to Miss E. Denton: Mr. J. Hearnden, to Miss S. Wellington: all of Canterbury.—Mr. Lansell, of Margate to Miss Budd, of Canterbury.—Mr. J. Chrisford, to Miss J. Armstrong, both of Ramsgate.—Mr. Matthews, of London, to Miss E. Lahsell, of Margate.—Mr. T. Cullen, of Miss M. Cullen, both of Ashford.—Mr. J. Brook, to Miss M. Avery, both of Biddenden. —Mr. S. Burden, to Miss M. Dengate.—Mr. J. Lawrence, to Miss M. Murphy, both of Thannington.

Died.] At Canterbury, in Northgate-str. 74, Mr. W. Horn.—28, Mr. J. Goldfinch, deservedly regretted.—47, Mr. R. Fuller. 49, Mr. J. Haigh.—58, James Finch, esq. greatly lamented.

At Dover, 62, Mr. Thatcher.—Mrs. Wellard, widow of Capt. W.—Capt. Hoile.—67, Mrs. Pain. -82, Mr. D. Carter.

At Folkestone, 86, Mr. M. Minter.—71, Mr. T. Golder.

At Maidstone, Mr. French, much respected.—50, Mrs. Potter, greatly esteemed.

At Deal, Mrs. Atkinson.—27, Mr. W. Bayley.—Mr. J. Dunn.

At Ramsgate, 24, Mr. R. Maxwell.—53, Mr. R. Eason.—44, Mr. J. Vernon.

At Tenterden, 86, Mrs. Fuggle.—At Stone, Isle of Oxney, 67, Mr. J. Twaites.—69, Mrs. Sampson.—26, Mrs. Cole, and 76, Mrs. Cole, sen.—At Willesborough, 73, Mr. Head, much respected.

SUSSEX.

At Chichester on a late Sunday, when the prayer for the royal family was repeated without the Queen's name, a great part of the congregation left the church! This sudden departure caused some alarm: several females screamed, others were seized with fits, and the consternation was indescribable.

Married.] Mr. W. D. Beard, of Duke-street, to Miss Izard, of German-place, Brighton.—Mr. Murrough, of Chichester, to Miss L. Patrick, of Petersfield,

Died.] At Chichester, Mr. Hawkam.—In East Street, 80, Mrs. Humphries.—Mrs. Randall, of the Pallant. In St. John's-street, 50. Mrs. A. Carter. 60, Mrs. A. Snok.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Cassey, of Salisbury, to Miss Frost, of Breamore.—Mr. J. Rimer, of Trowbridge, to Miss White, of North Bradley.—Mr. T. Luce, of Malmesbury, to Miss S. Ellis, of Mounton.—Mr. Bacon, to Miss Morris, both of Wraxhall.

Died.] At Trowbridge, Miss M. A. Strugnell.—Mr. Ghey.—Miss E. Wearing.

At Chippenham, Mrs. Orchard.

At Warminster, 95, Mr. G. Wheeler.

At Shaw-hill, Samuel Heathcote, esq. dep. lieut. of this county, deservedly lamented.—At Kingswood, 52, Mr. T. Smith, greatly regretted.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Wickenden, of Portsea, to Miss L. Russell, of Chichester.—Mr. J. Littlefield of Portsea, to Miss M. W. Dixon, of St. Thomas.—Mr. W. Newman, of Romney, to Miss Dawkins, of Shilley. -Mr. W. Peacocke, to Miss J. Corke, both of West Cowes.—Mr. Trimmer, of Farnham, to Miss Nellar, of Long Sutton.—Captain Hector M'Kay, to Mrs. Holmes, both of Newport.

Died.] At Southampton, 64, Mrs. A. Wright, widow of Samuel W. esq.

At Winchester, in Hyde-street, Mrs. Withers, widow of John W. esq.—In Middle Brooke-street, Mr. Beckett.

At Portsea, Mr. Levi, suddenly.—Mr. Duff.

At Southsea, Major Harrison, artillery.

At Gosport, Mr. Woodward.

At Clatford, 71, Mrs. Goater.—At Emsworth, 85, Mr. T. Gibbs.—Claybrooke, 79, Mrs. Woodford.—At Bidden-grove, Thomas Leech, esq.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

On the night of the 21st, the long admired Kingston Assembly Rooms, with all their relics and furniture were totally consumed in a conflagration that defied resistance.

Married.] Mr. T. Kirkham, of Pulteney-street, to Miss J. Philpot, of Bennett-street; Mr. J. White, to Miss H. Cook: all of Bath.—Michael, T. Langton, esq. of Bath, to Miss Ryan, of New Town, Waterford.—Henry Frederick Hurst, esq. to Miss H. Rainsford, of Barlbrook-house, Bath.

Died.] At Bath, 48, Mrs. E. Tyler.- On Walcot-parade, R. W. Bridgeman, esq.—In Miles's-buildings, Mrs. Baker, widow of Dr. B.—76, Daniel Carroll, esq. of Uskane, county of Tipperary.—Miss E. E. Lee.—, In Monmouth-street, Mrs. Westcott.—In Belvidere, 70, William Duncan, esq. deservedly lamented.—Mrs. Bastin, much respected.—In St. James's-square, 79, Mrs. Frances Crosby, highly esteemed.

DEVONSHIRE.

All the labourers on the estate of Earl Fortescue, the Lord Lieutenant of this country when past their labour, receive from his Lordship 3s. 6d. or 4s. per week, together with good refreshment every Sunday. The Countess clothes and educates 180 poor children.

Married.] Mr. J. Hopping, jun. to Miss A. Wikiham, both of Exeter.—Lieut. T. Cull, R. N. of Exeter, to Miss M. A. Spear, of Monkton House.—Capt. G. Truscott, R. N. to Miss Stretch, of Exeter.—James Cole, R.N. to Mrs. Spry, of Dock.—Mr. J. Ramsey, of Duke-street, Plymouth, to Miss E. Marshall of Dock.—Samuel Codner, esq. of Teignmouth, to Miss Selina Brown, of Stretton-en-le-Fields, Derbyshire.

Died.] At Exeter, 66, Mrs. Ann Cullum, highly and deservedly esteemed.—In Castle-street, Frances, wife of John Cove, esq. much and justly lamented.—Sarah, widow of John Raleigh, esq. secretary to successive Governors of Gibraltar.—In High-street, Mrs. Sansom.

At Plymouth, in St. Aubyn-street.—Mr. R. M. Phelps.—In Navy-row, Mrs. Saunders.—In Pembroke-street, 62, Mr. Bennett.—In Mount-street, 37, Mrs. Winnacott.—98, Mr. S. German.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] Mr C. Eyers, of Wimbourn, to Miss J. M. Reeves, of Newport.—Thomas Wise, esq. of Wimbourn, to Miss Brice, of ymington.

Died.] At Weymouth, Mrs. D. Cripps.

CORNWALL.

Married.] Mr. J. Rogers, to Miss G. Vercoe, both of Bodmin.—Mr. T. King, to Miss F. Baker, both of St. Austell.—The Rev. R. Peter, of Freville, to Mrs. Wallis, of Sandhill House.—Charles Wilkinson, esq. of Rose in Vale, near Truro, to Miss M. Ross, of Wigtown.

Died.] At Falmouth, 72, Mrs. Fox.

At Penzance, 42, Miss M. Stone.

At Truro, 62, Mrs. Lee, much respected.—48, James Brydges Willyams, esq. a magistrate, dep. lieut. of the county, and lieut. col. of the Cornwall militia, deservedly lamented.

At St. Austell, 70, Mr. J. Carne, deservedly respected and lamented.

At East Looe, 70, Mrs. M. Couch.

At Helston, 93, Richard Johns, esq. greatly and deservedly regretted.—40, Mr. H. Penberthy, late of Penzance.

WALES.

Married.] Mr. W. Thomas, to Miss J. Williams, of Tenby.—Mr. T. Davis, of Cardigan, to Miss M. Williams, of Treachard.—The Rev. J. T. Griffith, of Lansannor, to Miss Llewellin, of Welsh St. Donat's.—John Roberts, esq. of Llanfyglo, Montgomeryshire, to Miss A. Jones, of Pontyscowrhyd.

Died.] At Swansea, 68, William Birch, esq. late of Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London.

At Neath, Mrs. Catherine Morgan, much respected.

At Cardigan, William Morgan Williams, esq. of Trefach, Pembrokeshire, regretted.

At Aberystwith, Mr. S. Williams.—Mrs. Edwards.

At Bangor, 61, Mrs. Rasbrook.

At Cadoxton, 59, the Rev. W. Williams, vicar, much respected.—At Bridgend, Mrs, Moody.—At Dan-y-coed, Cardiganshire. the Rev. P. Maurice, much and justly esteemed and regretted.—At Rhewlas, Montgomeryshire, Edward Davies, esq.

SCOTLAND.

The Edinburgh College Museum promises to be one of the most valuable and splendid in Europe. The classical zoological cabinet of Dufresni, of Paris, has been purchased by the College. The sale of Bulloc'ks museum, London, was attended by a gentleman on the part of the University, and he is understood to have made purchases to a considerable amount.

Married.] At Glasgow, Kenneth M'Kenzie, esq, of Lochlash, to Mary, daughter of the late Capt. M'Lean, of the E. I. Com. service.—Mr. Gilbert Sanders, of Glasgow, to Miss M. Rankin, of South Union-lace.—At Rommington, Lanarkshire, Sir G. Campbell, to Pamela, daughter of the late Lord Edward Fitzgerald.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Mr. Thomas Adair, clerk to the signet.—Miss M. Wilson.

IRELAND.

Married.] Mr. George Strong, to Miss Hamilton, both of Dublin.—Robert Reeves, esq. of Limerick, to Miss J. Maunsell, of Cardaven.—Capt. A. Borthwick, R.N. to Miss M. Rawlins, of Dung[illegible] Edward Wills Bell, esq. 7th Regt. [illegible]siliers, to Marianne, relict of the late Capt. Battersby, R.N., and sister of Sir Thomas Chapman, bart.

Died.] At Dublin, in Marlborough-street, William Warburton, esq. greatly respected and regretted.

At Carlow, 75, Alexander Johnson, esq.

ABROAD.

Married.] In Ceylon, Wm. Granville, esq. Deputy Secretary of His Majesty's Government, to Frances, daughter of the late Hon. G. Turnour of that island, and niece of His Eminence, the late Cardinal Duke de Baasset, of Paris, and the Earl of Winterton.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

The Supplement to our fiftieth volume, will appear at the end of January, containing as usual the popular features of the best works of the half year, with index, &c. &c.

Under the head VARIETIES *we have performed a duty, and we trust no more than our duty, in unmasking an unprincipled confederacy and impudent literary forgery, aimed at our interests and honour, and at the pockets and understandings of the unwary.*

We are grateful to our correspondents, not more for the value of their communications, than for the patience with which they give place to precedency of receipt, and subjects of temporary interest, the rules by which we are generally governed; to which may be added a due respect for variety, and the obligations to accommodate each number to every diversity of taste. It is also our uniform principle, to prefer papers treating of facts and useful subjects, to mere disquisitions on common-place topics, which have long since been exhausted by the British Essayists, and worn thread-bare in school and college exercises. We endeavour as far as expedient, to address ourselves to the masculine and mature intellect of the age; and the rank which this miscellany holds in the literary world, proves that we have not missed our aim.

We have specially to apologize in this number for the delay of Promenades near Dorking—of the Excursion in North Wales—of the Essay on Literary Imitation—of papers by Messrs. Doncaster, Pasley and some others, received within the month.

In poetry we have to claim the indulgence of A; of Bertrand; J. A. M.; Haisoj; Messrs. Brown, Prior, Smith, Hopkins and Grimes; S. D.; N. T. C—n; J. T.; E. W—s; Suburbanus; T. B; W. H.; J. M.; S. R. R.; T. F.; the author of Verses on seeing a painting of Moonlight; of the Hermit; of Lines on the Humber, &c. &c.

The Lovers of Belles Lettres will we trust, derive constant gratification from the living article under the head "News from Parnassus," commenced in this number, while for their constant gratification we alternate the valuable papers of the German Student, the Italian Bee, the Anthologie Francoise, the Lyceum of Antient Literature, the works of Living Authors, &c. &c. at the servile imitation of which by other miscellanies, we should not murmur, if by any chance their conductors favoured us with some original feature or design by which we might profit in return.

Through the aid of various correspondents, we are desirous of keeping up the article REMINISCENTIA *in regard to interesting personages of the last age. We also invite biographical notices of remarkable characters recently deceased, and to this enumeration we may add notices of all new discoveries and all local improvements, a class of communications to which we always give eager preference.*

A fashion having lately prevailed of unceremoniously raising the price of the Magazines above the standard of TWO SHILLINGS, *as agreed some years ago by the principal proprietors, we feel it due to ourselves to state that we have hitherto maintained our price at 2s. while we challenge comparison with any other work sold at 2s. 6d. or even at 3s. 6d.!*

On the commencement of our new volume on the first of February, we hope to expect a similar accession of new subscribers to those which we have never failed to obtain at the commencement of every year.

SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER
TO THE FIFTIETH VOLUME OF THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 349.] JANUARY 31, 1821. [Price 2s.

Selections from the chief Publications of the Half-year.

RECOLLECTIONS
AND
REFLECTIONS,
PERSONAL AND POLITICAL,
As connected with
PUBLIC AFFAIRS,
DURING THE
REIGN OF GEORGE III.

By JOHN NICHOLLS, Esq.

Member of the House of Commons in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and eighteenth Parliaments of Great Britain. 8vo. 16s. boards.

[We have already recommended this interesting work to the attention of our readers, and the following extracts will justify our opinion of its merits. We wish every age had been as faithfully characterized; and in regard to that of George the Third, that other observers, as able as Mr. Nicholls, may arise to fill up the chasms in his too brief narrative. Of the 400 pages, of which the volume consists, we have taken a fifth, and if we had had room to copy every passage of moment, we should have taken, at least, four-fifths of the whole. As may be expected, the first edition has sold rapidly, and we learn with pleasure that a new and enlarged edition is in preparation. The more it is enlarged and the oftener Mr. Nicholls's example is followed by other statesmen, the better. The cause of truth is served by drawing up the curtain which conceals the intrigues of courts and politicians.]

AUTHOR'S OPPORTUNITIES.

GEORGE II. died suddenly about the close of October 1760. At that time I was nearly sixteen years old; so that the active part of my life has all been passed during the reign of George III.

My father was physician to George II. This circumstance led me to see in early life, people who were about the Court. I cannot say that the nation much regretted the death of George II. During the last three years of his reign the war against France had been carried on with much success; but this was attributed to the energy of Mr. Secretary Pitt, who was known to be Minister against the wishes of the King.

GEORGE III.

The nation hailed with pleasure the accession of a Prince born in the country; they persuaded themselves that the interests of England would no longer be sacrificed to the interests of Hanover; and much advantage of this circumstance was taken in the first speech of the young King to Parliament. "Born and educated in this country, I glory in the name of Briton:" the old Earl of Hardwicke, the Ex-chancellor, censured this expression, saying that it was an insult to the memory of the late King; but the nation was pleased with the expression. The young King (for he was at that time little more than twenty-two years of age) was of a good person, sober, temperate, of domestic habits, addicted to no vice, swayed by no passion—what had not the nation to expect from such a character? There was another circumstance which much increased his popularity: during the reigns of George I. and George II, a considerable part of the nation had been as it were proscribed, under the name of Tories.—The imputation against these men was, that they were attached to the family of Stuart: probably some of them were attached to that family; but very many were included under the denomination of Tories, solely because they had disapproved of the corrupt and feeble Administrations of Sir Robert Walpole and the Pelhams. It was soon remarked, that the Pelham party did not possess the partiality of George III. in the same manner as they had possessed that of George II.; and the Tories saw with pleasure the removal of that proscription by which they had been so long oppressed. In one word, the nation was intoxicated with loyalty. But those who approached the Court more nearly, perceived circumstances which filled them with apprehensions.

I recollect the expression used to my father by Mr. Pratt, at that time Attorney-General, afterwards better known by the name of Lord Camden, within four months after the King's accession: "I see already, that this will be a weak and an inglorious reign." I recollect also the relation which a friend of my father's gave to him of a conversation which he had had with Charles Townshend: "I said to Charles Townshend, I don't want to know any state secrets, but do tell me what is the character of this young man?" After a pause, Charles Townshend replied, "He is very obstinate." It was also observed that the Princess Dowager of Wales had kept the young Prince from having any confidential intimacy with any person except herself and the Earl of Bute; the pretence for this was the preservation of his morals. In truth, they had blockaded all approach to him. A notion has prevailed, that the Earl of Bute had suggested political opinions to the Princess Dowager; but this was certainly a mistake. In understanding, the Princess Dowager was far superior to the Earl of Bute; in whatever degree of favour he stood with her, he did not suggest, but he received her opinions and directions. The late Marquis of Bute told me, that at the King's accession, his father, the Earl of Bute, had no connexion beyond the pale of Leicester House. He added, "I never lived with my father, nor did any of his children." Could such a man be fit to be a Minister?

At his accession, he found the Pelham party in possession of the Administration, much strengthened by its alliance with Mr. Secretary Pitt, and popular from his successful conduct of the war. It was perilous to attempt to change such an Administration. The late Marquis of Rockingham told me, that about the end of February 1761, he received a message from the Duke of Newcastle, requesting him to be at Newcastle House that evening. He went there: on his entering the room, the Duke of Newcastle ran up to him and said, "We have received a message from the King, of great importance; he wishes that the Earl of Holdernesse may resign the place of Secretary of State for the Northern Department, and receive in lieu of it the Wardenship of the Cinque Ports, and that the Earl of Bute may be appointed Secretary of State for the Northern Department, in the place of the Earl of Holdernesse." When this subject was discussed, the Earl of Hardwicke strongly recommended that the King's wishes should be complied with without opposition. He said, "that this was the first instance in which the King had interfered in the nomination of Ministers; and that resistance to his wishes might excite an ill-will which they might afterwards regret." The Marquis of Rockingham told me, that he himself rather objected, and desired them to consider, whether, "if they admitted, in February 1761, that the Earl of Bute was fit to be a Secretary of State, they could say in the following year that he was not fit to be a Prime Minister?" But the Earl of Hardwicke's opinion prevailed, and the Earl of Bute was appointed Secretary of State.

INTERIOR CABINET.

Mr. Edmund Burke has said, in one of his political works, that the plan of an interior Cabinet was formed during the life of Frederick Prince of Wales. I doubt the correctness of this assertion. I think that it must be at least adopted with great allowances. I believe the Princess Dowager of Wales had suggested to the King, from his earliest years, to be his own Minister, and to resist the control of those who were in office. She had seen the manner in which the Ministers had, at different times, thwarted the wishes of George II. Perhaps even George II. himself had sometimes felt and been indignant at this control: he was a foreigner, and feared the return to power of the Stuart family. But the Princess Dowager of Wales wished her son to be a King, such as she had been educated to believe a King ought to be; viz. a King after the model of a Duke of Saxe Gotha; and this was the object of that lesson which she was continually inculcating to him, "George, be King." But I do not see any reason for believing that there was any original intention of forming an interior Cabinet. I believe that the plan of the interior Cabinet grew out of circumstances which afterwards arose. The first wish was, that the Earl of Bute should be advanced to be Prime Minister; and while he was Minister there was certainly no desire to form an interior Cabinet. Most probably the interior Cabinet arose on his retirement from office. When the Earl of Bute was made Secretary of State for the Northern Department, he found in that office Mr. Charles Jenkinson, a man of family, though in the inferior situation of a volunteer clerk. The Earl of Bute discovered this gentleman's abilities;

lities; and when he was made first Lord of the Treasury, removed Mr. Jenkinson with him to his new office, and made him Secretary of the Treasury. When the Earl of Bute resigned, Mr. Jenkinson was the channel through which confidential communications were conveyed from the King to the Princess Dowager and the Earl of Bute; and this was most probably the origin of the interior Cabinet.

BURKE.

"At the time when Mr. Burke was selected to be the private Secretary to the Marquis of Rockingham, he was an author in the service of Mr. Dodsley, the bookseller; he had conducted for that gentleman the Annual Register, a work of considerable reputation and merit, first established in the year 1758; and I believe that it was conducted under the direction of Mr. Burke to a very late period of his life.* The political knowledge of Mr. Burke might be considered almost as an Encyclopædia: every man who approached him received instruction from his stores; and his failings (for failings he had) were not visible at that time; perhaps they did not then exist; perhaps they grew up in the progress of his political life. When Mr. Burke entered into the service of the Marquis of Rockingham he was not rich, but the munificent generosity of that Nobleman immediately placed him in an affluent situation. Mr. Burke purchased a beautiful villa, at Beaconsfield, which was paid for by the Marquis of Rockingham. When Dr. Johnson, who, like Mr. Burke, had subsisted by his labours as an author, visited his friend at his new purchase, he could not help exclaiming with the shepherd in Virgil's Eclogue,

> "Non equidem invideo, miror magis."

But the Marquis of Rockingham's liberality was not confined to the person of Mr. Burke; he procured for Mr. Wm. Burke, his cousin, and most confidential connexion, the employment of Under Secretary of State to General Conway; and he gave to Mr. Edmund Burke's brother, Richard Burke, the place of Collector of the Customs at Grenada. I mention these circumstances to shew that Lord Rockingham was fully entitled to that devoted attachment which Mr. Edmund Burke ever paid him to the end of that Noble Lord's life.

I may perhaps be thought to have spoken in some places with too much severity of Mr. Edmund Burke. My acquaintance with this gentleman began about the year 1780. My intercourse with him impressed me with the highest idea of his political erudition. I say nothing of his abilities: my opinion of him on that head is the same as is generally entertained, *viz.* that he had great powers with very little judgement.

During the three months that Lord Rockingham was minister, in 1782, I saw much in Mr. Burke's conduct which I disapproved: on the death of that noble Marquis, the separation between Mr. Fox and the Earl of Shelburne was effected solely by the efforts of Mr. Burke. Mr. Fox was a man of kindness: malice seemed to me not to enter into his composition; and I am very certain that he had no ill-will to the Earl of Shelburne, even down to the hour of the Marquis of Rockingham's death.

During the nine months in 1783, that the coalitionists were in possession of the administration, they were wholly under the guidance of Mr. Burke. His arrogance was sufficiently disgusting. He ultimately ruined them by his India Bill. It was much to be regretted, that when the Marquis of Rockingham came into office in 1765, his inexperience in public business should have made it necessary that he should have about him a person who might act as his guide. I believe Mr. Burke was a very proper person for the situation; for his failings did not perhaps at that time exist. They grew up afterwards gradually, as their growth was encouraged by the occasion. While the Duke of Portland was first Lord of the Treasury, Mr. Burke's influence was more authoritative than it had been during the life of the Marquis of Rockingham. For Lord Rockingham, when he would venture to do it, was capable of thinking for himself.

When Mr. Burke brought forward his accusation against Mr. Hastings, he solicited me to support him. In the course of our discussion, he told me, that if I declined supporting him, I must relinquish the friendship of the Duke of Portland; and my connection with Mr. Burke, as well as with the

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* He partly subsisted by his writings through life, and exacted from his booksellers every shilling of the profits of his works.

EDITOR.

Duke of Portland," was from that hour terminated.

"I had lived in habits of acquaintance with Mr. Edmund Burke. I had no prejudices against him; for he had not at that time involved my country in the crusade against French principles. Before he brought forward the charges against Mr. Hastings, he conversed with me very fully on the subject. I put this question to him: "Can you prove that Mr. Hastings ever derived any advantage to himself from that misconduct which you impute to him?" He acknowledged, "that he could not;" but added, "that his whole government of India had been one continued violation of the great principles of justice." Before the charges were laid on the table, I had a second conversation with Mr. Burke on the subject. When he found that I persevered in my opinion, he told me, "that in that case I must relinquish the friendship of the Duke of Portland." I replied, that that would give me pain, but that I would rather relinquish the Duke of Portland's friendship than support an impeachment which I did not approve." We parted, and our intercourse was terminated.

But the great injury, which Mr. Burke did to his country, was by preaching the crusade against French principles. He was emphatically the *Peter the Hermit*, who preached up this holy war. I consider this as the great measure of his life, and if I have ever spoken of him with harshness, my language has been the result of my feelings on this subject. The French Revolution, at its very commencement, excited great alarm in the minds of princes and nobles, especially of German Princes. It is well known that George III. did not conceal his opinion on this head. Mr. Burke expressed his disapprobation of the French Revolution at an early period; his language gradually became more violent: he professed to wish to excite all parties; not only all parties, but every religious sect in the British Empire was called on to exert itself. He did not confine himself to the limits of Great Britain and Ireland: he endeavoured to rouse every part of the Continent. His son was sent to a meeting of princes and ministers at Coblentz. The Emperor Leopold and the King of Prussia were excited by Mr. Burke's publications. In a word, he left no means unemployed to inflame the whole of Europe to the adoption of his opinion.[*]

Mr. Burke seems to have had more difficulty in England. He had at length prevailed on the party of the great Whig families to declare for war. But Mr. Pitt hesitated. He yielded at last with reluctance. But though he consented that war should be undertaken, he does not appear ever to have adopted Mr. Burke's opinion as to the motive for the war. Mr. Burke's opinion was, that war should be undertaken to re-establish France exactly in that state in which it had existed before the commencement of the Revolution; or, according to the technical language of that day, to re-establish the *ancien regime*. Mr. Pitt viewed it as a political war; the object with him was a diminution of the power of France. The two objects were inconsistent with each other. The crusade has lasted nearly thirty years. Europe has already suffered much; and I fear her sufferings are not at an end.

DUKE OF GRAFTON.

The Duke of Grafton, who had been made First Lord of the Treasury, was certainly a man of very feeble mind; he had about him at that time a secretary of the name of Thomas Bradshaw; and a mistress, formerly known by the name of Nancy Parsons, at that time bearing the name of Mrs. Horton, afterwards Lady Maynard. Those who wished to destroy the Earl of Chatham's Administration saw, that they should very much advance their designs if they could separate the Duke of Grafton from the Earl of Chatham: they had gained over the Duke's secretary, Mr. Bradshaw; but they could not corrupt his mistress. She had the sense to see that the Duke's honour required him to remain firm in his connexion with the Earl of Chatham. She had the sense to see this, and she had the integrity to tell him so. Her influence for some time prevented the Duke of Grafton from deserting the Earl of Chatham. When this was seen, those who wished the destruction of that Administration changed the direction of their batteries; instead of using their efforts to separate the Duke of Grafton from the Earl of Chatham, they employed them to separate him from his mistress. In this they succeeded, and married him to Miss Wrottesley, the niece of the Duchess of Bedford. To separate him from the Earl of Chatham was then an easy task. Thus fell the Earl of Chatham's administration; and, I believe, the Earl was never after in any public office.

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[*] The late Sir Philip Francis used to say that if the friends of peace and liberty had at this time subscribed £30,000, to relieve Burke's pecuniary embarrassments, there would have been no war against the French Revolution.—Editor.

ROYAL MARRIAGE ACT.

The Royal Family Marriage Act of 1772, was the measure of importance next brought forward. I think it is the wickedest Act in the Statute Book. It was brought forward to gratify the late Queen's pride, to protect her from the mortification of having the Countess Dowager of Waldegrave and Mrs. Horton raised to the rank of her sisters-in-law. The reason assigned for bringing forward this act, was to prevent the King's children from contracting improper marriages; but this was only a pretence. The King's eldest son, who has now succeeded to the Throne, was at that time only nine years and a half old; and as far as regarded the honour of the King's children, or the succession of a person from an humble walk in life, the Act was wholly inadequate: it was the late Queen's German pride which was to be protected. I remember an intimate friend of mine, then high in office, using to me this language, a very short time after the Act had been passed: "And now all our trouble and all our danger appear to have been unnecessary, for the Duke of Gloucester and the Duke of Cumberland have been with the King, and told him, that they were married before the Act was passed." The Bill was carried through the two Houses with great difficulty. In the House of Commons it was carried only by a majority of forty; and in the House of Lords nineteen Peers entered a protest, declaring that the Bill, if passed into a law, would be void. I think they were right in this opinion. Sir Edward Coke, Sir Matthew Hale, and Sir John Holt, have all laid down this doctrine in the most explicit terms, that an Act of Parliament repugnant to the law of God, is void. Suppose an Act of Parliament were passed, declaring that those who have been made the objects of this Royal Family Marriage Act, viz. the descendants of George II. should be dispunishable for murder, would such an Act be void, or valid? I think no man can hesitate to say, that such an Act would be void; because it would permit men to do that with impunity which God hath forbidden them to do. The law of God has not commanded marriage, but it has pointed it out as the means by which man may continue his race, and live in his posterity. What right could Parliament have to say, "The children of the Dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland shall die without issue?" I hesitate to speak of the mischiefs which have been already produced by this Act. I fear still more to point out the greater mischiefs which may hereafter flow from it. What tyranny has not been practised over his present Majesty? what cruelty has not been exercised towards the Duke of Sussex and his children? It was well said by some persons, while this Bill was depending in Parliament, that the title of the Bill should be, "An Act to encourage Fornication and Adultery in the Descendants of George II." But the subject is too painful: I will say no more on it.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

The zealous supporters of the American war have thrown blame on the War Minister, and the Generals who conducted it. In this I think they have acted unjustly. I believe that Lord George Germaine was as able a War Minister as could have been found; and the Generals employed were men of the first reputation. It always appeared to me that the design of compelling the Americans to submit to be taxed by a British Parliament, was a wild and absurd project. The loose texture (if I may be allowed the expression) of American population, rendered the conquest of the country impracticable. Wherever our army appeared the people submitted; but whenever our army moved forward, the people who had submitted resumed their arms. We never attempted more than the conquest of the eastern side of America; had we succeeded in that, the war would still have been continued by the inhabitants of the Back Settlements; and if the Americans had ultimately been subdued, what must have been the size of that army which must have been maintained there for the purpose of enforcing submission, and collecting revenue? I believe no man now will maintain either the justice or the policy of the American contest: we are come to this opinion, although only the short space of thirty-six years has elapsed since the contest was relinquished. A century hence, men will wonder how the people of England could have been deluded to engage in it.

After the defeat and capture of General Burgoyne at Saratoga, a friend of Lord North's said to him, "My Lord, you must deceive yourself no longer; you must now see that the whole population of America is hostile to your designs." Lord North replied. "I see that as clearly as you do; and the King shall either consent to allow me to assure the House of Commons, that some means shall be found to put an end to the war, or I will not continue to be his Minister." I had this anecdote from the friend with whom this conversation passed. Lord North was no inconsiderable Statesman; he seems never to have been particularly attentive to the promotion of his own personal interests, and I have no doubt that he would have preferred to have pursued those measures which he thought most beneficial to his country; but the place of Prime Minister was pleasant to him, and he persevered in the war for four years longer.

ADMINISTRATION OF 1782.

At an early period after the commencement of the American war, while the Rockingham party formed the great mass of opposition to that war, Mr. Edmund Burke was the leader of that party in the House of Commons; and if victory had attended their efforts, it was their intention to have made him the Minister: but during the latter years of that Parliament, which was dissolved in 1780, Mr. Burke was become unpopular with the party. His unpopularity was to so great a degree, that it was a matter of consideration whether he should not retire from Parliament. It was ultimately resolved that he should not retire, but that Mr. Charles Fox should take the command of the Rockingham party in the House of Commons, and be brought in Member for Westminster by their influence. The change was judicious; and, although the exertions of Mr. Fox, during the session of 1780-81, did not appear to have much effect, yet, in the session 1781-82, he completed the overthrow of Lord North, and prevailed on the House of Commons to express their wish that the contest with America should be relinquished.

This session was the glorious campaign of Charles Fox: his health was entire, his troops followed him with confidence, he felt that he was gaining ground on every debate;

"His spirit lent a fire,
E'en to the meanest peasant in the camp."

I still retain the remembrance of the pleasure which I experienced from the events of that session; and whatever mistakes Charles Fox might afterwards make (and he certainly made some), the service he did his country that session can never be forgotten. His exertions terminated the contest; had it been continued much longer the country must have sunk. Lord North had always said that he would abandon the contest whenever the House of Commons declared such abandonment to be their wish. As soon as he found himself in a minority, he signified to the King that he would resign. It is well known that the King was very eager for the continuance of the war. It was reported that the King offered Lord North to dissolve the Parliament; and that Lord North replied, "That measure will do your Majesty no service." I was told by one of Lord North's most intimate friends (but I do not vouch for the truth of it), that, after the King had in vain urged Lord North to remain Minister, his anger got the better of his prudence, and he said to Lord North, "You must then answer to the country for having gone on so long." When Lord North had signified to the House of Commons that he was no longer Minister, a cessation of hostilities necessarily took place. The King sent Lord Thurlow, the Chancellor, to the Marquis of Rockingham, to request his assistance in forming an Administration. Lord Rockingham replied, "that he was very willing to serve his Majesty, but requested the honour of being admitted to a private audience before any Administration should be arranged." The King then sent for the Earl of Shelburne, arranged the Administration with him, and then sent the Earl of Shelburne to the Marquis of Rockingham, to inform him of the names of the gentlemen who were to form the Cabinet, and of the different offices which they were to fill.

No man was at that time more confidential with the Marquis of Rockingham than Admiral Keppel, who told me that Lord Rockingham himself was very averse to accept the office offered him; that the Noble Lord thought that the King had manifested such personal dislike to him, by refusing him an audience, and arranging the Administration with Lord Shelburue, that in his own opinion he was not a fit person to be in the King's service.—Edmund Burke and Charles Fox were both very solicitous that the Marquis should accept office. I understood that Lord Rockingham was ultimately prevailed on, by the opinion and influence of the Duke of Richmond. That Noble Duke pledged himself for the honourable conduct of the Earl of Shelburne. When Lord Rockingham had signified his acceptance of the place of First Lord of the Treasury, the King appointed so distant a time for receiving him, that three entire days elapsed before his Majesty saw his new Minister. By this treatment, his Majesty happily expressed the sentiments he entertained for him. The Cabinet was composed of eleven: five Rockinghams, five Shelburnes, the King retaining one, viz. Lord Thurlow.

After this motley Cabinet had existed about three months, an epidemic disease broke out in London; they gave it the name of the influenza. The Marquis of Rockingham was seized with it. His bodily frame had for many years been weak. From the formation of his Cabinet he had been constantly agitated, partly by the conduct of Lord Shelburne, more perhaps by the violence and arrogance of Mr. Burke; and was possibly vexed with himself for having suffered others to prevail on him to accept the office against his own better judgment. He sunk under the disease. I will not say that the Marquis of Rockingham had a strong mind, but he loved his country, and all his actions promoted its interests. I never received any personal favours from Lord Rockingham; but approbation of his conduct has uniformly influenced my political life.

Within three hours after the Marquis of Rockingham's death was known, a friend of mine called on Charles Fox. The question which naturally occurred was, "Who is to succeed Lord Rockingham as First Lord of the Treasury?" Mr. Fox replied, "I think it must be the Earl of Shelburne; he is first oars, and I do not see how we can resist his claim." But Mr. Burke had afterwards sufficient influence with Mr. Fox, and the other leaders of the Rockingham party, to prevail on them to resist the appointment of the Earl of Shelburne. He insisted that the Duke of Portland should be sent for from Ireland, where he was at that time Lord Lieutenant, and appointed First Lord of the Treasury. This proposal was offensive, even to some of the Rockingham party, particularly to the Duke of Richmond; who said, that as the Duke of Portland was provided for in Ireland, he himself had a better right to be considered as the head of the Rockingham party. But this was not acceptable to Mr. Burke; for the Duke of Richmond was not sufficiently under his guidance. At a meeting held soon after at Earl Fitzwilliam's, Mr. Burke used such coarse language respecting the Earl of Shelburne, that intercourse, even in appearance friendly, could no longer exist between the parties. The Earl of Shelburne was made First Lord of the Treasury, and the Rockinghams resigned their employments. The Earl of Shelburne then opened a negotiation for peace, and at the close of that year, or the beginning of the next, the peace was signed. This peace was certainly made against the wishes of the King; who, though he probably had no desire to remove the Earl of Shelburne, determined to make that Noble Earl feel his displeasure. The household troops were therefore ordered to express in Parliament their disapprobation of the peace.

THE KING AND LORD NORTH.

Let me here mention a little anecdote, which I think does honour to Lord North; because it shows that he was sensible to kindness. In the spring 1782, when Lord North resigned, the King's resentment against him was so strong, that he meant to withhold the pension, usually granted to a prime Minister, on his retirement from office. The Chancellor, Lord Thurlow, represented to the King, that Lord North was not opulent; that his father was still living; and that his sons had spent a great deal of money. The King answered, "Lord North is no friend of mine."—"That may be, Sir," replied Lord Thurlow, "but the world thinks otherwise; and your Majesty's character requires, that Lord North should have the usual pension." The pension was granted.

On the Coalition coming into office in 1783, Lord North accepted the employment of Secretary of State for the Home Department. Charles Fox had determined that Lord Thurlow should not retain the great seal, and the King was obliged to submit. Lord North, as Secretary of State for the Home Department, received orders to write to Lord Thurlow, signifying his dismission from the post of Chancellor. He refused to obey these orders, and assigned this reason, "When I retired from office in 1782, Lord Thurlow was the man who prevented my retreat from being inconvenient to me; shall the first act of my return to office be to give Lord Thurlow pain? I will not do it." Lord North's refusal was sufficiently amusing to the King, who had a right to say, "While I keep Secretaries I am not bound to write my own letters." Lord North persevered; and after a delay of several days, Charles Fox, though it was not in his department, was obliged to write the letter.

THE KING'S FIRST ILLNESS.

In the autumn 1788, King George III. was, for the first time, afflicted with that malady which became constant during the last ten years of his life. I shall speak on this subject with much reluctance, because I am aware that my opinions are not the same with those of the generality of my countrymen. I love the magistracy of royalty, because I think it highly beneficial to the people: it protects them from the usurpation of oligarchs, a government of all others, the most oppressive. Oligarchy is also the government which Englishmen have the most reason to fear, for the proprietors and patrons of boroughs have already usurped a power which the law has forbid them to possess; if they are allowed to extend that power a little further, royalty, a house of lords, and a house of commons, may remain as splendid pageants, but the real efficient power will be in that usurping oligarchy, the patrons and proprietors of boroughs. I love royalty as a magistracy, not as a property. With these sentiments, I acknowledge that I thought that after the King's first seizure he should never have been allowed to exercise the powers of royalty. Let me suppose that a chief justice of the King's Bench were afflicted with the same disease, and for the same period; would any man think that he ought to be replaced in the exercise of his office? Yet surely the judicious exercise of the magistracy of royalty is of more importance to the country than the judicious exercise of the powers of a chief justice. But these sentiments are no longer fashionable; German principles have now brought us to consider royalty as property."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In feudal governments, the burdens imposed on the military vassals were so heavy, that there was little room for further taxation. My knowledge of feudal governments is chiefly drawn from the English law. In England, I believe, few taxes were imposed on those who held by military service, before the reign of Henry II. That monarch made a great change in the feudal government, by substituting, under the name of escuage, a money payment in lieu of military service. Perhaps this change was at first convenient to the military tenant; but the demand of this escuage was so frequently renewed, that the payment in time became oppressive, and the vassals of the Crown compelled the King to consent that the sum to be paid under the name of escuage, should be fixed by Parliament. Sir Edward Coke says, that those who held by knight's service were exempt from tallium, or taille; but those who held by other services seem to have been always liable to money payments, under the name of tallages. It was gradually established, that all money payments demanded from the people should be fixed by parliament. The clergy were exempt from this rule: they voted their taxes in convocation. Perhaps the claim of the House of Commons, that all taxes should originate with them, arose from this circumstance, that the principal grants of money were tallages, from which the military tenants were exempt. It was therefore reasonable that the Commons should fix what they were able to pay, and the military tenants retain only the right of dissenting.

As Edward I. was the first of our monarchs who preserved our records, all conjectures in respect to taxation, after the conquest until the reign of Edward I. must be very hazardous. The Parliaments, under our early Norman Kings, consisted, most probably, only of bishops, mitred abbots, priors, and the great military vassals. In the time of Henry III. a considerable change seems to have been made in the nature of Parliaments. Bodies of the commonalty were authorized by the King's writ to send representatives to that assembly: it is doubtful whether the Earl of Leicester or the King first introduced this practice. The idea that bodies of the commonalty should send representatives to Parliament was probably adopted from the right which had been allowed to the mitred abbots and priors; these men sat in Parliament as representatives of aggregate bodies of ecclesiastics: if the representative of an aggregate body of ecclesiastics might with propriety sit in Parliament, there was no reason why the representative of an aggregate body of the commonalty might not sit there. But whoever first introduced the practice, kings soon saw the advantage they could derive from it; they saw that these representatives of bodies of the commonalty would support them against their powerful vassals, and they selected for the exercise of this right those boroughs which were most dependent on themselves. It is on this ground that I account for so many members of the House of Commons being sent by Cornish boroughs. During the reign of Henry III. his brother Richard, King of the Romans, was Earl of Cornwall: on the death of Richard, his only son Edmund became Earl of Cornwall, and he dying without issue in the 28th of Edward I., that earldom escheated to the Crown. The earldom of Cornwall has therefore belonged to the Royal Family from the earliest period at which representatives from bodies of the commonalty have been sent to Parliament. My opinion on this subject is confirmed, from observing how many other towns, out of the county, but within the earldom of Cornwall, or, as it is now called, the duchy, have been summoned to send representatives to Parliament. I will enumerate them: Plymouth, Plympton, Dartmouth, Totness, Oakhampton, Berealston, Tavistock, Ashburton; to which may be added Newton Bushel, which formerly sent members: all these boroughs, though out of the county, were within the domains of the Earls of Cornwall.

I know it has been said, that these towns in Cornwall and Devon might formerly have been places of great trade: but whoever is acquainted with the county of Cornwall must see that this supposition is ill-founded. Why did the borough of Tregony send members to Parliament as early as the reign of Edward I. while the city of Westminster sent no members till the reign of Edward VI.? The reason is obvious: Tregony was a small town dependent on the Earls of Cornwall; while the city of Westminster, until the Reformation, was under the influence of the great Abbot of Westminster. I think this opinion strengthened by another fact mentioned in English history. The first occasion on which the representatives of the Commons appear to have been brought forward was in support of the King's power. Henry III. had confiscated the estates of the Bishop of Winchester by Act of Parliament. The Pope wrote a letter to the King and Parliament, signifying that he would excommunicate them if they did not restore to the Bishop his property. The King and the Lords answered this letter with great humility: they said that they were very willing to comply with His Holiness's wishes, but that the representatives of the Commons refused to concur. If the histories of other European nations are examined, I believe the same cause will have been found every where to have operated to occasion representatives from bodies of the commonalty to be sent to the states of those countries, viz. to support the King against the power of his great vassals.

In the time of Charles I. Members were sent to the House of Commons from those counties, cities, and boroughs, which send them now. Chester and Durham, I believe, did not send Members till the reign of Charles II. The alteration, however, as to the places which have a right to send Members to Parliament, has been very little. But the Minister had not then discovered the means of influencing Elections. I have attributed immoderate taxation to the manner in which Members are returned to the House of Commons. It is not the Members returned who are alone to be corrupted, but every man who contributes to the Election of the Members is to be influenced; and the present system renders it necessary that the Crown should have great patronage. Men call for retrenchment in the expenditure; but if retrenchment were carried to a beneficial extent, the Crown would be left under the power of an Oligarchy, the most oppressive to all Governments.

I have thus stated the mischief. What is the remedy? My answer is, a House of Commons interested to keep down taxes. And to secure that the House of Commons should be interested to keep down taxes, the Members should not only be men of property themselves, but should be elected by men who have that degree of property which may make them solicitous to keep taxes moderate: Retrenchment must be preceded by Reform.

While Members are returned to Parliament by those cities and boroughs which now send them, is it practicable to secure that they shall be elected by men of property? I think it is. For instance, in the Burgage-tenement Boroughs, let every elector swear, not only that he is proprietor of the Burgage-tenement for which he claims to vote, and has been so for a twelvemonth preceding the election, but let him also swear, that he has a landed estate of a moderate value, say £20 a year, in that county in which the borough is situate; and if the Electors are found to be below a certain number, suppose 100, let a concurrent right of voting be given to every Freeholder within the County, who is owner of £100 a-year. Apply the same remedy of a landed qualification to other cities and boroughs, varying the circumstances according to the different Rights of Election.

I think it would be also advisable that the qualifications of Electors for Counties should be raised from 40 shillings to £20 a-year. This would preclude the necessity of Electors being carried to the Poll at the expense of the Candidates. I know that the remedy which I suggest, is the reverse of what is recommended by the Advocates for Universal Suffrage; but the mischief against which I wish to protect the people, is immoderate taxation.

I have heard it said, that Reform in the House of Commons would prevent those men who have abilities, but are without property, from being Members of that House, and that these men are very useful. I am of a different opinion. I think they are rather mischievous than useful. I wish the House of Commons not to continue to exercise that share in the Executive Government which it has lately acquired. The Minister always wishes the House of Commons to vote a previous approbation of that measure which he is about to adopt. By this means, he is protected from subsequent crimination. But the Nation is deprived of one of the most important advantages which it is entitled to expect from a House of Commons; viz. An Assembly watchful over the conduct of Ministers, and punishing them for acts injurious to their Country.

I have given my opinion thus fully on the subject of Reform; because I am convinced, that either Reform or Revolution must soon take place. I wish for Reform and deprecate Revolution.

MR. PITT.

Mr. Pitt was in 1789 Minister with uncommon power, for the Opposition was sunk to nothing; and he seemed to possess the confidence of the King. One would be led to think from his conduct, that he never felt how much the transactions in France required his vigilant attention. In 1790 he had an unnecessary dispute with Spain about a smuggling transaction at Nootka Sound. In 1791, he seemed to wish for a dispute with Russia about the fortress of Oczakow, though it is impossible to believe that he could have entertained at that time the idea of a serious quarrel with Russia. In 1791 the treaty of Pilnitz was negociated; in this treaty, the invasion of France was decided on. I believe Mr. Pitt took no part in this treaty; but the King, as Elector of Hanover, approved of it. Mr. Pitt acted with great wisdom in determining to take no share in hostile operations against France. A little reflection ought to have pointed out to every statesman, that if France were attacked by hostile armies, she would be under the necessity of becoming herself an armed nation.

It is much to be regretted that in 1792, Mr. Pitt refused the application of the French government to prevent by his influence the intended hostilities; I will give Mr. Pitt credit for his wish to avoid entering into a war on account of the French Revolution; but he seemed to me never to have viewed the French Revolution with the eye of a Statesman. He never appeared to feel the effect which the agitations in France must have on the other States of Europe. He seemed wholly ignorant of the causes of that revolution. Mr. Pitt was a great Parliamentary debater; perhaps he deserves the title of a good financier in times of tranquillity; and from that period when he became Minister in 1783, the prosperity of England had revived, but he was wholly unacquainted with the internal state of other nations. In one word, he was a good pilot in calm weather, but not equal to conduct the vessel of the State in a stormy season. But although I cannot consider Mr. Pitt as a great Statesman, yet I think that his conduct of public affairs for the first nine years of his Administration, was [illegible] the end of December, 1783, to the end of the year 1792, was highly beneficial to this country. I think he made several mistakes; those mistakes arose from his not being sufficiently acquainted with the interests and views of foreign nations. He became a Minister at too early a period of his life, for he was made Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1782, when he was little more than twenty-three years of age; and he was made First Lord of the Treasury, and Prime Minister on the 29th of December, 1783, when he was only of the age of twenty-four and a half. Before Mr. Pitt had attained the age of twenty-five, he was as powerful a debater in Parliament as he ever was in the whole course of his life. We have many instances of men who have become able public speakers at an early period; but I believe that there is no instance of any man who became a great Statesman at the same early period. Mr. Fox obtained the summit of that eloquence which he ever attained to, at as early an age as Mr. Pitt; Charles Townshend, and Lord Bolingbroke, were also instances of the practicability of attaining Parliamentary eloquence in early life. Perhaps there is no art in which men are so rapidly improved by practice as in the knack of Parliamentary debate. Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox had both of them great advantages; for at his outset each was supported by a powerful party. This circumstance relieved them from apprehensions, and confidence is a necessary ingredient in a Parliamentary speaker. But though a man may become a Parliamentary speaker in early life, he cannot become a consummate Statesman at a time of life equally early. He must have read much; he must have conversed and reflected deeply, before he can be qualified to direct the affairs of a great nation. Mr. Pitt had never travelled. I believe he was imperfectly acquainted with the French language. Before I finish these reflections, I shall probably show, in some striking instances, how ignorant he was of the situation of France. But for the present I will only view him in the first nine years of his administration, and here I am ready to give him the full tribute of applause.

In November 1783, he came forward to defend the King against the efforts of a confederacy; he was successful; had he failed, the power of the Crown would most probably have been placed under the control of that confederacy, which was denominated the Coalition. An oligarchy would have been established; and of all the forms of government, oligarchy is most oppressive to the people. Had Mr. Fox's Bill been carried, the patronage of India would have been placed in the hands of the Coalition; and while they possessed that patronage, it would have been very difficult for the King to have removed them from the Administration. It would have been difficult to prevail on men to accept of office, while they knew that they were to contend with an opposition possessing this patronage. We know from English history the dangerous consequences which have followed from an irremovable Parliament; perhaps equal mischiefs might have followed from an irremovable Administration. I give Mr. Pitt full credit for his wise and able conduct on this occasion.

In 1785, he brought forward his Irish Propositions. They seemed to me to be drawn with two much minute detail. I never could form an opinion as to what the result would have been if they had been adopted. At the close of the discussion, Mr. Pitt allowed such clauses to be introduced as insured the rejection of his Propositions by the Irish Parliament; it was generally believed that he adopted this conduct in compliance with the apprehensions of great cotton manufacturers in Lancashire and Scotland.

In the following session he established the Sinking Fund; a measure highly beneficial while accompanied with the pacific system. About the same time he negociated the commercial treaty with France. In reflecting on this treaty, I can only regret that it was not negociated with more boldness, and extended to more objects. But Mr. Pitt was most probably controlled by the fears of commercial men. On the King's illness in 1788, I think Mr. Pitt acted judiciously in resisting the language of Lord Loughborough and Mr. Fox. But I cannot say that I saw with pleasure his attempt to limit the powers of royalty while exercised by the Prince Regent. The King's recovery made this Bill unnecessary; but the opinions then thrown out have, perhaps, been subsequently injurious.

WAR AGAINST LIBERTY.

In the close of the year 1792, Mr. Burke prevailed on the great Whig families, to declare for war with

France; it was well known that this declaration would be highly acceptable to the King. Perhaps every King in Europe had been alarmed by the French Revolution. Most certainly all German Princes had felt this alarm in a very high degree; and a jealous apprehension of encroachment on his power, had always been a marked feature in the King's character. The great Whig families were received by the King with joy. Mr. Burke was rewarded with two pensions, estimated to be worth £40,000; whether he received any further gratification from M. de Calonne, I cannot say. The language by which Mr. Burke prevailed on the great Whig families to declare for war, was, I apprehend, the following: He stated to them, that the French Revolution was an insurrection of the many against the few; of the people against the constituted authorities; of the commonalty against the nobility; that if the principles on which the French Revolution was founded were not crushed, they would spread through Europe; that if noblesse were not re-established in France, nobility would be abolished in England: that every motive of self-preservation required them to come forward and exert themselves to stop this Revolution; that the sentiment of enthusiasm which at that time seemed to actuate the whole French nation, would probably soon subside if restrained within the limits of France; but that, if not restrained, it would spread over other nations; that the agitations in France might be considered as a hurricane; that if they could outlive that hurricane, they would be in a state of safety.

I believe these arguments were used very openly by Mr. Burke. I believe there were other arguments which were used more secretly to the leaders of the Whig party. He reminded these Noblemen, that their political importance depended on the power which they possessed in nominating members of the House of Commons; that this power was by many considered as a usurpation; that the attempt of the British House of Commons to extend the right of taxation over our Colonies in America, had led people to examine the manner in which members of the House of Commons obtained seats in that House; that in consequence of this examination, it was found that there were many members who possessed their seats by the nomination of proprietors and patrons of boroughs; and that it was in consequence of this circumstance, and of the facility with which a Minister could purchase the support of these members from the respective patrons and proprietors, that the American war had been so obstinately persevered in, against the interest of the country; that this opinion had led to a wish for a reform in the House of Commons; that this sentiment had not only prevailed with great numbers of the people, but that it had been publicly promoted and recommended by individuals of the first consequence. He desired them to reflect, whether, if French principles were allowed to prevail in England, reform of Parliament must not be the necessary consequence? and whether the extinguishment of the power of their party would not be the immediate result of such a reform?

The leaders of the Whig party were at that that time the Duke of Portland, Earl Fitzwilliam, and Earl Spencer. I believe that the Duke of Portland was tired of having been so long in opposition; and that he was desirous of reaping those advantages which he could obtain by promoting the King's wishes. I believe that Fitzwilliam and Earl Spencer were wholly free from any desire to obtain office or emoluments; but both of them had been educated from early life in that leading principle of the Whig party, that they were to acquire power by a confederacy of great families.

Unfortunately the leaders of the great families could not be brought to see the fallacy of Mr. Burke's argument; they were misled by the similitude of names; and they declared themselves advocates for embarking the country in war. Mr. Pitt acceded to the proposal; he was ignorant not only of the causes of the French Revolution, but of the strength of France; he was so little acquainted with the resources of that country, and with the energies of which she was capable when her whole force was put in motion, that he had persuaded himself that France could not carry on the war for six months; he held this language to M. Bigot de St. Croix, who had been Minister for Foreign Affairs in France, on the 10th of August 1792. M. de St. Croix had emigrated to England between the 10th of August and the end of that year. When the resolution to declare war against France was about to be taken, Mr. Pitt discoursed on the subject with this gentleman; he pointed out to M.

de St. Croix, that it would be impossible for France to continue the war for more than six months, as she had no finances. M. de St. Croix replied to him, "Sir, if you knew the resources of France as well as I know them, you would know that she is capable of carrying on war for a great length of time." When Mr. Pitt pressed him on the circumstance of her finances, M. de St. Croix answered, "Sir, France is more powerful because she has not what you call finances; those who are in possession of the government will put all property in 'requisition.'" I had the account of this conversation from M. de St. Croix himself, and he added, that from that hour Mr. Pitt's door was always shut against him.

There is another circumstance, which so strongly marks Mr. Pitt's want of sagacity as a Statesman, that I cannot help taking notice of it. Influenced by the opinion of Mr. Burke, the great Whig families had declared for war; but the opinion of Mr. Burke was clear and explicit; it was, that war should be undertaken for the purpose of re-establishing the *ancien regime* in France. I use this expression, *ancien regime*, because it was employed by the French royalists as a term of art, viz. that every thing should be replaced exactly as it had existed before the assembly of the Etats Généraux; to undertake a war for this object might be injudicious; but the proposal was intelligible and definite, Mr. Pitt acceded to it; but ngrafted his own plan on Mr. Burke's, viz. "Indemnity for the past and security or the future." This language could not be misunderstood; every one saw hat the meaning of it was, that France hould be dismembered; that she hould be deprived of certain provinces, nd by that means be rendered less formidable to the rest of Europe. Mr. Pitt did not perceive that Mr. Burke's lan and his own could not be both ffected by the same measures. Mr. Burke wished to re-establish France in ll her former strength; and Mr. Pitt vished to re-establish the Bourbons in France, mutilated and dismembered. The very first event of the war showed he two plans to be irreconcileable.

In 1793, Valenciennes was taken. The arms of France were removed, and he Austrian eagle erected in their tead. Within forty-eight hours there was written under this eagle, "*Ton igle sera un dindon.*" A friend of ine remonstrated with the late Duke of Brunswick, that he might, that same campaign, have taken Landau; his answer was, "Ought I, as the King of Prussia's general, to have employed his army to take Landau for Austria?" In the close of the same year we took possession of Toulon and the French fleet; we received this possession by a treaty, in which it was stipulated, that every thing should be preserved for the use of the French King. Mr. Burke's plan required that this treaty should have been faithfully observed; but Mr. Pitt's wish, that the power of France should be weakened, prevailed, and the terms of the treaty were violated.

Let any man dispassionately review Mr. Pitt's conduct on these points, viz. his want of knowledge of the causes of the French Revolution; his ignorance of the resources of France; and his engaging in a war for two objects inconsistent with each other; and let him then say, whether he thinks Mr. Pitt was a great Statesman. I ought to mention that Mr. Fox refused to concur in opinion with Mr. Burke on this subject; his good sense led him to see the folly of engaging in a war for the purpose of compelling the French nation to submit to a form of government which they abhorred; and he had the integrity to resist every allurement, both of emolument and power. He remained the decided opponent of the measures which were then adopted. I believe that Mr. Pitt soon regretted his having engaged in the undertaking; but he was committed, he could not go back. I think his friends must acknowledge that he showed no great talents as a War Minister. Prussia and Spain soon abandoned him. He relied on the armies of Austria; and to give activity to those armies, he supplied Austria with British money, with a boundless profusion. I can discover no superior wisdom in the manner in which he raised this money. The sale of the land-tax, the income-tax, and that most calamitous measure the stoppage of the Bank, were rather the measures of a daring projector than of a prudent financier. The sale of the land-tax was a plan adopted in imitation of the French government, for it was the putting property in requisition. The income-tax was a violation of faith; for those who had redeemed their land-tax had a right to presume that a similar tax, under another name, was not to be immediately laid on their land: it was also a violation of the faith pledged to the public creditors. The paper-money, consequent on the stoppage of the Bank, has produced calamities of which we do not yet see the end. Mr. Pitt floundered on, adopting various but unsuccesful projects, until the commencement of the year 1801, he then resigned. Various reasons were mentioned for his resignation: the friends of Mr. Pitt gave out, that he had resigned because the King would not consent to that emancipation of the Catholics, which he had recommended; but I do not believe that this was the real cause of the quarrel between the King and Mr. Pitt: the same cause was assigned when the King dismissed the Ministers distinguished by the name of the Talents, in 1807; and it is now well known, that the emancipation of the Catholics was not at that time the real ground for their dismission. I have reason to believe, that the displeasure which the King, in 1801, had conceived against Mr. Pitt, arose from other causes. The Austrian armies had been so repeatedly defeated by the French, that they were completely disheartened; their discouragement was so great, that they could no longer be brought to face French soldiers in the field. Mr. Pitt probably stated this circumstance to the King, and pointed out to him, that if the war against France was to be carried on by continental armies, the King of Prussia was the only sovereign who could supply the means; and he proposed to the King, that, to induce the King of Prussia to afford this assistance, his Majesty should cede to him some part of his German dominions. The King was indignant at the proposal; it not only induced him to dismiss Mr. Pitt, but it occasioned a return of that unfortunate malady with which his Majesty had been visited in 1788.

Mr. Pitt returned to office in 1804. He injudiciously prevailed on the Austrian Government to renew the war, for their troops were too much dispirited by repeated defeats to be fit immediately to meet the victorious armies of France. This was in vain urged to the British Minister; he persisted; the Austrians failed in their efforts; and Mr. Pitt died, most probably the victim of affliction.

I decline saying any thing further of his administration. As I frequently expressed my disapprobation of his measures while I was in Parliament, I may perhaps be supposed to think of him with ill will; but I am not conscious that such an opinion would be well founded. Except on two occasions I never had any private intercourse with Mr. Pitt. On both those occasions his offers were expressive of kindness; and in the House of Commons he more than once protected me when others wished to injure me. I believe he began his political career with sentiments of strict integrity; but, as he himself once said, "Constituted as the House of Commons then was, no Minister could act honestly;" and the personal character of his Master increased the difficulty. I have already expressed my opinion of his conduct in 1784, when he protected the King and the people from the meditated designs of oligarchy; and although the nation suffered in some instances from his being unacquainted with the state of other countries, yet that his administration, from December 1783, when he accepted office, to the close of the year 1792, when he consented to begin a war with France, was on the whole beneficial.

FOX, PITT, AND BURKE.

A question is often asked, which was the abler speaker in the House of Commons, Mr. Pitt or Mr. Fox? Their situations were so different, that it is very difficult to answer this question. Mr. Pitt was supported by a well-disciplined majority, and his eloquence was calculated to make his measures plausible. He was a very correct grammarian; but there was one talent in which he surpassed every speaker I ever heard. I mean the talent of building a speech, and of introducing the arguments of his adversaries exactly in that place where it best suited him to answer them. Mr. Fox never built a speech; he relied on his ability to seize weak parts of his adversaries arguments and beat them to pieces. He did this with extraordinary skill and success.

The style of a public speaker must necessarily depend on the audience which he addresses, on the ends which he wishes to obtain; perhaps, in some degree, on his own personal situation. Considered in this point of view, Lord North was certainly a very good speaker. His pleasantry and good temper were well suited to turn aside the impetuous attacks of his adversaries.

To form a true opinion of Mr. Burke's merit as a speaker, he also must be viewed in the same manner. His importance

portance depended on his standing high in the opinion of that party which had placed him in the House; for this reason, he always introduced such passages as captivated admiration; and though his speeches were often injudicious, and rarely had the effect of bringing others to think and to act with him, except they were previously so disposed by being of the same party, yet he never made a speech in which there were not those brilliant passages which the Roman authors call *Purpurei Panni.* When he brought forward the impeachment against Mr. Hastings, he laid on the table of the House of Commons twenty-*two* Charges. I was under the necessity of examining those charges with attention. I think they were a master-piece in that style of composition which Mr. Burke thought himself authorized to use. They were a happy mixture of assertion, of evidence, of inference, and of invective, so dexterously blended, that it was extremely difficult to unravel them; but admirably suited to influence the opinions of those who read negligently.

Demosthenes is considered as the ablest speaker of antiquity. He addressed his speeches to an audience highly intelligent, and actuated by an opinion that the people of Athens were entitled to hold the first place among the Greek Republics. The same arguments, addressed to a British House of Commons, would have appeared ridiculous and contemptible.

MR. FOX.

Perhaps few men have ever owed more to nature, and less to education; for, from early life, he had never been accustomed to habits of restraint. He owed to nature great parts, and an affectionate heart. *Aliis se dedere eorum obsequi studiis,* was prevalent with him, even to a weakness; but having never accustomed himself to habits of restraint, he loved the deep stake, and the rash game. This ruined his fortune in private life, and was equally injurious to him in his political career. He was three times the efficient Minister of this country. During the first period that he was in this situation, viz. in 1782, he brought forward no great public measure; although, as the House of Commons had declared its wish to put an end to the American War, a termination of that contest was the measure which he obviously ought to have brought forward, yet he does not appear to have taken any step with that view. He was probably rendered inactive by the dissensions in the Cabinet, by the contentions between the political parties, and the disunion among his own friends. In this year, he remained Minister only three months.

After the death of Lord Rockingham, he came to an open breach with the Earl of Shelburne and the Duke of Richmond; and resigned his situation in the Cabinet, in compliance with the wishes of Mr. Burke.

His coalition with Lord North, at the end of the year 1782, was a rash and ill-advised measure. I have heard Mr. Fox use this argument in his justification:—"Our Party is formed on the principle of Confederacy; ought we not, then, to confederate with him who can give us the greatest strength? And who can give us greater strength than Lord North?" But Mr. Fox did not take into his calculation the importance of character. The Nation could not bear an Alliance between the Minister who had so injuriously carried on the War, and the man by whose exertions that Minister had been compelled to relinquish the Contest.

In 1783, he was Minister for nine months; during which time, he was wholly under the guidance of Mr. Burke. The India Bill was the great measure of his administration during this period. In 1786, he yielded to the wishes of Mr. Burke, and prevailed on the Opposition to support that gentleman in the Impeachment of Mr. Hastings. His acquiescence in the wishes of Mr. Burke on this occasion, can be attributed only to the influence which Mr. Burke had over him, and to his indulgence to those with whom he acted: for he must have had the good sense to have seen the advantage which this measure gave to his rival Mr. Pitt. Mr. Burke's importance depended on his not being disgraced by this Impeachment; Mr. Pitt could at any time inflict that disgrace on him; and as Mr. Burke's influence over Mr. Fox guided the Opposition, that Party was, from the moment that Mr. Pitt acquiesced in the Impeachment, under the controul of Mr. Pitt.

He died in September, 1806. He had received from Nature great parts. He had not acquired much political knowledge. By patient reading and reflection, that political knowledge which he possessed, was principally derived from the business of the House of Commons. Perhaps it may be said of him, as of his progenitor, Charles the Second, "that Indolence was his Sultana-Queen."—In contemplating his character, we can scarcely avoid recollecting that expression which the Roman historian applies to the Emperor Galba :—"*Capax imperii nisi imperasset.*"

PITTITES AND FOXITES.

The present political parties in England affect to rally under two names; viz. *Pittites* and *Foxites*. Has either party any great Political object which it professes to wish to carry? The Pittites profess no other object than that of preventing changes; the Foxites profess no definite object. The people therefore view the two parties under the more intelligible names of the *Ins* and the *Outs*. Admit for the moment that both Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox had great talents, and that both conferred much benefit on their country. It does not follow, that those who call themselves *Pittites* have the same talents, or have a right to claim, as heirs, the reward of his merits. The same answer may be given to the *Foxites*. The names are brought forward as *noms de guerre*, and to give splendour to the several parties.

It is well known, that the leaders of the Foxite party are among those who are the most averse to Reform; that they rank among the usurpers of the nomination to seats in Parliament, and that by their coming into office all hope of Reform would be at an end. How then can they expect that the people should wish to see them in office? I may be told, perhaps, that Mr. Fox was himself a great advocate for a reform of the House of Commons. Yes, this is true. But at the General Election in 1780, he accepted the situation of Commander-in-chief of the Political Forces of the Rockingham Party. From that hour, he ceased to be the sincere advocate of Reform. He could no longer sincerely endeavour to obtain Reform, without being disloyal to that party into whose service he had entered. It may be said that he voted for Reform subsequently to 1780. I admit it; so did Mr. Pitt, who antecedently to his being in office, had certainly been sincerely desirous of a Reform of Parliament. But after Mr. Pitt had accepted office, he would, by bringing forward a Reform of Parliament, have thwarted the views of the King, as much as Mr. Fox would, by a similar measure, have thwarted the views of the Rockinghams; both, therefore, were equally insincere.

Reform is the only measure which can relieve the country. Retrenchment, not preceded by Reform, is impracticable. Profuse expenditure is wanted, not merely to feed Members of Parliament, but to feed those who have a share in making Members of Parliament. Deprive the Crown of the means of purchasing, and your Government instantly becomes an Oligarchy, composed of Proprietors and Patrons of Boroughs. And it cannot be too often repeated, that of all forms of government, Oligarchy is the most oppressive. Reform is necessary; and either Reform or Revolution will take place; Universal Suffrage would be Revolution. It is possible that a good Government might grow out of it; but the passage by which we should arrive at the crisis, would be dreadful.

There are among those who call themselves Foxites, men who possess both wisdom and integrity. Let them declare that their efforts are directed to obtain an object in which their country is interested. Their country will rally round them, and Revolution may be averted.

ASPECT OF THE WORLD.

The American war established a Representative Government, in what are now called the United States of America. The French Revolution has established a Representative Government in France. It is probable, that we shall soon see a Representative Government in Spain; and Representative Governments in the continental provinces of Spanish America, will perhaps be established, in imitation of their parent country. Cuba deserves a distinct consideration. It will either be taken possession of by the United States of America, or by England: or become an Independant State: for its size and population enable it to assume this form.

When the Spanish Empire, in Europe and America, shall have assumed the form which I have mentioned, can we suppose that Portugal will remain in its present situation? Is there not every reason to expect, that Portugal and Brasil will not long remain under the same Government? If the King returns to Portugal, he will lose the Sovereignty of Brasil; and if he remains in Brazil, Portugal will shake off his government. Probably her new Government will be Representative; and we shall see a Portuguese Cortes recalled to power, as we have seen it in Spain.*

Germany already feels the effects of the French Revolution. The desire of a Representative Government is every where prevalent. The diminution of the wealth and power of the Roman Catholic Clergy in Germany, must have great effect in producing changes in that country. Before the French Revolution, much sovereign power was possessed by the Catholic Clergy in Germany; I believe they are now every where deprived of sovereignty. Their dominions are assigned to neighbouring Princes.

Even Italy will be affected by the French Revolution. The principles of liberty have been discussed, and are understood in that country. The fall of the Papal power, which cannot long be deferred, will necessarily occasion that country to assume a new form.

The human mind trembles at the contemplation of these probable events:

"Through what variety of untried being,
Through what new scenes and changes must we pass?
The wide, the unbounded prospect lies before us,
But shadows, clouds and darkness rest upon it."

The changes which I have alluded to, will not only affect the Government of nations; it will greatly affect their intercourse with each other. The Spanish Provinces on the Western side of South America, will open a trade with India and China; they will be supplied from those countries with silk and cotton manufactures, because they can be supplied from thence, at a cheaper rate than they can from Europe.

Even the Black and Mulatto nations of Saint Domingo, ought not to be left out of our consideration. They will probably extend themselves over the whole of that island; perhaps even to Porto Rico. Perhaps the time is not far removed, when posterity may see the inhabitants of the four great Antilles, one motley race; in which, however, it is most likely that the Mulatto will gradually predominate.

THE BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN INDIA.

The India Company was established solely with a view to trade; and as the voyage to India was long, and supposed to be attended with great danger, an exclusive privilege of trading beyond the Cape of Good Hope was granted to the Company.

About 1756, the English Factory in Bengal was plundered by Sujah Dowlah, the Nabob of that province; and the Europeans found in it treated with great cruelty. The British troops which had placed Mohammed Ali on the Throne of Arcot, were transported to Bengal; Sujah Dowlah was defeated, and the Sovereignty of a large district seized by the India Company. Much wealth was acquired for the Civil and Military servants, as well as for the India Company, by this Conquest; and from that hour, the desire of extending the India Company's acquisitions in India, has never been relinquished.

It is said, that the India Company possesses Sovereignty over 80,000,000 of people in India, and Revenue to the amount of £17,000,000 sterling a year. Ceylon, the Isle of France, and the Cape of Good Hope, have been obtained as appendages necessary to the safety of their Indian Empire. A question naturally occurs, what benefit accrues to Great Britain from these Indian possessions? They furnish neither army, nor navy, nor revenue, to be employed in Europe for the service of Great Britain: on the contrary, they require soldiers to be annually sent from Great Britain to India. Very commonly they require a navy, and sometimes even pecuniary assistance.

But the great advantage accruing from these Indian possessions, if it be an advantage—is patronage. Much of this patronage is disposed of by the Ministers of the Crown; some remains with the India Directors. When Jugurtha took his last view of Rome, he exclaimed: "*Vale venalis civitas, mox peritura si emptorem inveneris.*" Is not the same exclamation applicable almost with equal truth to those who elect the House of Commons? Is it not a fact that Members have sat in that House for seats purchased for them by an Indian Prince?

Has it not been acknowledged publicly, that a Bengal writership was given by the Minister to one of his friends that he might sell it, and with the produce purchase a seat in the House of Commons? The French call us, *une nation pirate et boutiquiére*; and has not Indian patronage peculiarly contributed to give us that venal money-loving character, which the French attribute to us? But the material consideration is, what circumstances will accompany our abandonment of these possessions? for abandoned they must be, sooner or later. Every acquisition renders it more necessary for us to extend our conquests; we are now told by every man returned from India, "you must have the whole, or you must relinquish all that you possess."

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* This prophecy of wisdom and experience, has been fulfilled.—EDITOR.

And where are the boundaries of that whole? To whatever extent your acquisitions are carried, you will still have neighbours the object of your fears. Many are now apprehensive that you have already approached so near to the frontiers of Russia, that on any difference with that power, her forces may be employed to invade India; but as there are three states, viz. the Seiks, Zemaun Shah, and Persia, between your possessions and the Russian frontiers, I own I have never felt any apprehensions of an attack from Russia. But your empire is too large to be under the controul of one Government; you will be ruined by the expense of repressing insurrections which will be constantly renewed. Aureng Zebe ruined the Mogul Empire by the acquisition of the Deccan; from the time that he had made that acquisition, the Empire was too large for Government; you may fear the same fate, and the loss of your Indian Empire may be preceded by struggles destructive of your happiness.

While you keep it, you must be always extending its limits; for both your civil and military servants derive immediate wealth from new acquisitions. The very size of the Empire must destroy it. But there is another circumstance in the present state of your Indian Empire, which must necessarily create great embarrassment. This Empire has been acquired by a Company of Merchants; and they retained the character of exclusive trader, after they had assumed that of sovereign. They have now resigned the character of exclusive trader. They allow British subjects to trade concurrently with themselves; but retain the sovereignty. Sovereign and trader, are characters incompatible; as traders, they will be defrauded; and as sovereigns, they will oppress those who are their rivals in trade. The present condition of the India Company therefore cannot long subsist. They must content themselves with one character; they must either be sovereigns or traders.

LAW AND LAWYERS.

There is one class of men, whose character has been remarkably changed by this transition from real to personal property: I mean the lawyers. I began my attendance in Westminster Hall in January, 1765. Lord Mansfield was at that time Chief Justice of the King's Bench. He was not only a man of great abilities, but he possessed a great store of legal knowledge acquired by patient reading. I am aware that this is an opinion not generally entertained of him. Vanity led him to wish to intimate, that he did every thing by genius, and nothing by industry; and perhaps this induced men to believe, that he was not what the lawyers call a *black lettered lawyer:* but he certainly had a great store of knowledge, well treasured up; and, as far as I could observe, he was a very upright judge. Were I to mark the failing which was most prominent in his character, it would be his want of courage: he seemed to me always to stand in fear of Sir Fletcher Norton; but I very much doubt whether he had any good will to him.

On the right hand of Lord Mansfield, sat Mr. Justice Wilmot, a very learned judge, formed by much reading and reflection. He tried causes at Nisi Prius with the most commendable patience and the strictest integrity. On the left hand of the Chief Justice sat Sir Joseph Yates, a well-read lawyer, particularly eminent for his knowledge of pleadings. The fourth judge who took his seat on the bench the day on which I first attended the court, was Sir Richard Aston. He was a man of a very old family in the north—I believe in Cheshire. I had an opportunity of seeing him several times in the character of judge on the western circuit. He tried causes with strict integrity; and though, perhaps, he had not that store of legal learning, which was possessed by his three colleagues, he was a man of sound sense, and his decisions were generally right.

I will now mention a few circumstances respecting the characters of those advocates, whom I found in possession of business when I first attended Westminster Hall. Mr. Sergeant Glynn possessed the largest store of legal knowledge. I recollect a conversation, which I had with Mr. Sereant Hill on this subject, towards the atter end of that gentleman's life. I nentioned to him Mr. Dunning, and sked whether he was not equal in legal nowledge to Mr. Sergeant Glynn? Ie answered, "No, every thing which Dunning knew, he knew accurately; ut Glynn knew a great deal more." need scarcely mention Mr. Sergeant Hill's own character as a lawyer. His leath happened so very few years ago, hat his legal reputation is known to very one. He was full of knowledge; ut, in conversing with him, it was ery difficult to keep him from wanlering from that subject on which you vished to be informed. He hated the aw of tythes: he said, "that the decilons on that branch of the law were ounded in folly and injustice. Whenver I conversed with him on this subect, he became in a very short time so eated, that there was no getting any arther information from him.

I have heard the late Mr. Sergeant Walker say, that Mr. Sergeant Prime vas the ablest lawyer he had ever nown; and I recollect an anecdote, old me by Lord Thurlow, respecting his gentleman. Lord Thurlow said, "I drove Mr. Sergeant Prime from the ar without intending it. I happened o be walking up and down Westminter Hall with him while Dr. Florence Ienzey was on his trial in the Court of King's Bench for High Treason. Sereant Prime was at that time the King's *Prime Sergeant*, and as such had preedence over all lawyers in the King's ervice. But the ministers of that day vished to pay court to Sir Fletcher Norton, though at that time he had no ther rank than that of King's Counsel: hey had therefore entrusted the conuct of the trial to Sir Fletcher Noron. "I happened," said Lord Thurlow, "to make this remark to Mr. Sergeant Prime: 'It is is a little singular, Sir, hat I should be walking up and down Vestminster Hall with the King's *Prime Sergeant*, while a Trial at bar or High Treason is going on in that Court.' The expression struck him: e felt the affront which had been put n him: he went the next morning, esigned his office, and retired from he profession."

There are two other men of the proession, on whom I cannot refrain rom making a few observations. I new them both intimately: I loved hem both; for both were peculiarly kind to me: I mean Mr. Dunning, afterwards Lord Ashburton; and Mr. Thurlow, afterwards Lord Thurlow. Mr Dunning was the quickest man I ever knew at the bar. If an objection was to be taken or answered at Nisi Prius, he did it on the instant: his style of reasoning was sometimes too subtle for his hearers. I have often heard him make a speech at Nisi Prius while he was considering what answer he should give to an objection taken by his adversary. He had a *magniloquentia*, which was always imposing; but perhaps neither his style of speaking, nor his legal knowledge, nor the powers of his mind, were suited to the common run of Nisi Prius practice. He obtained no inconsiderable share of business in the Court of King's Bench at an early period of his life. Lord Mansfield checked his progress; not from ill-will to Mr. Thurlow, but from a wish to pay court to Sir Fletcher Norton.

I recollect Lord Thurlow's having once said to me, "When Mr. Pitt first became Prime Minister, it was a very unpleasant thing to do business with him; but it afterwards became as pleasant to do business with him as with Lord North." Every one knows that intercourse with Lord North was peculiarly pleasant. Lord Thurlow strongly disapproved of Mr. Pitt's conduct on the impeachment of Mr. Hastings; how far that contributed to excite ill humour in him I cannot say. Lord North once said to me, "Your friend, Lord Thurlow, thinks that his personal influence with the King authorises him to treat Mr. Pitt with *humour*. Take my word for it, whenever Mr. Pitt says to the King, 'Sir, the Great Seal must be in other hands,' the King will take the Great Seal from Lord Thurlow, and never think any more about him." It turned out exactly as Lord North had said to me: the King took the Great Seal from Lord Thurlow, and never concerned himself about him afterwards. I have no doubt that this conduct of the King was wholly unexpected by Lord Thurlow: it mortified him most severely. I recollect his saying to me, "No man has a right to treat another in the way in which the King has treated me: we cannot meet again in the same room." But Lord Thurlow had not read the character of his master with the penetration of Lord North.

GERMAN SOVEREIGN.

The Brunswick family was selected to wear the Crown of England, as the best means of securing us from the return of popery and despotism. The establishment of this family, on the death of Queen Anne, has preserved us from those evils which we dreaded. But the benefits which we have received have been mixed with some alloy. We have the character of George I. sketched by the hand of the Earl of Chesterfield. He had opportunities of approaching this Monarch, and I believe he has given us a correct character of him. He tells us, that he was a dull German gentleman. That he neither understood nor concerned himself about the interests of England; but that he was well acquainted with the interests of Hanover. One of his first acts, after his accession, was to prevail on the British Parliament to purchase for him the Duchies of Bremen and Verden, from the King of Denmark, for the sum of £250,000.

During this reign, we were involved in all the mysteries of German politics. We engaged in a war with Spain in 1718, in support of the views of the Emperor of Germany. It was a subject in which Great Britain was wholly uninterested. Fortunately, the war was short.

Perhaps the character of George II. may be drawn nearly in the same words as that of his father. He was a dull German. Possibly the expression *gentleman*, might be left out: for he was sometimes coarse and brutal. The war of 1741, had originated in a dispute with Spain. It might have been begun for British interests: it was continued in consequence of German connections. The same may be said of the war of 1756. It was begun for the support of British interests in America; but the lavish expenditure and the continuance of this war, were for the support of George the Second's views and interests in Germany.

The enlargement of his Majesty's German dominions seems to have been as much the object of attention in the reign of George III. as it was in the reign of George I. or George II. George I. acquired Bremen and Verden. George II. acquired the Duchy of Saxe Lawenberg. But the acquisitions during the reign of George III. have been more extensive and more important. By the treaty of Amiens he acquired the Bishopric of Osnaburg; and by the late arrangements at Vienna the rich Bishopric of Hildesheim, with the Duchy of Minden and principality of East Friesland, have been added to his German dominions. The title of Elector has also been changed for that of King of Hanover.

I have thus stated the inconveniences which have arisen from the House of Brunswick being possessed of dominions in Germany. I do not mean by this statement to undervalue the advantages which we have obtained from their succession to the Crown of Great Britain. The support of that family on the throne of Great Britain has preserved us from popery and despotism, and the deliverance is inestimable.

BURIAL OF GEORGE II.

George II. had always publicly kept a mistress; most certainly with the knowledge of the Queen; and it was generally believed that his mistresses were chosen by the Queen. I believe Mr. Walpole is right, when he says, that the Queen was the woman who had the strongest hold of his affections. I recollect a circumstance mentioned to me by my father, which is a proof of this assertion. The morning after the King's death, my father and Sir Edward Wilmot, who were the only two King's physicians then in town, received an order to be present at the opening of the body, and to report their opinion as to the causes of his Majesty's death. A paper of directions left by the king, as to the manner in which his body should be treated, &c., was produced; and in that paper he had directed, that the coffin should be so constructed, that one side of it might be drawn out. The coffin in which the body of Queen Caroline was placed had been constructed in a similar manner; and his Majesty directed, that one side of each coffin should be drawn out, so that the two bodies might be in one coffin. I believe these directions were very exactly observed.

QUEEN CAROLINE.

We have a character of Queen Caroline drawn by the Earl of Chesterfield. He begins with saying, "She was a woman of lively, pretty parts. Her death was regretted by none but the King. She died meditating projects, which must have ended either in her own ruin, or in that of the country." This is the character given of her by Lord Chesterfield. The latter part of it alludes to an opinion which some people entertained, that she wished to set aside Frederic Prince of Wales, and place William Duke of Cumberland on the throne. She was remarked for insincerity. It was a common saying among the courtiers, that they wished his Majesty had less sincerity, and her Majesty more. She seems to have had taste. We are indebted to her for the Serpentine River in Hyde Park, and the trees so happily disposed in that Park.

On the accession of George II., Sir Robert Walpole's rival exerted himself to gain the favour of Mrs. Howard, the King's mistress. Sir Robert had the sagacity to discover, that the wife had more influence than the mistress. He often exulted in his superior judgment on this occasion; and used to say, in language somewhat coarse, "I took the right sow by the ear." The Queen knew enough of the King's disposition to be sensible, that he did not choose to part with his money; and as she never wished to displease his Majesty, Mr. Walpole tells us, that she obtained money from his father without the King's knowledge. I have no doubt that this account was true; but she had probably other ways of supplying herself. It was so generally believed that she sold church preferment, that the clergy who attended court, usually went by the name of her Majesty's *black game*: she died in consequence of an operation most injudiciously recommended.

Mr. Walpole says, that Lady Sundon's influence with Queen Caroline arose from her being possessed of the secret of her Majesty's being afflicted with a navel rupture. I doubt the accuracy of Mr. Walpole's opinion on this subject. Before her death the circumstance was generally known. Dr. Sands, a man midwife, suggested, that a cure might be effected by the injection of warm water. Though my father was not at that time a court physician, yet he was sufficiently eminent in his profession to have the circumstances communicated to him by medical men. I have heard him say, that Dr. Mead entered a most positive protest against the experiment; and my father added, that any man, who was acquainted with anatomy, must have known that the proposed remedy could by no possibility be of service, and was likely to produce calamity. I believe that Sir Edward Hulse was the only court physician who approved of the proposal. At the time that the operation was performed, every wish to keep her Majesty's malady a secret must have been abandoned; for the courtiers both male and female were assembled in the antichamber waiting the event. The intestine was burst in the operation, and Dr. Sands and Sir Edward Hulse, saw that the Queen must inevitably die of a mortification within a few hours. The only question which then remained for the two physicians, was to consider how they might get out of the palace before the unfortunate issue was known. They determined to say that the operation had succeeded. As soon as the two physicians came out of the Queen's chamber, and announced their success, the old Duke of Newcastle, who was among those who waited in the antichamber, ran up to Dr. Sands and hugged him, exclaiming, "You dear creature, the nation can never sufficiently reward you for having saved the life of the most valuable woman in the world!" The doctor struggled to get away, apprehensive that some of the ladies, who had gone in to the Queen after the physicians had left her, might come out and disclose the truth.

PERSONAL CHARACTER OF GEORGE III.

I have already mentioned the character which he displayed at the commencement of his reign; that he was sober—temperate—of domestic habits—addicted to no vice—swayed by no passion.

The whole tenour of his life has justified the impression which was first received of him. Those who approached him formed another opinion of his character; in which, however, the event has shown, that they have been totally mistaken. They thought that he was a weak man, and that we should probably have a reign of favouritism. These ideas were entertained even by sagacious men; but they were conceived erroneously. George III. was not a weak man. His objects were little, and injudiciously chosen; but no Monarch ever displayed more dexterity in his choice of the means to obtain those objects. So far from his life having been a reign of favouritism, he does not appear ever to have entertained kindness for any minister whom he employed, except for the Earl of Bute; and after he found that this nobleman wanted the courage necessary for his purposes, he seems to have withdrawn all his favour from him, and never more to have wished to replace him in office.

The wish to be his own minister, and to exercise his power personally, was the leading feature in George the Third's character, through his whole reign. It influenced his domestic, as well as his political conduct. There does not appear any interval in which this sentiment was suspended. The miseries occasioned by his reign have all flowed from this source. Like other Monarchs, he was desirous of power. But it was not the desire of becoming a military conqueror, or even of extending his dominions. It was little more than the desire of appearing great in the eyes of his pages and *valets de chambre*—that it might be said "The King gave away such a bishoprick," or "appointed to such an employment." It was the little object of a little mind.

The reign of George III. has from its commencement exhibited a struggle between the King's personal wishes and the opinions of his ostensible ministers. The two first wishes which he seems to have entertained, were to break the power of the Pelham faction, and to restore peace. These wishes were judicious. But the instrument which he employed to effectuate his objects, was unfortunately chosen. The Earl of Bute was not qualified to be a minister. He was removed; and from the time of his removal we may date the establishment of the double cabinet; *viz.* secret advisers and ostensible ministers.

During the interval of Lord Chatham's absence from the cabinet, the King contrived to have the question of taxing the American Colonies again brought forward. By playing man against man, and faction against faction, he at length obtained his wishes, and the American Colonies found themselves reduced to the alternative of unconditional submission, or explicit and avowed resistance: they chose the latter. While the King was pursuing this object of reviving the dispute with America, he seems to have employed that maxim of the politician *Divide et Impera*, with much dexterity. The late Earl of Shelburne told a friend of mine, "that the King possessed one art beyond any man he had ever known; for that, by the familiarity of his intercourse, he obtained your confidence, procured from you your opinion of different public characters, and then availed himself of this knowledge to sow dissention.

The war began in 1775, and was continued for eight years, when the King, much against his wishes, was compelled to relinquish the contest—he was compelled to relinquish it, because he could find no man who would consent to be the ostensible minister for carrying on the war. But he still retained so strong a desire to continue the contest, that he could not refrain from employing his household troops to affront the Earl of Shelburne, the minister who had made the peace. The Earl of Shelburne would not submit to the affront; he resigned, and the King found himself under the necessity of appointing the coalitionists his ministers. These gentlemen came into office strongly impressed with the opinion they had formed of the King's character; *viz.* that nothing could induce him to relinquish the wish he entertained of being his own minister. I recollect the answer which Mr. Fox once made me when I put this question to him; "Whether it was not possible for him to conciliate the King?" He replied, "No, it is impossible: no man can gain the King." And I believe Mr. Fox's answer was just.

It was impossible for Mr. Pitt to forget the King's treatment of his father; and there was too much original integrity in Mr. Pitt's character to allow him to be acceptable to the King. I believe they had many quarrels. There was one in particular, which became generally known. The King had relied, that he could make Mr. William Grenville minister, in case he was compelled to separate himself from Mr. Pitt. Mr. Pitt determined to deprive the King of this great card. He therefore suggested to his Majesty, that it was necessary that Mr. Grenville should be placed in the House of Lords. The King saw Mr. Pitt's object, and resisted. It was said, that this resistance was carried to such a length, that Mr. Pitt had actually resigned; but that the Queen prevailed on the King to yield to Mr. Pitt's demand. Mr. William Grenville was removed to the House of Lords, and thus the King was deprived of the only man, whom he could have named as successor to Mr. Pitt in the House of Commons.

The French revolution burst forth in 1789. George III. saw the consequences which this Revolution was likely to produce on kingly power, It is well known, that he said, to every courtier who approached him, "If a stop is not put to French principles, there will not be a King left in Europe in a few years." But Mr. Pitt had sufficient control over the King to restrain him from embarking in war against France. It was not till the end of the year 1792, that Mr. Pitt's influence on this subject was overruled. At the close of that year, Mr. Burke prevailed on the great Whig families to declare themselves in favour of a war with France. They were received by the King with joy. Mr. Pitt yielded to the King's wishes, and the crusade against French principles was commenced.

At the accession of George III. he seemed to pay very little attention to his German dominions. They had been the object of his grandfather's affection; and George III. had been educated to dislike every thing which his grandfather had been fond of. But in the progress of his reign his attention was drawn to his German sovereignty. His younger sons were sent to Germany, and educated like the sons of other German Princes. There is no proof that George III. was avaricious. There is reason to believe, that he received large presents from Indian Princes; but those presents were in diamonds, and given by him to the Queen. Although he was not avaricious, yet he never displayed any signal marks of generosity. It is possible, that at the commencement of his reign he conferred considerable gifts on the Earl of Bute. But he does not appear ever to have been solicitous to relieve his own sons from their pecuniary embarrassments.

In his children, George III. was peculiarly fortunate; for of fifteen, only two died in their infancy. Of the remaining thirteen, every man in private life would have been proud.

I will add but one reflection more. Few kings have ever reigned, whose personal character and personal wishes have operated such important changes.

Picturesque Illustrations

OF

BUENOS AYRES

AND

MONTE VIDEO,

Consisting of

TWENTY-FOUR VIEWS,

Accompanied with

DESCRIPTIONS OF THE SCENERY,

AND OF THE

Costumes, Manners, &c. of the Inhabitants of those Cities and their environs.

BY E. E. VIDAL, ESQ.

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[We have already noticed this elegant and apparently accurate volume, and we are persuaded our readers will thank us for laying before them the following interesting extracts, as calculated to bring them accurately acquainted with a country of great interest and promise.]

MODERN HISTORY.

The circumstances attending the capture of the city of Buenos Ayres, in June 1806, by an expedition equipped at the Cape of Good Hope, under the command of Sir Home Popham and General (now Lord) Beresford, are too well known to need recapitulation. The inactivity and incapacity of the then viceroy, the Marquis de Sobre Monte, on this occasion, are severely censured by Dean Funes, the historian of Buenos Ayres, and apparently with great justice; for it does not appear that he made any attempt to defend this important city against the small British force, or to wrest it from the possession of the conquerors. This honour was reserved for Don Santiago Liniers, a Frenchman by birth, who had commanded one of the Spanish ships of war on this station. This officer, in the absence of the viceroy, who had retired to Cordoba, one hundred and sixty leagues distant from the capital, put himself at the head of all the troops he could muster on both banks of the Plata, and on the 12th of August attacked the city on different points with such success, that the British general was obliged to surrender himself and all his troops as prisoners of war. This fortunate result occasioned the first step to that revolution which has since separated these provinces from the mother country; for the people of Buenos Ayres, indignant at the conduct of their viceroy, insisted on investing their deliverer with the supreme civil and military authority, with the title of captain-general.

The British government, unwilling to relinquish the important commercial advantages which the possession of the banks of the Plata seemed to promise, was meanwhile engaged in preparing an armament for their effectual reduction. In February 1807, Monte Video was taken by a British force under Sir Samuel Auchmuty; and General Whitelocke, who arrived in the Plata with a still more considerable army, thought himself strong enough to attempt to regain the capital. The cool determined valour of the troops, and the energy manifested by the leaders of the several columns, in the memorable attack of the 5th of July, were, however, thwarted by the imbecility, or something worse, of the commander-in-chief, which involved the failure of the enterprize, and led to the ignominious capitulation by which he agreed to evacuate the whole of the Rio de la Plata, including Monte Video.

It was not long before the rank and popularity of Liniers began to excite the envy of Elio, then governor of Monte Video, who found means to persuade the people of the east bank to renounce their dependence on the captain-general, and to form a distinct junta, in imitation of those in Spain. His representations also filled the central junta in Europe with suspicions of the fidelity of Liniers, and Don Baltazar Hidalgo de Cisneros was appointed to supersede him.

The disastrous events which soon afterwards followed each other in rapid succession in the mother country, seemed to forbode nothing less than its complete subjugation by France. The central junta was dispersed and dissolved, after some of its members had vested their power in a regency of five persons, who addressed a proclamation to the Americans, frankly acknowledging the oppressions to which they had hitherto been subject, absolving them from any farther dependence on the Spanish government, and committing their future destiny to their own hands. These circumstances induced most of the American provinces to establish independent governments for themselves. At Buenos Ayres, Cisneros informed the inhabitants of these events, at the same time avowing [illegible] ing the maintenance of his own authority. The cabildo, availing itself of this declaration, petitioned him to assemble a congress, which might decide what steps ought to be taken in such a juncture. The viceroy complied with the petition of the cabildo; the congress met on the 22d May, 1810, and decided that a junta should be formed: which was accordingly done on the 25th of the same month.

The junta was opposed by the Spanish chiefs in Paraguay, who, being assisted by Cisneros, the late viceroy, planned its overthrow. Liniers also raised an army of two thousand men for the same purpose, but being deserted by his troops, he was taken in the neighbourhood of Cordoba, with several of the principal opposers of the revolution in that quarter, who were all sentenced to die, and executed accordingly. Cisneros and the members of the audienza, being discovered to have entered into the plot, were exiled and embarked for the Canary Islands.

Elio, who had been appointed by the regency of Spain captain-general of the provinces of Rio de la Plata, and in that capacity exercised the supreme authority in the province of Monte Video, or Banda Oriental, was now the only formidable enemy to the junta. About this time Don Jose Artigas, a native of Monte Video, and captain in the royalist troops, having some cause of dissatisfaction with the governor of Colonia, offered his services to the junta of Buenos Ayres in the beginning of the year 1811, and obtained assistance in arms, ammunition, and troops, for the purpose of exciting insurrection on the east bank of the Plata. The command of the troops was given to Rondeau, a South-American officer, who had been made prisoner by the English at Monte Video, and afterwards served in the war in Spain. Artigas and Rondeau several times defeated the royalists, especially in the battle of Las Piedras in May, 1811, when the Spanish troops defending La Banda Oriental were made prisoners, with their commander. The conquerors having received reinforcements from Buenos Ayres, they laid siege to Monte Video. Elio finding himself incapable of making a long resistance, implored succour from the Portuguese government at Brazil, which sent a force of four thousand men to Monte Video. Notwithstanding their arrival, Elio made proposals [illegible] to the government of Buenos Ayres, and in November 1811, it was agreed that the troops of the latter should evacuate La Banda Oriental, and that the Portuguese should retire to their own territory.

This treaty was soon broken, and the government of Buenos Ayres determined again to besiege Monte Video, where Elio had been succeeded in the command by Don G. Vigodet, who had received a reinforcement of troops from Europe. The fortress held out till June, 1814, when it capitulated, on condition, that the garrison should be allowed to embark for Spain. The prisoners, amounting to five thousand five hundred, were, in defiance of the articles of capitulation, distributed through the interior provinces of Rio de la Plata, Vigodet alone being permitted to embark.

A change had meanwhile taken place in the form of government. The junta of three, which had greatly retarded public affairs, was abolished by an assembly on the 31st December, 1813, and in order to strengthen the hands of the executive power, it was vested in one person, with the title of supreme director, assisted by a council of seven members. This high office was conferred on Don Gervasio Posadas, who resigned it in January 1815, when he was succeeded by Colonel Alvear, who had commanded the army besieging Monte Video at the time of its surrender. Of this town, Artigas demanded possession as chief of La Banda Oriental; the government of Buenos Ayres refused to give it up, and he immediately commenced hostilities. In consequence of some success obtained by one of his officers, Colonel Soler, who had been appointed governor of Monte Video, received orders to withdraw with the remnant of his troops from the town, of which Artigas immediately took possession. Being now determined to transfer the war into the province of Buenos Ayres, he marched to Santa Fé, and made himself master of that place. The new director dispatched two thousand men under Colonel Alvarez to oppose his progress, instead of which that officer arrested Alvear, and being supported by the army and the inhabitants of the capital, compelled him to resign his authority, on which he was allowed to embark in an English frigate.

Another of those changes which are so common in popular governments now ensued. The supreme authority was vested in the municipality, who formed a junta of observation, to which it intrusted the legislative power. A new provincial constitution was published, and Rondeau was nominated supreme director; but as his military command required his presence with the army, Colonel Alvarez was appointed his deputy. Alvarez convoked a new congress of the representatives of the province, but before it could assemble he was dispossessed of his authority by a popular commotion. Don Ramon Balcarce was then appointed supreme director, but soon removed, and the administration of public affairs placed in the hands of a committee: till on the meeting of the sovereign congress in Tucuman on the 26th of March, 1816, Don Juan Martin de Pueyrredon, who is held in high estimation by his countrymen, was elected to the office of supreme director.

Among the persons exiled from Buenos Ayres with Alvear, in April, 1815, there were several besides himself who encouraged the Portuguese government in its favourite plan for extending its American dominions to the Rio de la Plata. In consequence of their representations, an army of ten thousand men was assembled in Brazil, and under the command of General Lecor invaded La Banda Oriental on two different sides. In spite of the opposition of Artigas, who proved himself the steady friend of independence by his refusal of the rank of brigadier offered by the Spanish government to induce him to espouse the royal cause, Lecor reached Maldona in December, 1816, and on the 20th January following entered Monte Video, which is still held by the Portuguese, though they are greatly harrassed by the guerrillas of Artigas, who occupy all the surrounding country, and cut off all the supplies of provisions from the interior. With the exception of Monte Video, Artigas has possession of the whole of La Banda Oriental, which he governs independently; and a good understanding subsists between him and the congress, whose authority, after a long struggle, carried on with various vicissitudes against the royalists on the frontiers of Peru and Chili, is now acknowledged by the whole of the provinces of Rio de la Plata.

These provinces, twenty in number, are divided, according to their situation,

tion, into high and low. The former are, Moxos and Chiquitos, Apalobamba, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, La Paz, Cochahamba, Carangas, Misque, Paria, Charcas, Potosi, and Atacama; the latter, Tarija, Calta, Paraguay, Tucuman, Cordoba, Cuyo, Entrerios, Monte Video, or Banda Oriental, and Buenos Ayres. The total population of this immense tract does not exceed one million three hundred thousand souls.

MONTE VIDEO.

On the east bank of the Rio de la Plata, one hundred miles from Cape St. Mary, its extreme east point, stands the city of Monte Video, on a small promontory, with a spacious bay on its northern side, forming a tolerable harbour for small vessels; but such as draw more than eleven feet water cannot lie there in safety. On the other side of the bay, opposite to the city, is a hill of considerable elevation, from which it takes its name. At the entrance of the river, in the rear of Maldonado, the last mountains are seen by the navigator, and with the hill of Monte Video, he takes leave of high land; the whole shore on both sides being afterwards so low, that it cannot be discovered from a ship's deck in the passage upwards, which is directed by the soundings. This hill may be seen at the distance of twelve or even sixteen leagues.

The town makes a handsome appearance from the harbour, being built upon an ascent, and the houses interspersed with trees and gardens. Few of the houses exceed one story; they are of stone and brick, and have flat roofs, without chimneys; the fire being generally kindled in the yard, or in a detached kitchen, and brought into the rooms in fire-pans when the weather is wet or cold. The streets are broad, and intersect each other at right angles, but they are unpaved. Near the top of the town is the market-place, about 300 yards square, and on the west a large church. There is also a convent of Cordeliers.

Monte Video is acknowledged to be an admirable station for trade, having a tolerably good harbour, a central position for collecting produce, and the navigation of the river so far being attended with little danger. It rose, in consequence of these advantages, to be a very flourishing place; but the political revolutions which have convulsed almost the whole of Spanish America, have involved Monte Video in ruin.

The city itself is gone to decay, and though the Portuguese, who have lately taken possession of it, are making some improvements, still, as the distracted state of the country has put an end to all commerce, the means for carrying into effect any plans for that purpose are extremely limited. There was formerly a very extensive suburb, with many elegant villas belonging to the Spanish merchants of the city; but it has been so completely desolated during the contest for independence, that some broken walls and a part of a chapel are all that now remains of what once contained a population of six thousand souls. Previously to this struggle, there were fourteen thousand inhabitants within the walls; this number is now reduced to five thousand.

The country bordering on the east bank of the river, and denominated by the Spaniards, *Banda Oriental*, consists of very extensive ranges of gentle elevations. The soil forms but a scanty covering for the solid rock, that is found underneath throughout the whole tract, and furnishes the inhabitants with an excellent building material. On the heights of Maldonado and Monte Video, and on the frontiers of Brazil, is a space of perhaps one thousand square leagues; this rock is so near the surface, that there is not a sufficient depth of soil for cultivation, or for trees to take root in it. Though the country is consequently destitute of wood, yet, being somewhat diversified by the undulation of the hills, it possesses in this respect a decided superiority over the west bank. The soil in general consists of clay, of a blackish colour on the surface, from the remains of decayed vegetables; lower down it is stiffer, and of different colours—white, red, yellow, and variegated. The first is used, diluted in water, instead of lime, to whitewash the houses in the country; and the red and yellow are employed for painting trellis-work. The yellow, if purified a little, yields a fine ocre. The jewellers of Paraguay make crucibles of the brownish yellow clay; and that of a dark colour is used for dishes and plates of very good quality, though all the baking they receive consists in filling the vessels with wood and setting fire to it.

The Rio de lo Plata, at Monte Video, is fifty miles across in a direct line to Point Indio, on the west bank; the water is brackish, and in no part of the distance more than five fathoms deep.

DESCRIPTION.

Buenos Ayres is situated on the west bank of the Rio de la Plata, above two hundred miles from its mouth. It is built upon a bank, from fifteen to twenty feet above the river, which is the general level of the country behind it; but on the border of the river to the south of the city, this bank recedes rapidly, leaving a flat marshy interval, from a quarter of a mile to four miles in breadth. To the north, the bank does not recede so far, leaving not more than half a mile of low marshy ground for the space of sixteen miles. At this distance it again approaches and overhangs the river, as at Buenos Ayres, having on its brow the pretty village of San Isidro, which is a kind of watering-place and summer residence for the citizens.

Before Buenos Ayres became the seat of a viceroy, it was considered as the fourth city in rank in South America; but since that period it has been held as inferior to none but Lima. It has also increased rapidly, from the same circumstance, in opulence and population. It is regularly built, the streets being perfectly straight and broad, unpaved in the middle, but having footpaths on each side. The houses are supposed to amount to six thousand; and the number of inhabitants, which used to be estimated at forty thousand, is now reckoned not fewer than seventy thousand. Most of the buildings, both public and private, formerly had mud walls; but a Jesuit, who was employed to erect the church of his college, between seventy and eighty years ago, instructed the inhabitants in the art of making bricks and lime, and the city has since assumed a very different appearance. The architecture of the cathedral, and of most of the churches, is likewise ascribed to the lay-brothers of that community, who employed the Indians under their care in the execution of these and many other public works. Thus, it is recorded that, in 1688 and the following years, five hundred of those people were engaged upon the fortifications, the port, and the cathedral of Buenos Ayres. The latter is a spacious and handsome structure, having an elegant cupola, and a portico, the design and execution of which are highly extolled. The interior is profusely decorated with carving and gilding. The dome contains paintings in compartments, representing the Acts of the Apostles. The church of the Franciscans, and that belonging to the order of Mercy, are next in rank; both have steeples and cupolas, nearly in the same style as those of the cathedral.

The climate of Buenos Ayres is proverbial for its salubrity, as is indicated by its name. Situated between the 34th and 35th degrees of south latitude, it enjoys a temperature nearly resembling that of the southern regions of Europe. It is considered as an ordinary winter when there are but three or four days on which water is slightly frozen; it is reckoned severe when this effect is more frequent. The winds here are three times as violent as at Assumption, the capital of Paraguay; the west wind, which is scarcely known at the latter city, being probably intercepted by the Andes, though more than two hundred leagues distant, is more common at Buenos Ayres. Here the winds are least boisterous in autumn, but stronger and more steady in spring and summer, when they raise clouds of dust; which sometimes darken the sun, and greatly incommode the inhabitants, soiling their clothes, and covering their apartments and furniture.

In this country, the atmosphere is moist, and spoils the furniture, especially at Buenos Ayres, where the floors of rooms exposed to the south are always damp; the walls which have the same aspect are covered with moss, and that side of the roof is overgrown with thick grass, nearly three feet high, so that it is necessary to clear them every two or three years, to prevent the water from lodging and soaking through. This humidity, however, is by no means prejudicial to health.

Near the centre of the city, a little to the north of the citadel, is constructed a mole of rough stone, intended for a landing-place. It is about two hundred yards long, twelve wide, and six high. Notwithstanding this projection, the river is so shoal, that boats are very seldom able to approach it, and five or six carts are constantly plying for the purpose of landing passengers. The fare is two rials, or about fifteen-pence each trip, be the distance small or great; sometimes it is but a few yards, while at others the cart must go a quarter of a mile before it reaches the boats; for with northerly and north-west winds, particularly if strong, the water is driven out of the river to such a degree, that its bed is frequently dry for that distance. It has even occurred within the last ten years, that men have gone out on horseback on the bed of the river to the distance of five miles from the shore, during a strong north-west wind; nay, it is related, on the most respectable authority, that, about twenty-five years ago, during a strong northerly wind, the water disappeared, and left an horizon of mud to the people of Buenos Ayres. Such a circumstance might happen, since the river is here *thirty miles* across, and has no more than three fathoms water in the deepest part, excepting close to the opposite shore of Colonia, where is a narrow channel of four, five, and six fathoms. A contrary effect is produced by an easterly wind, which, if violent, always raises the water at Buenos Ayres; so that in a strong gale from that quarter, the mole is sometimes covered, with the exception of the extreme point, which is higher than the rest, and has a battery of three guns. Thus these winds, according to their direction, cause the river to rise or fall perhaps not less than seven feet. Mention is made of a phenomenon still more extraordinary, inasmuch as no satisfactory reason could be assigned for it. On one occasion, when none of those winds prevailed, the water fell to such a degree, as to recede three leagues from the shore at Buenos Ayres; in this state it remained for a whole day, and then gradually rose again to its usual height.

The Fort of Buenos Ayres is a square building of brick and stone, with a dry ditch on three faces, and a drawbridge into the market-place. It is the residence of the Chief Director of the United Provinces, and the government offices are within its walls.

The Fort mounts a considerable number of guns, and, with the mole, commands the anchorage of the inner roads. At the time of the capture of the city by the British troops in 1806, they found here about forty pieces of cannon, of various calibers, mounted, and two thousand stand of arms. The usual garrison was seven hundred men; and about three thousand of the provincial militia were supposed to be always in readiness to co-operate with the regulars.

The first object, therefore, that generally strikes the eye of a stranger on landing, is a water-cart. These carts ply all day, except during the heats of summer, when they work only in the morning and evening, and the whole city is supplied by their means; for the wells, though numerous, produce nothing but bad, brackish water, unfit for culinary purposes; the number of carts is consequently considerable.

All vegetables are dear at Buenos Ayres, as is likewise fruit, with the exception of peaches, which, in the season, are sold from ten to sixteen for a *medio*, about threepence. The water-melons are excellent, and the most reasonable in price of all the other kinds of fruit, which, however, are not very numerous: strawberries, grapes of many sorts, figs, apples, pears, and melons, compose the list. The oranges and other similar fruit are abundant, and very good. All our common vegetables thrive at Buenos Ayres, except potatoes, which never exceed marbles in size, the soil being too stiff for them.

The Plaza, or great square of Buenos Ayres, has, on the north, some good private houses, and the cathedral. The Cabildo, or Town-hall, occupies the west side, having also a piazza. On the south is a range of mean low shops, with a broad pavement in front, on which are hucksters' stalls, with every kind of small European hardware. It was intended to continue the Recova along this side, so as to form a covered way round three sides of the square, but the plan has not been completed for want of funds.

The city of Buenos Ayres is regularly supplied with milk from the surrounding *estantias*, or farms, from one to three miles distant. It is brought on horseback in earthen or tin bottles, four and sometimes six of which are carried by each horse in hide pockets, attached to the saddle, and laced up with a piece of thong.

Butter, or at least any thing that deserves the name, is never made by the natives of Buenos Ayres. What they principally use for the purposes to which we apply it, is the fat of beef melted into dripping, and packed in bladders like lard: this they universally denominate *manteca*—butter.

FEMALE COSTUMES.

Within these few years, the ladies of Buenos Ayres have adopted a style of dress between the English and French, retaining indeed the mantilla, which still gives it a peculiar character. No hat or bonnet is ever seen on a native lady, unless she be on horseback, when she wears a beaver hat and feather, with a riding habit.

The *mantilla* is usually a piece of silk, about half a yard wide in the middle, and a yard and a half long, sloping to a point at each end, which is terminated by a tassel. It is worn over the head and back of the neck, and being brought over the shoulders, the ends hang down in front. No brooch or pin is used to secure it; but it is artfully and gracefully confined under the chin by one hand, or by the end of the fan, without which no woman ever stirs, and made to conceal all but the eyes, or to discover the whole face, at the pleasure of the wearer.

In cold weather, or when they pay visits at night, they use the *rebozo*, which is a piece of cloth a yard wide, as long as the mantilla, and worn in the same manner. The *mantilla* belongs exclusively to the mistresses; and the *rebozo* is always worn by servants, whose little vanity is displayed in this part of their dress, which they are solicitous to have, if possible, of the finest cloth and the most delicate colour, sometimes embroidered, or bordered with velvet or satin ribbons.

The church dress has not undergone any change, but retains its Spanish character, and is always made of black silk, worn with white stockings and white satin shoes. It is considered indecorous to attend mass in coloured attire. Sometimes a white veil is used, and a little white is introduced into the dress of the young girls, whose clothes, being made in all respects like those of grown persons, give them an air of extreme formality.

The children of both sexes are generally beautiful, but after the age of fourteen years the girls cease to improve in appearance; they marry from that age upwards, and at twenty-five few retain any appearance of youth.

PAMPA INDIANS.

The Pampas are an Indian nation, thus named by the Spaniards because they rove about in the immense plains called *Pampas*, between the 36th and 39th degrees of south latitude. On the first arrival of the Europeans they wandered on the south bank of the Plata, and disputed the ground with the founders of Buenos Ayres with admirable vigour, perseverance, and valour. The Spaniards, after considerable losses, abandoned the place, but returned and rebuilt the city. Being this time stronger in cavalry, the Pampas could not withstand them, but retired southward, to the parts which they still inhabit. Here they lived as before, by hunting the armadillo, the hare, the stag, and ostriches, which were found in great abundance; but as the wild horses had greatly multiplied, they began to catch and eat them, which they still continue to do. The wild cattle multiplied in the country after the horses, and as they had no need of them for their subsistence, they have never thought of using them for the purpose of food. Thus these animals, meeting with no obstacle to their multiplication, extended to the Rio Negro on the south, and in the same proportion westward to the neighbourhood of Mendoza, and to the Cordilleras of Chili. The savage Indians of those parts, seeing these cattle come to their country, began to kill them for food, and having abundance of them, sold the surplus to the Araucaunos and other Indians, and even to the presidents of the Audienza. Thus the number of these animals decreased in those western regions, and such as were left ran to the eastward, and congregated in the country of the Pampas. Several Indian nations from the east side of the great Cordilleras, and others from Patagonia, went in consequence and settled in the districts where there was plenty of cattle; they contracted a friendship with the Pampas, who had already a great number of horses. Many of these, as well as of the horned cattle, were taken away by the newcomers, who sold them to other Indian nations, and to the Spaniards of Chili. In this manner they destroyed the remainder of those wild herds, assisted indeed by the people of Mendoza and Buenos Ayres, who also made great havoc among them, as well for the sake of provision, as for the hides and tallow.

The Indians bring in for sale, skins of all the wild animals of the country, particularly of panthers and wood-cats; bearing precisely the same relation to each other as the tiger and tiger-cat of the East. They appear not to use fire arms, as the North American Indians, but to depend entirely on the balls and laso for success in the chase.

In return for the articles which they bring for sale to Buenos Ayres, they take back with them brandy, Paraguay tea or *matté*, sugar, confectionary, figs, raisins, spurs, bits, knives, &c. They are often accompanied by Indians of Patagonia, and of the Cordilleras of Chili; and their caciques have been accustomed from time to time to visit the viceroy, to obtain from him a present of some kind.

The Pampas are remarkably expert in the use of thosk balls, both singly and three together. It was with this formidable weapon that, at the period of the conquest, they entangled and cut off in battle, Don Diego de Mendoza, brother to the founder of Buenos Ayres, nine of his principal officers who were on horseback, and a great number of his men; and by lighting whisps of straw tied to the thongs of single balls, they contrived to set fire to several houses, and even to ships, at Buenos Ayres.

HERDSMEN.

Azara has drawn a curious and entertaining picture of the manners of the inhabitants of the *estantias*, and the herdsmen in general of these parts, who are the least civilized of all the inhabitants; nay, indeed, their mode of life has almost reduced the Spaniards, who have embraced it, to the state of savage Indians. These herdsmen, in the government of Buenos Ayres alone, are employed in tending ten millions of horned cattle, and about two millions and a half of horses. An *estantia*, no more than four or five square leagues in extent, is looked upon as considerable at Buenos Ayres. In the centre of these *estantias* are placed the habitations of the herdsmen, almost all without doors or windows, for which at night they use ox-hides at substitutes.

These people never accompany their flocks and herds to the field, as in Europe. All they do is, to go out once a week, followed by a number of dogs, and to gallop round their respective *estantias*, shouting all the while. The cattle, grazing around at liberty, begin to run and assemble at a particular spot, called *rodeo*, where they are kept some time, and then allowed to return to their pasturage. The object of this operation is to prevent the animals from straying away from the lands of their owner; and they pursue the same method with the horses, which they collect not in the *rodeo*, but in the farm-yard. The rest of the week they are employed in cutting the young steers and foals, or in breaking their horses; but the greatest part of the time they spend in idleness.

As these herdsmen are four, ten, and thirty leagues distant from one another, chapels are rare; consequently, they very seldom or never go to mass, frequently baptizing their children themselves, or even deferring the ceremony till their marriage, because it is then absolutely required. When they go to mass, they hear it on horseback, on the outside of the church or chapel, the doors of which are kept open on purpose.

These herdsmen have in general no other furniture in their huts than a barrel to hold water, a drinking-horn, some wooden spits for roasting meat, and a small copper pot to boil water for making *maté*. Some have no pot; and in this case, if they want to make broth for a sick person, they cut meat into small pieces, and put it into a bull's horn full of water, which they boil by setting it in a heap of hot ashes. A few possess a kettle and a bowl, one or two chairs, or a bench, and sometimes a bed, formed of four poles fastened to four stakes, which serve for legs, and a cow's hide thrown over them; but in general they sleep upon a hide spread on the bare ground. Instead of using chairs, they squat upon their heels, or sit upon the skull of a cow or horse. They never eat vegetables or sallad, which they say are fit only for cattle, and will not touch any food prepared with oil, for which also they have the strongest aversion. They live entirely upon beef, roasted in the manner described in a succeeding article (Gouchos of Tucuman,) and without salt. They have no fixed hour for their meals; instead of wiping the mouth, they scrape it with the back of the knife, and rub their hands upon their legs or thir boots. They never touch veal, and never drink till they have finished eating. The ground about their cottages is always covered with bones and with the carcases of cattle, which, being there left to rot, produce an intolerable stench; the ribs, belly, and breast being all that they eat, the rest of the animal is thrown away. These carcases attract a prodigious number of birds, the incessant cries of which are a great annoyance; and the consequent corruption engenders an immense multitude of flies and insects.

The bailiffs, master-herdsmen, or proprietors, and in general those who can afford it, wear a doublet, waistcoat, and breeches, white drawers, a hat, shoes, and a *poncho*. Their men, on the other hand, wear nothing but the *chiripa*, which is a piece of coarse woollen cloth fastened with a cord round the waist. Many of them are without shirt; but have a hat, white drawers, a *poncho*, and short boots, made of the skin of the legs of a foal or calf; others use wild cats' skin for this purpose. As they have no barbers, and shave themselves but seldom, and then only with a knife, they generally have very long beards. The women go barefoot, and are very dirty. Their dress commonly consists of nothing but a shift without sleeves, fastened by a girdle round the waist; very often they have not a second for change. In this case they repair occasionally to the brink of some stream, strip it off, wash it, and spread it out in the sun; when dry, they put it on again, and return home. In general, they are not engaged either in needle-work or spinning; their employment is confined to sweeping the house, and making a fire for roasting meat, and boiling water for *maté*. The wives of the master-herdsmen, or those who possess any property, are of course somewhat better clad.

Born and bred in a desert, and having but little communication with their kind, these herdsmen are strangers to friendship, and inclined to suspicion and fraud; hence, when they play at cards, for which they have a violent passion, they usually squat upon their heels, holding their horse's bridle under their feet, lest he should run away; and they often have a dagger or knife stuck into the ground beside them ready to dispatch the person with whom they are playing if they perceive any disposition to cheating, in which they are great adepts. They gamble away all they possess, and with the utmost coolness. When one of them has lost his money, he will stake his shirt, if it be worth playing for; and the winner generally gives his, if good for nothing, to the loser, because none of them thinks of keeping two. When a couple are about to marry, they borrow linen, which they take off as soon as they leave the church, and return to the lenders. They have frequently neither house nor furniture, and their bed consists of a cow-hide spread upon the ground.

Uninterrupted practice almost from their birth, renders them incomparable horsemen, either for keeping firm in their seat, or for galloping continually without tiring. In Europe, they would probably be thought to want grace, because their stirrups are long, and because they do not keep their knees close, but stick out their legs, without turning their toes towards the horse's ears; but then there is not the least danger of their losing their equilibrium for a moment, or of being thrown out of their seat either in trotting or galloping, or even by the kicking, capering, or any other movement of the animal, nay, you would almost swear, that the horse and the rider formed but one body, though their stirrups are mere triangles of wood, so small as to admit only the tip of the toe. In general, they mount indiscriminately the first foal they lay hold of, even though a wild one, and sometimes they will ride bulls themselves. With the lazo fastened to the girth of their horse, they stop at the distance of eighty or ninety feet, and secure any animal whatever, not excepting a bull, by throwing the lazo at his neck and legs, and they never miss catching the leg at which they aim. If their horse should fall while going at full gallop, most of them would not receive the least injury, but pitch upon their legs by his side, with the bridle in their hands ready to prevent his escape. By way of exercise, they desire any other person to throw the lazo at the legs of their horse while at a gallop, and they are sure to light upon theirs, though the animal should have fallen after a thousand curvets. In the use of the *balls*, they are not less expert than the Pampas.

TRAVELLING-CART.

There are no waggons at Buenos Ayres; all carriages of burden move on two high wheels.

It has been already observed, that the carts travel in convoys of from five to twenty; it should farther be remarked, that they never travel singly, for, owing to the nature of the country, it would then be impossible for them to perform any journey. As no gravel or stone of any kind, not even a pebble, is to be found on the west bank of the river for one hundred miles in any direction from Buenos Ayres, it is utterly impossible to make good roads. The soil is a very stiff black earth, extremely retentive of water, and the country one vast flat, about twenty feet above the level of the river. Wherever the most trifling inequality of surface occurs, the water lodges in the bottom, which is often several miles in length, though perhaps very narrow. As the roads must cross these spots, and from the scarcity of wood as well as stone, there are no means of building bridges over them at a distance from the city, they become in winter deep and dangerous quagmires, through which the united strength of two or three teams of oxen is required to draw one cart.

When, therefore, the convoy arrives at a *pantano*, as this kind of bog is called, the difficulty is overcome by the united strength of the cattle; but should it not be very deep and bad, the mode of harnessing the oxen to the cart which is ingenious enough, suffices. Six bullocks are always used: two are attached to the pole of the cart, and the other four close to each other, with a great interval between them and the two first mentioned. In this manner the four foremost oxen have passed through the *pantano*, and are on firm ground, by the time the other two have brought the cart into the bog. They all draw by a beam lashed to the horns of each pair with hide ropes, leading from the centre of it to the pole of the cart and to each other's beam. No reins are used, the animals being guided entirely by the enormous goad slung in front of the cart, which being balanced by a weight at its inner end, is managed by the driver with uncommon dexterity. It is a bamboo, thirty-two feet long, with a small stick, eight feet more, attached to it, having a goad fastened to its extremity. At the place where they are united, there is a piece of iron in the shape of a long pear, terminating in a sharp point, which serves as a goad for the second pair of the team, and is made to act on them by the bamboo being rapidly lowered with the pulley by which it is slung. The beasts next to the cart are guided by a short hand-goad.

No care being taken to keep the hide ropes by which the cart is drawn from trailing on the ground, the smallest mismanagement in a *pantano* may be attended with serious danger; for the ropes, if suffered to be slack, are liable to get between the bullocks' legs, and throw them down; hence it is not uncommon for some of the team to be smothered in the mud, and it is then fortunate if the cart and the goods escape. The *pantanos* are often three or four feet deep, so that the men could not venture into them, if they were inclined. When, therefore, an accident of this kind happens, the driver's only resource is the goad, which he plies most unmercifully, until by some plunge the animal either clears himself, or falls down to rise no more; in which case the rope is cut, and he is left to his fate.

POST-COACH TRAVELLING.

The ordinary mode of travelling in this country is on horseback, for there is no such thing as a public conveyance for a number of persons to any point of these provinces. Coaches, however, are kept for the purpose of letting to perform a journey; but both the vehicles and their equipment are a caricature upon posting.

A few British merchants at Buenos Ayres, and two or three native families, as well as the chief director, have modern English carriages; but all the other coaches are in the fashion of the seventeenth century, and in general miserably out of repair. They are usually drawn by mules, with a horse or a pair of horses leading. The harness is not to be matched, except by that of a French diligence. It seldom fits, and the animals are always galled by its wretched ragged state. It generally consists of ropes made of twisted slips of hide. The wheels of the carriages are also strengthened with lacings and thongs of hide round the tire and between the spokes, without which precaution the force required to drag them through the *pantanos* and summer ruts would tear them to pieces. Collars are not used but with coach-harness, and those of the roughest sort made of straw only, for the mules. The horses draw by the side, as before explained.

The mules are constantly driven at a gallop, so long as nature can endure the fatigue; but as the drivers take very little care of the poor creatures, sometimes keeping them out twelve and even sixteen hours without food, it is no uncommon thing for a party who have hired a coach, to be detained for hours upon the road in consequence of the cattle being knocked up.

MEMOIRS
OF
GRANVILLE SHARP, ESQ.
COMPOSED
From his own Manuscripts,
AND OTHER
Authentic Documents in the Possession of his Family and of the African Institution.
BY PRINCE HOARE.
With observations on Mr. Sharp's Biblical Criticisms, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. David's.
4to. £2. 2s.

[Memoirs of Granville Sharp, the Philanthropist and Patriot, and our old friend and correspondent, by Mr. Prince Hoare, have double claims on our notice in the amiable subject and no less amiable author. Those who knew Mr. Sharp will gladly peruse Mr. Hoare's well-written volume, and all its original documents; and others will be instructed and gratified by our extracts, which afford a specimen of the general execution of the work. We presume the known delicacy of the author has prevented his noticing certain theological weaknesses of Mr. Sharp, which operated as the stimulus of his actions, and gave rise to that enthusiasm with which he pursued every object. His study of the Book of Revelations led him to believe that the Millennium was at hand, and under the impression of this dream he considered himself an instrument to effect divine purposes preparatory to the commencement of the said Millemnium! In his latter days this notion was at all times present in his mind, and, in his serious manner, he assured the Editor of this Miscellany, more than once, that the second Advent was not many months distant. This ruling impression is nevertheless unnoticed by Mr. Hoare, and although so visionary, Mr. Sharp is gravely adduced by Bishop Burgess as an authority in support of certain dogmas on which his lordship, to say the least, has been extremely zealous. Mr. Sharp was an extraordinary and exemplary character, yet he was a man governed by human frailties and errors, though happily they always gave to his energies a beneficial direction. In this explanation we mean nothing derogatory to his name or character, for we respected and loved him; but the whole truth should be stated when we are performing for posterity the duty of estimating the character, and recording the actions of illustrious contemporaries.]

THE AUTHOR'S VIEWS.

CONCEIVING, as I do, that Mr. Sharp was one of those men whose name is likely to go down to late posterity, I have united with his private actions as much of the general history of the concerns in which he took part, as may render his Memoirs not wholly an unimportant document to the historian of events.

His life may be divided under four principal heads.

1. The Liberation of African Slaves in England.
2. The Colonization of Sierra Leone.
3. The Establishment of Episcopacy in America.
4. The Abolition of the Slave Trade.

To these may be added, his attempt to reconcile the British Colonies with England, at the commencement of the American troubles. Were there no other records, these will probably be thought sufficient to give importance to his Memoirs; yet they form a part only of the promiscuous range of action to which his benevolence gave birth.

ARCHBISHOP SHARP.

During the war between Charles I. and the Parliament, *Thomas Sharp* rose into notice from the particular degree of favour in which he stood with General Lord Fairfax, who held his head-quarters at his house at Bradford, and, among other marks of regard, offered him a commission in the army; but he declined it, preferring to continue in trade. It is unnecessary to say, that he was attached to the opinions of the Puritans. His infant son, *John*, would have been brought up in the same principles, if the contrary attachment of the mother to the Royalist party had not given a more salutary direction to his mind. At the hazard of Lord Fairfax's displeasure, and eluding all the searches that were made for Common Prayer Books in every house, she had preserved those of her family; and *one of them* she put into the hands of her son, instructing him to love and value it. The boy was particularly moved by reading the Litany; and to this first feeling was soon added a more powerful excitement by the accidental view of his father's secret devotions. Through a chink in the door of an adjoining room, he had perceived him at his private prayers: childish curiosity brought him back frequently to the same place, and he found, "something in his father's manner of addressing himself to God in secret, something in the importunate earnestness of his devotion," so forcibly affecting his heart, that the impression was never effaced.

This boy was afterwards the venerable Archbishop of York.

The disclosure of early talents in the child, probably induced the father to devote him to learned pursuits. At the age of sixteen, with no other helps to literature than he had gained at the grammar-school of his native town at Bradford, John was admitted of Christ's Church College, Cambridge. under the care of a faithful and enlightened tutor, whose diligent services he gratefully recompensed on his first advancement in the church.

In the course of his college studies, the intenseness of his application brought on an illness, which terminated in hypochondriac melancholy, and, to rouse himself from this benumbing malady, he left the university for a short time; after which, having succeeded in regaining his health, he returned, to commence his studies in divinity.

His great attention to the church service procured him an unsolicited Living, and his excellent character the situation of Tutor and Domestic Chaplain in the family of Sir Heneage Finch, Solicitor-General. He was admitted into Holy orders in 1667, and ordained Deacon and Priest in the same day by a particular dispensation from the Archbishop of Canterbury. In Sir Heneage's family he had the care of four youths, two of whom, afterwards, entering the church, were made by him dignitaries of the cathedral of York.

He was scarcely twenty-eight years of age, when his patron (now made Attorney-General) informed him that the King had conferred on him the Archdeaconry of Berkshire. Sharp replied, that "he was too young and ignorant, and he wished to decline the preferment;" but the Attorney-General would not accept the excuse, and furnished him with all requisites for taking immediate possession.

Sir Heneage, created a Peer in 1674, and succeeding to the Chancellorship of England in 1676, soon placed his chaplain in a more conspicuous point of view, by entrusting to him the entire charge of recommending persons properly qualified to take the numerous preferments in his gift. This arduous task he executed in so exemplary a manner, that no preferment passed through his hands, that was not bestowed on some one of the most learned and virtuous men of the time. Three gifts only the Chancellor reserved for his own disposal, and those he conferred on Mr. Sharp himself. Among them was the rectory of St. Giles's, which became his residence for sixteen years, and where he was revered as a minister, who zealously and faithfully discharged all the duties of his office, but particularly those most important ones of catechising the youth and comforting the sick. In the performance of the latter duty, he bore an equal share with his curates, visiting the poor in the meanest garrets and cellars, and never refusing his personal attendance, wherever it was required.

In 1679 he commenced Doctor in Divinity at Cambridge, and in 1681, was promoted to the Deanery of Norwich.

In 1686 he was appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to James the Second, and continued so till the revolution; though the manner in which he spoke of the church of Rome, in the pulpit, was so little agreeable to this monarch, that the Bishop of London (Dr. Compton) was advised to suspend him; but he refused, and, after a short time, Dr. Sharp was restored to the king's favour.

The revolution which took place, did not, in any manner, alter the steady tenour of his conduct. With the same independence with which he had censured the Romish religion before James, he prayed for that monarch before the Prince of Orange, on the first Sunday after the opening of the convention, and also before the House of Commons, on the Wednesday following; considering, that, though the vote of abdication had passed that House, it had not yet received the concurrence of the Lords, and that the service of the church had not yet been altered by any due authority.

In 1689, he was farther promoted to the Deanery of Canterbury, and was named by King William one of the persons appointed to fill the sees vacant by the deprivation of their bishops. But in this latter point he unexpectedly declined obedience, on account of the dispossessed bishops being still alive, and his unwillingness to remove to any of those honourable situations under such circumstances. He requested, therefore, to remain in his own humbler station. But the strong friendship of Dr. Tillotson (then nominated for Archbishop of Canterbury,) and his interest with the King, prevailed in reconciling the feelings of all parties. He represented to Dr. Sharp, that the King was offended at his refusal of a bishopric, and that the only measure which could restore him to favour, would be that of consenting to accept the Archbishoprick of York, whenever it should become vacant. This point he carried, and then obtained from William the order for the succession. About a week afterwards, the Archbishop of York (Lamplugh) died, and the two friends, Tillotson and Sharp, received their archiepiscopal consecration nearly at the same period. Dr. Sharp took the most affectionate leave of his parishioners in St. Giles's.

He was in his forty-seventh year when he was advanced to the see of York; he sate in it two-and-twenty years.

His life as an archbishop is too important in history, to admit of adequate mention in this place. His constancy and integrity, his learning and piety, his disinterested zeal and loyalty, secured to him the favour of William, and made him the confidential friend of Anne to the last hour of his life.

After the virtuous fulfilment of a long course of exemplary and painful duties, he died at Bath, Feb. 2, 1713-14; and was succeeded in his high dignity by the person whom he had himself recommended to the Queen.

HIS BIRTH AND EDUCATION.

Granville Sharp was born at Durham, on the 10th of November, 1735, O. S. A large part of his father's fortune had been expended on the education of the two elder sons. The portions of the thers were equally divided, and were applied to their advancement in their espective occupations; that of the youngest being set apart to serve as an apprentice-fee in London, where it was his father's intention to place him in rade. With a view to this destination, he was at a very early age withdrawn rom the public grammar-school at Durham, before he had gained more than the first rudiments of the learned languages, and was sent to a smaller school, o be instructed more particularly in riting and arithmetic.

In the spring of the year 1750, he eft Durham, and in May was bound pprentice in London, to a linen-draper f the name of Halsey, a Quaker, n Great Tower Hill; who dying in 753, he remained, under the same ndentures, with Halsey's father-n-law, and executor, Henry Willoughy, Esq., a justice of the peace, and a resbyterian. In 1755, he was disharged by judgment of the Lord ayor's court (in order to serve out the remainder of his term with another freeman of Halsey's company,) but the judgment being reversed in the same year, he continued to reside with Willoughby till the following summer, when he obtained his consent to go into employ in the house of Bourke (a Roman Catholic) and Co., Irish factors, in Cheapside.

At the expiration of his apprenticeship he quitted his situation, and immediately engaged himself in the service of another linen-factory, which he had reason to suppose established on a large foundation; but finding the concern far more contracted than he had imagined, he soon relinquished his engagement.

In this period he made his first advances in learning. A series of controversies with an inmate of his master's house, who happened to be a Socinian, first excited him to the study of the Greek tongue. They disputed concerning the Trinity, and the Atonement of Christ; and on these topics the Socinian declared, that Granville was mistaken in the opinions which he uttered, and that his misconception arose from his want of acquaintance with the Greek language, "in which," he asserted, "the subjects of their dispute did not suffer the interpretation which he put on them, and he therefore referred him to the New Testament in its original text."

He learned Hebrew nearly at the same time, and from a cause exactly similar. A Jew, who appears to have resided also in his master's house, frequently contested with him the truths of the Christian religion, and, when hard pressed by his earnest reasonings, constantly declared that he misinterpreted the prophecies, from ignorance of the language in which they were written; referring him to the Hebrew Bible, in the same manner as the Socinian had done to the Greek Testament.

A disposition to beneficence also manifested itself in these early years of his life. Justice Willoughby had formerly followed various occupations in trade, from which he had finally retired. He very soon began to take great notice of young Granville, who, in return, after two or three years' residence in Halsey's house, discovering that his friend had a rightful claim to the title of Baron de Parham, devised the only method in his power to promote it. His relation, Dr. Dering, was chaplain to the Earl of Winchelsea, the descendant of Archbishop Sharp's great patron, the Lord Chancellor Finch. To him Granville made a report of the circumstances; and his Lordship, being by these means apprized of them, caused Willoughby's claim to be laid duly before Parliament, and procured his admission to the House of Peers, where he sate for the remaining years of his life.

Mr. Sharp took up his freedom of the city, in the Company of Fishmongers, in August, 1757.

THE CAUSE OF THE BLACK.

In 1765, chance directed his attention towards the sufferings of a race of men who had long been the sport and victims of European avarice. In the first moments of his action, he had no other object in view than the relief of a miserable fellow-creature, struggling with disease and extreme indigence; but such was then, under Heaven, the widely increasing spirit of social charity, that England was destined shortly to behold (and to be herself the scene of the extraordinary spectacle) a private and powerless individual standing forth, at the divine excitement of Mercy, to rescue those whom the force of disgraceful custom injuriously bound in chains:—to see him, when opposed in his benevolent efforts, arm himself, by the study of our laws, to assert the unalterable course of justice, and for that end prepare to resist the formidable decisions of men who had filled the highest stations in our courts of judicature; maintaining his ground against them with unanswerable arguments, and finally overthrowing the influence of authoritative, but unjust, opinions—an event not more glorious to the individual himself, than to our country's constitution, of which it demonstrated the mild and liberal spirit, friendly to every consideration that can be suggested for the benefit of mankind.

The professional arrangements of Mr. William Sharp, whose house was open every morning for the gratuitous relief of the poor, were the first means of bringing Strong to the knowledge of either brother. Pain and disease, the consequence of severe blows and hardships, led the miserable sufferer to seek the aid of medical attendance; and it was in one of his morning visits to the surgery in Mincing Lane that he was met by Granville, as he approached the door of the house, ready to faint through extreme weakness. On inquiry, it was found that he had been a slave of Mr. David Lisle, a lawyer of Barbadoes, whose barbarous treatment had by degrees reduced him to a state of uselessness, and whose brutal heart had then turned him adrift in the streets. This happened in 1765.

By the united care of the two brothers, into whose hands Strong had providentially fallen, he was restored to health, and placed in the service of a respectable apothecary (Mr. Brown) in Fenchurch Street. In that comfortable situation he remained for two years, when, as he was one day attending his mistress behind a hackney-coach, he was seen, and quickly recognized, by the lawyer to whom he had been a slave; and who, conceiving from his appearance and active employment, that he must have regained his strength sufficiently for useful labour, instantly formed a design to recover possession of him. He followed the coach, for the purpose of obtaining intelligence of his abode; and having discovered it, laid a plan to entrap him.

"Some days afterwards, he (David Lisle) employed two of the Lord Mayor's officers to attend him to a public-house, from whence he sent a messenger, to acquaint Jonathan Strong that a person wanted to speak with him: Jonathan, of course, came, and was shocked to find that it was his old master who had sent for him; and who now immediately delivered him into the custody of the two officers. Jonathan, however, sent for Mr. Brown, who likewise came, but being violently threatened by the lawyer, on a charge of having detained *his property* (as he called Strong,) he was intimidated, and left him in Lisle's hands.

"After this, G. S. received a letter from the Poultry Compter, signed Jonathan Strong, a name which he did not at first recollect; he sent, however, a messenger to the Compter to inquire about him, but the keepers denied that they had any such person committed to their charge."

This refusal was sufficient to rouse the suspicion and to call forth the active benevolence of Mr. Sharp.

G. S. then went himself to the Compter, inquired for the master of the prison, and insisted on seeing Jonathan Strong. He was then called, and was immediately recollected by G. S., who charged the master of the prison, *at his own peril not to deliver him up to any* person whatever, who might claim him, until had been carried before the Lord Mayor (Sir Robert Kite,) to whom G. S. immediately went, and gave information that a Jonathan Strong had been confined in prison without any warrant; and he therefore requested of his Lordship to summon those persons who detained him, and to give G. S. notice to attend at the same time. This request was complied with.

When the appointed day was come (Sept. 18,) G. S. attended at the Mansion House, and found Jonathan in the presence of the Lord Mayor, and also two persons who claimed him: the one, a notary public, who produced a bill of sale from the original master, to James Kerr, Esq., a Jamaica planter, who had refused to pay the purchase money (thirty pounds) until the Negro should be delivered on board a ship belonging to Messrs. Muir and Atkinson, bound to Jamaica, the captain of which vessel, Mr. David Lair, was the other person then attending to take him away.

The Lord Mayor having heard the claim, said, that "the lad had not stolen any thing, and was not guilty of any offence, and was therefore at liberty to go away;" whereupon the captain seized him by the arm, and told the Lord Mayor, "he took him as the *property* of Mr. Kerr." Mr. Beech, the city coroner, now came behind G. S., and whispered in his ear the words "charge him;" at which G. S. turned upon the captain, and in an angry manner said, "Sir, I charge you for an assault." On this, Captain Lair quitted his hold of Jonathan's arm, and all bowed to the Lord Mayor and came away, Jonathan followed G. S., and no one dared to touch him.

A few days after this transaction, G. S. was charged, by a writ, with having robbed the original master, David Lisle, the lawyer, of a Negro slave, and also of another slave, &c. &c.

In these charitable exertions Granville appears to have been seconded by his brother James. He alludes to this circumstance, in a letter addressed to the Rev. Dr. Muysson, (in Nov. 1767) in which he mentions "a law-suit commenced against him and his brother James for having lawfully and openly obtained the liberty of a poor Negro before the Chief Magistrate of the city."

But the action at law was not the only weapon employed to alarm him, and to deter him from the prosecution of his humane task. That no method might be left unessayed, which avarice or malice could prompt, to retrieve the step that had been lost, David Lisle sought out the *Negroe's* FRIEND at his brother William's house, (where he then resided,) and having announced his name, was admitted. The conversation, on one part at least, was warm; and Lisle, after ineffectual denunciations of revenge in various ways, attempted to intimidate by a challenge. —It is important to learn in what manner a defiance of this nature was received by a man of Mr. Sharp's character; the anecdote is thus related in the manuscript notes.

"Oct. 1, 1767. David Lisle, Esq. (a man of the law) called on me in Mincing Lane, to demand gentleman-like satisfaction, because I had procured the liberty of his slave, Jonathan Strong. I told him, that, 'as he had studied the law so many years, he should want no satisfaction that the law could give him'."

Mr. Sharp kept his word faithfully, but in a way little to be expected from a person who, as he himself states, "had never once opened a law book to consult it, till on occasion of the present cause."

His first step, in order to defend himself from the legal process instituted against him, was, to apply to an eminent solicitor in the Lord Mayor's office, and to retain Sir James Eyre, then Recorder of the city (and afterwards Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas,) as his counsel. After some consideration of the case, the solicitor brought him a copy of the opinion given in the year 1729, by the attorney and solicitor-general, York and Talbot (asserting, as before stated, that a slave coming from the West Indies to Great Britain or Ireland, does not become free,) and assured him that they should not be able to defend him against the action, as the Lord Chief Justice Mansfield was also decidedly of the same opinion.

It will be found, from a subsequent letter to the Bishop of London, that in pursuance of this resolution, he gave himself up, for nearly two years, to an intense study of the English laws on those points particularly which regard the liberty of person in British subjects. A folio common-place book, filled with the most important extracts on that topic, attests his unremitting diligence.

In his difficult task of legal inquiry he

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he had no instructor; no assistant, except his own diligence; no encourager except his own conscience. For it is remarkable, that, during his studies, he applied to the celebrated judge and commentator, Dr. Blackstone, but received little satisfaction from his opinion on the interesting subject in question. He consulted, likewise, several other professional men of eminence, but could find no one whose opinion was favourable to his undertaking. "Even my own lawyers," he repeats, "were against me;" so much force had precedent, and the authority of those great names, York and Talbot, to bias even the soundest judgments.

By continual application, before the final term when he was to answer the charge against his brother and himself, Granville had added to a thorough investigation of the English laws much extraneous research into those of other nations; and he had compiled in manuscript, a tract "On the Injustice and dangerous tendency of tolerating Slavery, or even of admitting the least Claim to private Property in the Persons of Men, in England." This tract, when completed, he submitted to the perusal of Dr. Blackstone; and then employed his utmost efforts to circulate it, by means of numerous copies, among those on whom he wished it to produce a favourable effect. The arguments contained in it were irresistible, and by its success he had the satisfaction of amply fulfilling his promise to his antagonist. "The substance of this tract," he says, "was handed about among the gentlemen of the law, in twenty or more different MS. copies, for nearly two years, until the lawyers employed against the Negro, Jonathan Strong, were intimidated, and the plaintiff was compelled to pay treble costs for not bringing forward the action; after which," he adds, "the tract was printed in 1769."

CASE OF SOMERSET.

At length, the important case of James Somerset presented itself;—a case which is said to have been selected, at the mutual desire of Lord Mansfield and of Mr. Sharp, in order to bring to a final judgment a subject of contest, which from the benevolence of the latter so frequently occupied, and from his legal researches and abilities so much embarrassed, the courts of judicature.

The complaint of Somerset was of the same kind as in the case of Thomas Lewis, before related. He had been brought to England, in November 1769, by his master, Mr. Charles Stewart, and in process of time left him. Stewart found an opportunity of seizing him unawares; and he was conveyed on board the Ann and Mary, Captain Knowles, in order to be carried to Jamaica, and there to be sold for a slave.

Of the transactions which took place, the MS. notes give, as usual, a brief information, and of the most simple kind.

1772. Jan. 13.—James Somerset, a Negro from Virginia, called on me this morning (with the compositor whom I employ at Mr. Bigg's) to complain of Mr. Charles Stewart. I gave him the best advice that I could.

Jan. 14.—Mr. Cade, of No. 7, Cumberland Street, Drury Lane, called on me in favour of James Somerset.

Jan. 29.—Gave cash, 6l. 6s. to Mr. Hughes, clerk to Mr. Priddle, to retain two counsel in the case of Somerset.

Feb. 7.—Case of the Negro, Somerset, to be argued this day in the King's Bench.

Paid Mr. Blanchard for attending on account of James Somerset; on 24th Jan. 1l. 1s.—Copy of proceeding, 16s.—Transcript of proceeding in Hilary term, 5l. 5s.

The leading counsel was Mr. Serjeant Davy, who brought the case into Court before Lord Mansfield on the 24th of January, but professed the cause to be of so high importance, that he requested it might be deferred till another term, in order to give him time to prepare fully for its support. This request Lord Mansfield declined granting, but fixed the hearing for that day fortnight; apprizing Serjeant Davy at the same time, that, "if it should come fairly to the general question, whatever the opinion of the Court might be, even if they were all agreed on one side or the other, the subject was of so general and extensive concern, that, from the nature of the question, he should certainly take the opinion of all the judges upon it."

From this declaration, Mr. Sharp felt that he should have to contend with all the force that could be brought against him. But his resolution was not to be shaken; though his naturally unobtrusive character, and his knowledge of human nature, taught him thenceforward to avoid the appearance of regular attendance in the Court, and indeed of any degree of interference

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hatever in the cause itself, that he night in no wise irritate a judge whom e conceived to be prepossessed against is attempt.

On the 7th of February the case was gain brought before Lord Mansfield, ssisted by the three Justices, Ashton, Villes, and Ashurst.

The cause of liberty was now no lon-er to be tried on the ground of a mere pecial indictment, but on the broad rinciple of the essential and constitu-ional right of every man in England o the liberty of his person, unless for-eited by the laws of England. It was pened by Mr. Serjeant Davy, with a ast mass of information on the subject f slavery, prefaced by a declaration of is intention to maintain before the ourt the following proposition; "That o man at this day is, or can be, a slave n England."

Mr. Serjeant Glynn followed on the ame side, and enforced very power-ully the arguments proposed by the eading counsel, particularly in the oint respecting the importation of laws f other countries into our own:

"Let me put," says he, "the case eriously. What is the point in which ou are to draw the line? If you ad-it a right acquired in prejudice of iberty, (the claim a man derives from ommon nature;) if you permit them o raise up and bring here the laws of ne country, I don't know but we must o round the globe, to find all their aws. Suppose galley-slaves were rought here,—would the master be llowed to exercise that power over hem? Should they, when they set heir foot on English ground, be al-owed that authority, which in other ountries, where servitude in its full xtent, is allowed; where the slave is n the most wretched state, and abso-utely at the mercy of his master? uppose they were to bring their slaves nto England, would the courts permit he exercise of that power over them?"

At the conclusion of Mr. Serjeant lynn's speech, Lord Mansfield, after ome short questions, added: "This hing seems, by the arguments, pro-able to go to a great length, and it is he end of the term; so it will be hardly ossible to go through it without stop-ing: therefore, let it stand over to he next term."

On the 9th of May, the question was gain brought before the Court, on the road and general ground "Whether a Slave, by coming into England, becomes free?"

On this second reading, the pleadings in favour of Somerset were resumed by Mr. Mansfield, who, in a speech of strong sense and expression, contended, that if the Negro Somerset was a *man*, —and he should conclude him one till the Court should adjudge otherwise— it was impossible he could be a slave in England, unless by the introduction of some species of property unknown to our Constitution. He considered the dispute as between one human creature, the master, and another, the Negro: whether the latter should be entitled to the important rights which nature had given him. He was stated by the master to have been a slave in America; but that did not prove him a slave in England, where no such condition of men exists? "From all that can be drawn from the state of Africa or America," said the orator, "the Negro may very well answer—'It is true, I was a slave; kept as a slave in Africa. I was first put in chains on board a British ship, and carried from Africa to America; I there lived under a master, from whose tyranny I could not escape; if I had attempted it I should have been exposed to the severest punishment; and never, from the first moment of my life to the present time, have I been in a country where I had a power to assert the common rights of mankind. I am now in a country where the laws of liberty are known and regarded; and can you tell me the reason why I am not to be protected by those laws, but to be carried away again to be sold?'—To hear a Negro state that argument" he continued, "and have it answered, consistently with our laws, seems to me to be impossible; for, on the contrary, he is as fully and clearly entitled to the protection of those laws, as every one who now hears me."—After a learned investigation of the laws of other countries, he concluded by expressing his conviction that the alteration which had been attempted in the laws of England, by the introduction of a new species of slavery, was so prodigious and important, and would require so many and various regulations, that it would be far beyond the extent of any power that could legally exercise it, except the legislature itself. "But, I hope," he added, "such a kind of slavery will never find its way into England; and I apprehend, that, by your Lordship's decision, this man will receive his liberty."

At the end of Mr. Mansfield's speech, it appears that the cause was further adjourned to the 14th of May.

The expectation of all parties was now raised to the utmost pitch, when finally, in Trinity term, on Monday the 22d of June, "The Court proceeded to give judgment in the case of Somerset the Negro, then before the Court, on the motion of the Habeas Corpus."

Lord Mansfield first stated the return; then spoke to the following purport:—"We pay due attention to the opinions of Sir Philip Yorke and Mr. Talbot, taken in the year 1729, whereby they pledge themselves to the West India planters for the legal consequences of slaves coming here, or being baptized. This opinion was solemnly recognised by Lord Hardwicke, sitting as Chancellor, June 9, 1749, to this effect: 'That there had been a prevailing opinion in the colonies, that baptism was an emancipation of a Negro slave, and that, in consequence of coming there, such slave became free; but he was satisfied there was no ground for the opinion; and he and Lord Talbot had so expressed themselves upon a cause referred to them for their opinions, when Attorney General and Solicitor General. They had given it all the consideration that the subject could require, and he was satisfied that neither baptism nor coming to England, made any alteration in the temporal state of the slave;—that the statute of the 12th of Charles II. ch. 24, had abolished *villeins regardant;* but if a man was *villein in gross,* he knew of no law which could possibly prevent the operation of such confession.' We have likewise paid due regard to the many arguments urged at the bar, of inconvenience; but we are all so clearly of one opinion upon the question before us, that there is no necessity to refer it to the twelve judges. The question is, whether the captain has returned a sufficient cause for the detainer of Somerset? The cause returned, is, that he had kept him by order of his master, with an intent to send him abroad to Jamaica, there to be sold. So high an act of dominion must derive its force from the law of the country; and if to be justified here, must be justified by the laws of England. Slavery has been different in different ages and states. The exercise of the power of a master over his slave, must be supported by the laws of particular countries; but no foreigner can in England claim a right over a man: such a claim is not known to the laws of England.

Immemorial usage preserves a positive law, after the occasion or accident which gave rise to it has been forgotten; and, tracing the subject to natural principles, the claim of slavery never can be supported. The power claimed never was in use here, or acknowledged by the law. Upon the whole, we cannot say the cause returned is sufficient by the law; and therefore the man must be discharged."

The ever-memorable result of this trial is thus noticed by Mr. Sharp:

The judgment thus pronounced by Lord Mansfield, has established the following axiom, as proposed by Mr. Serjeant Davy:—

AS SOON AS ANY SLAVE SETS HIS FOOT ON ENGLISH GROUND, HE BECOMES FREE.

—A sentence to be engraved for ever on our hearts.

SLAVE TRADE.

On the memorable day which terminated the cause of Somerset and established the rights of all Negroes in England, Mr. Sharp received the first offering of a correspondence, instituted for the sole object of forwarding the deliverance of African and other slaves, but tending also in its progress, to render him a partisan in the great political strife between Great Britain and her colonies. His correspondent was Anthony Benezet, a highly respectable member of the society called Quakers, in North America. He had established a free-school at Philadelphia for the education of Black People, and he took every opportunity which his situation gave him of pleading in their behalf.

The tract "on the Injustice of Slavery," and the dispersion of it throughout America by Benezet and other zealous Quakers, during the course of three successive years (from 1769,) had already produced the most powerful effects. The House of Burgesses in Virginia sent a petition to the King, dated 1st April, 1772, wherein they implored his Majesty's paternal assistance in averting "a calamity of the most alarming nature." "The importation of Slaves," they said, "into the colonies from the coast of Africa, hath long been considered as a trade of great inhumanity, and under its present encouragement we have too much reason to fear will endanger the very existence of your Majesty's American dominions." In some other colonial assemblies it had [illegible] strengthened an earnest wish to abolish slavery as well as the Slave Trade.

RESIGNS HIS OFFICE.

"July 28, 1775, Board at Westminster, Account in Gazette of the battle of Charlestown, near Boston; and letters, with large demands of ordnance stores, being received, which were ordered to be got with all expedition, I thought it right to declare my objections to the being any way concerned in that unnatural business, and was advised by Mr. Boddington to ask leave of absence for two months, as the Board would take it more kindly than an abrupt resignation.

"I wrote that day to Sir Charles Cocks, Clerk of the Ordnance, and received a very polite answer.—Sir Jeffrey Amherst and Mr. Langlois were made acquainted with my objections by Mr. Boddington, and also with the advice he had given me: and they approved of the manner of my absenting myself.

"March 20, 1776.—Mr. Boddington called on me to acquaint me that Sir Charles Cocks had talked with the Board of Ordnance, and that they said, I was at liberty to do as I pleased about resigning; but if I chose to ask a further leave of absence, it would be granted."

A third application was accordingly made in the same month, and was met by an equally indulgent answer as the former ones had been; the leave of absence being further extended for six months.

At length, hostilities with America having advanced beyond any hopes of speedy accommodation, it was thought adviseable to fill his place in the office.

"April 10, 1777.—This morning I called on Sir Charles Cocks, and resigned my post in the Ordnance; Mr. Boddington having acquainted me that matters were so circumstanced in the office at present that Sir Charles did not think it prudent to grant me any longer leave of absence."

"I went on, however, with the current business of the office, excepting what related to preparations against the Americans, until Monday the 31st of July when I delivered up my keys to Mr. Boddington."

Granville's situation, after he had resigned his employment in the Ordnance Office, was sufficiently singular. His resignation had in it all that is considered, in a worldly view, as an excess of imprudence. He had expended the remains of his paternal inheritance and the fruits of his employment in acts of bounty; and the protector of the helpless stood himself without the means of sustenance. But the cordial attachment of his brothers (all now prosperous) brought them instantly around him. In a family overflowing with mutual love and benevolence, the accession to their household of such a relation as Granville had ever been accounted as a treasure, not as a burden. They reverenced that obedience to conscience which had deprived him of his competency, and they strove to compensate his loss by every act of respect and kindness.

HIS CONVERSATION WITH OMAI.

Of one of his conversations with Omai he has left the following singular relation, of which it may be doubted whether the sense, simplicity, or virtue be most to be admired. It is extracted from an address to the Maroons in the new English settlement at Sierra Leone, delivered to Mr. Dawes, the governor, at the Court of Directors, November, 13, 1800, on the subject of their polygamy.

With respect to the particular point upon which I now address you, it was this 'perfect law of liberty' which enabled me, many years ago (in March 1776,) to convince a Pagan native of the very distant island of Ulaietea, Mr. Omai, a *Black man*, who by custom and education entertained as inveterate prejudices in favour of keeping several wives, as any Maroon or African whatsoever. But though he was entirely ignorant of our religion, yet he had a good share of that natural knowledge of good and evil which is inherited by all mankind since the fall of our first common parents;—a knowledge which they wilfully took upon themselves, contrary to God's command, and which, of course, has rendered every man guilty before God, because we do not always act consistently with that assumed knowledge; which, however, may direct us to regain what we have lost, if we persevere in making a right use of it, by choosing the good and rejecting the evil; but more especially by choosing and preferring, before all other considerations, the supreme good, which includes a perfect love of God, and a grateful acceptance of the means he has given us to partake of the Divine nature (2 Pet. i. 4.) and become sons of God, and joint heirs with Christ. (Rom. viii. 14—19; 1 John iii. 2.)

This is the first branch of the *perfect law of liberty*; and we cannot possibly attain it, if we neglect to measure our conduct towards our neighbours by the second branch of the same *royal law*, which enabled Mr. Omai (when it was fairly stated to him upon the case in question

tion) to condemn, with full conviction of the truth, the injustice of his former opinions against the rights of women.

When sitting with him at table one day after dinner, I thought it a good opportunity to explain to him the Ten Commandments. I proceeded with tolerable success in reciting the first six commandments. He had nothing to object against any of them, though many explications were required before he understood all the terms; and he freely nodded his assent. But when I recited the seventh commandment, 'Thou shalt not commit adultery,' he said, 'Adultery! what that? what that?'

'Not to commit adultery,' I said, 'is, that if a man has got one wife, he must not take another wife, or any other woman.'—'Oh!' says he, 'two wives—very good; three wives—very, very good.'—'No, Mr. Omai,' I said, 'not so; that would be contrary to the first principle of the law of nature.'—'First principle of the law of nature!' said he; 'what that? what that?'—'The first principle of the law of nature,' I said, 'is, that no man must do to another person any thing that he would not like to be done to himself. And, for example, Mr. Omai,' said I, 'suppose you have got a wife that you love very much; you would not like that another man should come to love your wife.' This raised his indignation: he put on a furious countenance and a threatening posture, signifying that he would kill any man that should meddle with his wife. 'Well, Mr. Omai,' said I, 'suppose, then, that your wife loves you very much; she would not like that you should love another woman; for the women have the same passions, and feelings, and love toward the men, that we have toward the women; and we ought, therefore, to regulate our behaviour toward them by our own feelings of what we should like and expect of faithful love and duty from them toward ourselves.'

This new state of the case produced a deep consideration and silence, for some time on the part of Mr. Omai. But he soon afterwards gave me ample proof that he thoroughly comprehended the due influence of the law of liberty, when it is applied to regulate, by our own feelings, the proper conduct and behaviour which we owe to other persons. There was an ink-stand on the table, with several pens in it. He took one pen, and laid it on the table, saying, 'There lies Lord S——', (a nobleman with whom he was well acquainted, and in whose family he had spent some time;) and then he took another pen, and laid it close by the side of the former pen, saying, 'and there lies Miss W——' (who was an accomplished young woman in many respects, but, unhappily for herself, she lived in a state of adultery with that Nobleman;) and he then took a third pen, and placing it on the table at a considerable distance from the other two pens, as far as his right arm could extend, and at the same time leaning his head upon his left hand, supported by his elbow on the table, in a pensive posture, he said, 'and there lies Lady S——, and cry!'

Thus it is plain that he thoroughly understood the force of the argument from the law of liberty, respecting the gross injury done to the married lady by her husband in taking another woman to his bed.

There was no need to explain the rights of women any farther to Mr. Omai on that occasion.

IMPRESSING OF SEAMEN.

Soon after occurred the case of Millachip, a freeman of the city of London, pressed in the month of March, 1777; the minutes of which (from the copy of the short-hand writer) are preserved among Mr. Sharpe's papers.

Millachip's cause was instantly taken up by the Common Council, and an order was given by the Lord Mayor (Bull) that an application should be made to the Admiralty to obtain his discharge. This application not being successful, a Committee of the Common Council was authorised to proceed in taking such measures as they should think fit for procuring his immediate liberation. A writ of Habeas Corpus was then obtained by the City Solicitor from Lord Mansfield; and the impressed man having in the mean time been sent down to the Nore, Mr. Gates, the city Marshall, carried the writ on board the Admiral's ship, then lying there, and Millachip was instantly given up, brought back to town and discharged.

But, after the short interval of a fortnight, Millachip was a second time impressed; and the Committee in consequence, ordered application to be made for another writ of Habeas Corpus directed to the Commander of the receiving vessel. Some objections were made by Judge Aston to the mode of proceeding adopted by the City in procuring the former writ. But Mr. Dunning, the counsel, having explained and justified their conduct, the writ was granted; [illegible] was brought before Lord Mansfield on the 7th of May, 1777.

On opening the case, the Attorney-General moved, that the return to the writ of Habeas Corpus be read, which was accordingly done; when, Lord Mansfield observing that it did not negaive the special ground on which the writ had been obtained, Mr. Serjeant Glynn moved for the immediate discharge of the man. A long discussion then took place with respect to the incompetency of the eturn, from the circumstance just menioned—viz. its not noticing the ground of complaint on which the writ was granted. The cause was finally ordered o stand over, and Millachip, in the mean time, was discharged on the recognizance of the city Solicitor.

Although various memorandums demonstrate that Granville took a very active nterest in this proceeding, it is difficult to ascertain (at so great a distance of time) n what degree either his communications with the members of the committee, or his example in the conduct of the Negro causes, might have influenced their measures. The recollections of a very few surviving contemporaries ascribe the conduct of the City on the occasion wholly o his interference. A Report from the Committee on cases of pressing appears among his papers; and there can be little doubt that, agreeably to his former cusom, he circulated his own and General Oglethorpe's remarks among all those who were peculiarly concerned in the circumstances. It is not unlikely, that the "Remarks on Impressed Seamen," generally attributed to him, were written at this ime, (though printed long afterwards;) and the "Address to the People," before-mentioned, is nearly of this date.

The following is among his notes.

1777, April 30.—Went with Alderman Lee to the Recorder (Serjeant Glynn) about press-warrants, and left with the latter several very strong testimonies of heir illegality, and some remarks on the orce of the Habeas Corpus laws. Alderman Lee seemed much pleased with what was said; indeed, the Recorder himself lso.

The most remarkable feature in the trial of Millachip is the following declaration, made by the Judge in Court.

Lord Mansfield.—You will be surprised when I say, that I believe this is he first return to a writ of Habeas Corpus upon a man's being pressed, that ever exsted. I never met with one.——

We are upon untrodden ground. If ny gentlemen of the bar meet with any precedent, I should be glad to know it. I know that great searches were made into the offices many years ago, and they were found so far back as the reign of Queen Anne.—Upon the temporary land-pressing acts, several; but I don't recollect one upon a sea-pressing. Not one——It is a late time of day, indeed, never to have had a precedent.

But it is a matter of great consequence to the public service to put it in a right way; that whoever ought to be pressed, may be pressed without litigation; and whoever ought not to be pressed, and are pressed, may have a speedy way of getting their liberty.

In the course of his exertions concerning impressed seamen, his notes record an interview with Dr. Johnson.

May 20, 1779.—Called on Dr. Johnson. Had a long debate with him about the legality of pressing seamen. He said 'it was a condition necessarily attending that way of life; and when they entered into it, they must take it with all its circumstances; and, knowing this it must be considered as voluntary service, like an inn-keeper, who knows himself liable to have soldiers quartered upon him.'

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

From the time that he published his tract "On Equitable Representation," he took a very active part in promoting the plan (then in public agitation) of Parliamentary Reform. He entered into an extensive correspondence with the committees of associations formed in various counties; and shortly afterwards, finding that his ideas of the legal duration of Parliaments did not coincide with those of several of the committees, he forwarded a printed circular letter to the petitioning counties, cities and towns, addressed to their respective general meetings; in which he strenuously maintained the doctrine of "Annual Parliaments, or more often if need be," in opposition to the proposal which had issued from the general meeting of the county of York, under the influence of the Rockingham party, in favour of triennial Parliaments.

Among his manuscripts appears an "Alphabetical List of Public Meetings for Parliamentary Reformation, to which Books were sent, and Letters written to each Committee, by G. S." The list contains the names of forty-one general meetings, and their respective chairmen; such was his unrelaxing assiduity, in the prosecution of every measure which he conceived to be conducive to public good.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

In 1783, Mr. Sharp found himself

called on for a renewal of his benevolent efforts in behalf of African slaves. The case which presented itself was of the greatest enormity, and most atrocious description. Let us first see his own manuscript notes of the transaction.

March 19. Gustavus Vasa, a Negro, called on me, with an account of one hundred and thirty Negroes being thrown alive into the sea, from on board an English slave ship.

20th. Called on Dr. Bever this evening, to consult about prosecuting the murderers of the Negroes.

21st. Called on the Bishops of Chester and Peterborough, and General Olgethorpe, and Dr. Jebb.

22d. Ordered Messrs. Heseltine and Lushington to commence a prosecution in the Admiralty Court, against all persons concerned in throwing into the sea one hundred and thirty Negro slaves, as stated on a trial at Guildhall on the 6th of this month.

May 19th. 20th. Attended the Court of King's Bench with a short-hand writer.

21st. 22d. This day the Negro cause came on between the insurers and the owners of the slave ship, from on board of which one hundred and thirty poor Negroes were cast into the sea. A new trial is granted to the insurers.

The circumstances of this case could not fail to excite a deep interest. The master of a slave ship, trading from Africa to Jamaica, and having four hundred and forty slaves on board, had thought fit, on a pretext that he might be distressed on his voyage for want of water, to lessen the consumption of it in the vessel by throwing over board one hundred and thirty-two of the most sickly among the slaves.

On his return to England, the owners of the ship claimed from the insurers the full value of those drowned slaves, on the ground that there was an absolute necessity for throwing them into the sea, in order to save the remaining crew, and the ship itself.

The underwriters contested the existence of the alledged necessity; or, if it had existed, attributed it to the ignorance and improper conduct of the master of the vessel.

This contest of pecuniary interest brought to light a scene of horrid brutality, which had been acted during the execution of a detestable plot. From the trial, it appeared, that the ship Zong (or Zung,) Luke Collingwood master, sailed from the island of St. Thomas, on the coast of Africa, Sept. 6th, 1781, with four hundred and forty slaves, and fourteen whites on board, for Jamaica; and that on the November following, she fell in with that island; but instead of proceeding to some port, the master, (mistaking as he alledged) Jamaica for Hispaniola, run her to leeward.

Sickness and mortality had by this time taken place on board the crowded vessel: so that between the time of leaving the coast of Africa and the 29th of November, sixty slaves and seven white people had died; and a great number of the surviving slaves were then sick, and not likely to live long. On that day, the master of the ship called together a few of the officers, and stated to them, that if the sick slaves died a natural death, the loss would fall on the owners of the ship, but if they were thrown alive into the sea, on any sufficient pretext of necessity for the safety of the ship, it would be the loss of the underwriters: alledging at the same time, that it be "less cruel to throw the sick wretches into the sea, than to suffer them to linger out a few days, under the disorder with which they were afflicted."

To this inhuman proposal, the mate, James Kelsal, at first objected, but Collingwood at length prevailed on the crew to listen to it. He then chose out from the cargo one hundred and thirty-two slaves, and brought them on deck; all, or most of whom, were sickly, and not likely to recover; and he ordered the crew by turns to throw them into the sea. "*A parcel*" of them were accordingly thrown overboard, and, on counting over the remainder the next morning, it appeared, that the number so drowned, had been fifty-four. He then ordered another *parcel* to be thrown over, which, on a second counting on the succeeding day, was proved to have amounted to forty-two.

On that (the third) day, the remaining thirty-six were brought on deck, and, as these now resisted the cruel purpose of their masters, the arms of twenty-six were fettered with irons, and the savage crew proceeded with the diabolical work, casting them down to join their comrades of the former days. Outraged misery could endure no longer: the ten last victims sprang disdainfully from the grasp of their tyrants, defied their power, and, leaping into the sea, felt a momentary triumph in the embrace of death.

To palliate the guilt of these atrocious acts, it was alledged on the trial, that when the Captain made the horrid proposal to his crew, he had discovered that there was a scarcity of water on board; and as the large quantity of the *human cargo*—so it was afterwards called by the Solicitor-General—[*great and merciful God! shall we not daily thank thee that this infamy no longer stains the page of our history!*]—as *that circumstance* increased the scarcity, he took the method which had been stated, of relieving himself and his crew from the impending danger. It was, however, proved in reply, that no person in the ship had been put on short allowance of water at any moment; and, moreover, that plentiful rain fell in the course of the second day; after which, Collingwood persisted in throwing overboard the remaining thirty-six Negroes.

The list of slaves rescued in England by Mr. Sharp, stands thus in his own memoranda:

Jonathan Strong, saved from the Poultry compter, &c.

Thomas Lewis, saved from a ship in the Downs.

John Thomas, who went afterwards to China.

Another John Thomas, brought by a clergyman's widow.

James Somerset, in whose case Lord Mansfield gave a just and decisive judgment.

Two Negroes from the Havannah, demanded and saved from an English ship in the river Thames; one of whom was a free man of Antigua, who escaped with the other from a prison at the Havannah: both his feet were mortified with the cold on board the English ship, so that when G. S. sent him to St. Bartholomew's hospital, they were obliged to amputate both legs near to the knee.

Another Negro, son of an eminent slave-dealer at Sierra Leone, and an acquaintance of young Naimbanna, (the King's son,) saved from on board a ship in the Downs, with nearly the same extraordinary circumstances as in the case of T. Lewis.

John Cambridge, defended against Capt. Holman.

HIS MEANS.

In the arduous attempt to found the colony of Sierra Leone, if we compare the great expenses, necessarily incurred, with the slender fortune of the Founder, it seems difficult to account for the means by which he was so long enabled to prosecute his benevolent enterprise. Besides the heavy charges defrayed by the Government at his solicitation, he on various occasions advanced considerable sums, far exceeding his income, and it is not immediately evident from what sources he drew his supplies. The profits acquired in his situation at the Ordnance must long before have been expended. In 1780, he received a small increase of wealth by a legacy from a relation.

In 1783, on the death of his beloved brother James, the widow having been left with the care of business of large extent, wholly out of the province of female attention, he undertook the entire management of it, and, for that purpose, left his brother William's house in the Old Jury, (which had till then been his home,) and became an inmate with his sister-in-law in Leadenhall Street, where the business was then carried on. He conducted this new department with his accustomed good sense and diligence, for more than six years, until the whole concern was finally arranged and closed, and the widow was at liberty to retire into the country. During the term of his management he received a liberal stipend from the business.

But as neither of these circumstances brought him an accession of property at all adequate to the expenses of the plans in which he engaged, may it then be imagined that so virtuous a man found others of congenial character, by whose assistance (concealed at their request) he was provided with means to carry on his designs?

In 1787, just at the commencement of the Sierra Leone enterprise, an additional source of means came unexpectedly into his hands.

G. S. to Dr. John Sharp.

Dear Brother, 31st October, 1787.

As every thing that nearly concerns me is equally interesting to all my dear brothers and sisters, I ought sooner to have informed you of a small addition to my income, by the will of my late worthy friend, Mrs. Oglethorpe, who died last Friday, at her seat at Cranham Hall, in Essex. I am appointed one of her executors, and am also joined in two separate trusts: so that a great deal of my leisure must necessarily be taken up; but, in recompence, she has left me the Manor of Fairsted in Essex, *with a recommendation to settle it in my life-time to charitable uses after my death*, leaving the appropriation to my own direction and choice. I shall be very anxious to have the best advice, and most mature consideration, how I may most advantageously dispose of this little estate for public charity after my death.

That the income derived from this bequest was employed on the African settlement, is an obvious conclusion. These were his whole resources. Regularity, economy and parsimonious self-denial, must have supplied the rest.

SOCIETY FOR ABOLISHING SLAVERY.

After numerous and unwearied endeavours on the part of the Quakers, in America, and of the zealous Clarkson and Granville Sharp in England, in behalf of the wretched, and till of late unpitied, victims of men who degraded humanity; the time had arrived, when it appeared to be within the bounds of hope, that an association of benevolent persons, protected by a congenial movement in the British Parliament, might lead to a retrieval of the human character from the ignominy of the Slave Trade.

Endeavours were therefore used to collect, and unite in one body, the various parties who had severally, and almost independently of one another, began to make exertions of a similar nature: and in the spring of 1787, especial meetings were convened of a few men of eminent character, all of whom were friendly to the cause. One of their meetings was held almost in the same month in which the little fleet set sail, which carried the first banner of English liberty to the coast of Africa; and it was at this meeting that an event took place, which gave preponderance to the scale of African freedom. Mr. Wilberforce was there solicited to take the lead in a parliamentary effort for the abolition of the cruel traffic in our species; and, in that communion of benevolent minds, the corresponding impulse of his heart prompted him to yield a ready assent to an engagement of no common magnitude.

The first important point being happily secured, the next step was to arrange measures for prosecuting the scheme in such a manner as should be most conducive to the great end in view. Many days did not elapse before the design was carried into execution. On the 22d of May, a committee was chosen, consisting of twelve members, whose declared duty and purpose it was to promote, by every means in their power, an abolition of the traffic in the human race. Granville Sharp was included in the Committee.

The incipient labours of the Association were cheered by an important coincidence, which occurred at this time. The efforts of the humane Anthony Benezet, and other American Quakers, had, by gradual advances, at length effected a general manumission of slaves among the whole body of men of their persuasion; and the year 1787, in which the Committee was appointed in England for promoting the abolition of the trade, was the first year distinguished in America by the gratifying circumstance of there not remaining a single slave in the possession of an acknowledged Quaker. The superstition of ancient times would have hailed this coincidence as an auspicious omen; the sensibility of modern ones perceived its influence.

Eleven years had now elapsed since the criminality of the slave trade was first adverted to in the House of Commons. It was in 1776, that a motion was made by Mr. David Hartley, (a son of the celebrated physician and metaphysician,) and member for Hull, the purport of which was, "That the Slave Trade was contrary to the laws of God and to the rights of men." The motion was seconded by Sir George Saville. But the proposition failed entirely of support, and its very memory had nearly vanished. It was now resumed with a happier prospect. The trials which had occurred with regard to Negroes in this country, had awakened a very general attention to the subject of African slavery; and although prejudice to a great degree, and interest to a much greater, still guarded the ground "with Gorgonian terrors" against the attempts of the philanthropists, considerable access to liberal minds had been gained by the assiduous and affecting eloquence of these new pleaders in the cause of humanity. They could not, indeed, address themselves so long in vain to the naturally reflective disposition of our nation.

The progress of this humane, and finally powerful association, is so well known from Mr. Clarkson's faithful and interesting history, that it will merely be requisite, in this place, to give such a summary notice of its actions, as may serve to connect the thread of Mr. Sharp's Memoirs during his participation in its labours. The rapid progress of public sentiment is deserving of our attention.

The Committee for effecting an abolition of the Slave Trade assumed its denomination in June 1787, and immediately dispersed circular letters, giving an account of the Institution. These letters soon procured the friendly notice of the Quakers at large; and a deputation also from the General Baptists informed the Committee of their wish and intentions to labour with them in the cause of human freedom. A correspondence was likewise quickly opened with the Societies established at New York and Philadelphia for the Manumission of Slaves and Abolition of Slavery.

In order to diffuse a more general knowledge of the subject, the Committee deemed it right to adopt the publication of a work which Mr. Clarkson had presented to them, entitled, "A summary View of the Slave Trade, and of the probable Consequences of its Abolition." Numerous copies of this useful tract were dispersed, and the curiosity of the public became every day more excited by the authentic information thus unexpectedly laid before them.

The new class of moral revolutionists in France warmly espoused the cause of the abolition. Brissot, and Claviere (his friend and afterwards his fellow-sufferer under Robespierre's tyranny,) requested to be admitted members of the Association.

PROTESTANT UNION.

The year 1813, the last year of Mr. Sharp's life, was distinguished by an Association denominated the Protestant Union, formed for the purpose of defending, by the sole weapons of argument and reason, a cause which the members held most sacred,—the cause of religious freedom.

The admission of Papists into offices of political trust and power was at that time openly demanded by men of a leading character in Ireland; and a Bill was brought into Parliament, by which their political freedom, or *emancipation* (as it was termed) from all the restraints imposed by various acts of our legislature, since the time of James II. was solicited from the government of Great Britain, as a right.

The following account is from a member of that Association:—

"Mr. Granville Sharp had uniformly opposed the system of Popery, most conscientiously believing that it was utterly subversive of the principles of genuine liberty, as well as of our Protestant Establishment.

"When, therefore, the Roman Catholic question was agitated, from the lively interest which he took in it, and from his frequent conversations with several friends on its great importance to the united kingdom, it was at length agreed to convene a meeting of respectable persons firmly attached to the principles of the Constitution, as established at the Revolution, (but unconnected with party, and having no political purposes whatever to serve;) and calmly and dispassionately to consider the subject.

"A meeting was accordingly held, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern in the Strand, on the 22d of January, 1813, when Mr. Sharp was called to the chair. After some discussion, the address and resolutions, published by the Protestant Union in their first paper, were unanimously adopted.

"These resolutions were reprinted and circulated in Ireland, and had a great effect in rousing the dormant spirit of Protestanism in that country. The Protestant union was encouraged by the warm approbation of many eminent characters throughout the United Kingdom, and Mr. Sharp received many high eulogiums on the principles developed in their papers."

In all the meetings of the Union, Mr. Sharp exerted himself with unabated vigour of mind, and gave the most useful support to the cause. He spoke frequently, and with great firmness; and he corresponded with several eminent persons on the subject of the Bill. Notwithstanding his great age, his faculties were still strong and clear; and his thorough acquaintance with the distinctions of religious tenets enabled him to enforce his feelings by the most animating and convincing arguments. Never, in the long course of his public efforts, had he shewn more conspicuously the superior treasures of his powerful mind, or excited in his associates sensations of higher respect. All the reports, and other numerous papers of the society, were submitted to his inspection and sanctioned by him, previous to their publication; and several of them received his corrections. The flame of life played actively within him, and darted peculiar lustre, at the moment when it was about to quit its mortal tenement for ever.

HIS DOMESTIC LIFE.

As Granville had continued unmarried, his brothers' houses were for many years his general residence; and it was not till the beginning of the year 1792, that he took chambers in the Temple for the purposes of various business that pressed upon him. In his brothers' families, he was an example of the most kind and considerate behaviour towards the domestics of every class, who were as assiduous and as anxious to serve him, as he was careful to avoid giving them unnecessary trouble. For himself, he never at any time of his life retained a male servant; a feeble old woman was his only attendant at his chambers.

His benevolence, so universal to mankind, could not fail to be extended in just proportion to inferior animals, of whose nature he had ever been a close and studious observer. While a boy, he had been fond of taming them, and had always a favourite dog or cat, jackdaw, bat, or lizard. His occupation at the ordnance gave him frequent opportunities of visiting the menagerie in the Tower, and he studied, with much observation, the peculiar dispositions of each animal. When in the country, he delighted no less in the various characters of the more friendly tribes of inferior creatures. *In fact, nothing in creation, whether animate or inanimate, escaped his notice, his admiration, or his benevolence.* But he more particularly applied the lesson, which was the result of his observations on other animals, to a scrutiny of the human bosom. He perceived, in the conduct of men toward the creatures destined to their use, an unsuspected test of moral character, by which he might safely ascertain the worth of every man's heart, and the grounds of his action toward his own species.

In the exercise of his religion, he was careful to preserve a behaviour free from ostentation; but it was at the same time firm, and profoundly reverential. As he rose early, his first employment was either reading the Holy Scriptures, or chanting a portion of the Hebrew Psalms to his harp. His evenings were closed in the same manner. When in London, he regularly attended the service at St. Paul's, and joined in the choral part. In the respective families of his relations he regularly attended, and generally read, the morning and evening prayers from the Liturgy. He was constant in his attendance on Divine worship twice, if possible, every Sunday, and never omitted any opportunity of receiving the sacrament. But his devotion, like every other part of his action, was simple. He disliked long sermons, particularly if preached extempore, and would often tell his friend———, "Thou shalt not be heard for thy much speaking." He objected to extempore preachers, because he thought it presumptuous in any man to venture to deliver his sentiments and opinions on subjects so momentous without notes at least, when they might be so much better arranged in the closet.

He, in general, observed all the fasts and festivals. He was, indeed, in the habit of fasting frequently; but it was performed in a way so unobtrusive, that few persons were aware of the strictness with which he practised this religious duty. In his MS. Notes, in the year 1800, he mentions that he dined at his chambers every day in Passion Week, with the exception that no notice whatever is taken of Good Friday, whence it is probable that that day was observed with more than common abstinence. He avoided travelling, or entering on any secular business, on Sundays; sacred music being his chief recreation on those days.

At all other times he was a frequent traveller, chiefly in public stage coaches, where he greatly enjoyed the mixture of characters which he met with, and where he not unfrequently found the means of exercising his benevolence. One day, going to his brother's house at Fulham in the stage-coach, a fellow-passenger, impatient at the ordinary delays attendant on conveyances of that kind, burst forth into expressions of immoderate rage, mixed with frequent oaths. Granville sat silent, taking no notice, in any manner, of his companion's fury; but the next morning, he called on the angry traveller, and gently but effectually, reproved him for his intemperate and unchristian behaviour.

In his general demeanour, although always serious on important points, he never assumed any rigour of manner or conduct, nor did he abstain from the common recreations of mankind. He occasionally attended plays, operas, balls and concerts; and his acquaintances were numerous among all ranks.

Nothing, indeed, was more remarkable in Mr. Sharpe's social intercourse, than the firmness with which he delivered his most serious opinions on many ordinary occasions, and the unembarrassed simplicity with which he uttered them, blending religion with almost every topic, both in conversation and in writing.

He showed himself on every occasion friendly to all pursuits of literature, though his own peculiar learning was of so different a nature as scarcely to be [illegible] under that denomination. He [illegible] the knowledge which he [illegible] the means of advancing [illegible] among mankind.

HIS DEATH.

In the month of June, 1813, having made an offer of some books to the Temple library, he thought it requisite to attend in person to the delivery of them, and proposed a visit to London for that purpose. Every argument which affection could dictate, was urged to dissuade him, but all proved ineffectual. The offer of the family carriage was then withheld, in the hope that forgetfulness might prevent the apprehended evil. But at breakfast-time the next morning he did not appear as usual, and, on enquiry, it was found that he was gone to London in the stage coach. A servant was immediately dispatched after him; but he had left his chambers also. He returned with the stage to Fulham in the afternoon; said he had packed and sent his books, but had had no food, and was nearly exhausted. His danger had been imminent. It appeared that the coachman who conveyed him to town, perceiving his altered state, had felt considerable anxiety on his account, and, as soon as he had settled the business of the coach, went in search of him to his chambers, at the door of which he found him, wandering about in a state of incertitude, being unable to guide himself to the part of the town that he designed to reach. He was easily persuaded by the warm-hearted coachman to go back with him to Fulham, and was thus happily preserved from more distressing accidents.

On the day preceding his death, he breakfasted as usual with the family. His weakness was much increased; and he was several times compelled to lie down on his bed during the course of the afternoon. He appeared often to labour for breath. Night, and partial repose, came on. In the morning, his countenance was changed—in colour only; in expression it remained unaltered. About four o'clock in the afternoon, he fell into a tranquil slumber, in which, without a struggle or a sigh, he breathed his last.

His remains were, on the 13th of July, 1813, deposited in the family vault at Fulham, the funeral being attended by Thomas John Lloyd Baker, Esq.; the Rev. John Hutton; Granville Wheeler, esq.; Gregory Esley, Esq.; and John Erskine, esq.; relatives; and by the Right Hon. Nicholas Vansittart; Lord Calthorpe; William Wilberforce, esq.; Thomas Babington, esq.; Rev. John Owen; Thomas Harrison, esq; Sir Charles Blicke; and John Bayford, esq.; and by the family servants. The service was read by the Rev. William Wood, vicar.

The following epitaph, written by the Rev. John Owen, rector of Paglesham, in Essex, was placed on the north side of the tomb.

HERE,
BY THE REMAINS
OF THE BROTHER AND SISTER WHOM HE TENDERLY LOVED,
LIE THOSE OF
GRANVILLE SHARP, ESQ.
AT THE AGE OF SEVENTY-EIGHT, THIS VENERABLE PHILANTHROPIST
TERMINATED HIS CAREER
OF ALMOST UNPARELLELED ACTIVITY AND USEFULNESS,
JULY 6th, 1813;
LEAVING BEHIND HIM A NAME
THAT WILL BE CHERISHED WITH AFFECTION AND GRATITUDE
AS LONG AS ANY HOMAGE SHALL BE PAID TO THOSE PRINCIPLES
OF JUSTICE, HUMANITY, AND RELIGION,
WHICH, FOR NEARLY HALF A CENTURY,
HE PROMOTED BY HIS EXERTIONS,
AND ADORNED BY HIS EXAMPLE.

OBSERVATIONS ON MR. SHARPE'S BIBLICAL CRITICISMS,

BY THE RIGHT REV, THE LORD BISHOP OF ST. DAVID'S.

Mr. Granville Sharp was learned in languages from principle, not from curiosity, or the mere pleasure of literary research. His objects in the study of Hebrew and Greek were, exclusively, the love of truth, the glory of God, and the good of his fellow-creatures. No man's mind was ever less actuated by vanity and ambition. He was singularly fortunate in the application of his learning to the illustration of the original languages of Scripture. His doctrines of the Greek article, and of the Hebrew conversive *Vau*, and of other particularities of the Hebrew language, though not unknown to scholars before his time, had all the merit of discovery, and more than that merit in the valuable use which he made of them. His most decided belief of the supreme Divinity of Christ, and his ardent zeal to maintain the doctrine against Jewish and Socinian objections, made him a critic and philologer, and led him to those grammatical principles and analogies so decisive in their result that Jews and Socinians cannot misconstrue or dispute them, without denying the most direct and acknowledged usages of grammar.

His doctrine of the Greek article was violently opposed by Socinian writers, but without the least injury to its principle, and with a strong presumption in its favour; for such a violence of opposition would never have been excited by any publication which had not struck at the vitals of Socinian unbelief. The ample confirmation which it has received from the concurrent interpretation of all the ancient Greek Fathers of the church, in Dr. Wordsworth's elaborate and candid work, has given it a stability which may bid defiance to all the sophistry employed against it.

HIS PRINCIPLES.

In his "Law of Nature" and "Law of Liberty," his principle of moral action is wholly grounded on his faith in the Holy Scriptures. He contends against all the doctrine of self-love being the sole ruling principle in the human mind; asserting that the knowledge of good and evil, derived from our first parents, is a principle at least equally universal; and that the precept of reciprocal consideration, or of doing to others as we would that others should do to us, "whether it is inculcated by Divine Revelation, or merely by the natural instinct in man, of knowing good and evil, may justly be esteemed a fundamental axiom of the law of nature."

The clear discrimination with which he considers this precept, as a rule of action, is fairly opposed to the objections raised against it, by feeble or faithless theorists, in his "Law of Passive Obedience." "The same benevolent principles," he there writes: "viz. universal love and charity—founded on the great commandment, 'Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself,' which obliges the true Christian most disinterestedly to forgive all personal injuries, and pass over every affront offered to his own person, will necessarily engage him, on the other hand, as disinterestedly to oppose every degree of oppression and injustice which affects his brethren and neighbours, when he has a fair opportunity of assisting them. From hence arises the zeal of good men for just and equitable laws, as being the most effectual means of preserving the peace and happiness of the community, by curbing the insolence and violence of wicked men."

The command, therefore, "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself," he calls the golden rule, "the paternal precept, to which the Creator has graciously reduced the rule of our obedience."

His opinions concerning spiritual agencies are fully developed in the first of these tracts: "Such," he says, "is the compound nature of man, that inquiries concerning human nature, and the principles of human actions, cannot be fairly and usefully defined, without a careful examination of the human claim to Divine inspiration; nor, indeed, without a careful warning also against that very opposite spiritual influence, which is equally liable to alter human nature, and become the principle of action." (p. 98.)

The devotion of his mind to good is every where apparent: "Honesty, indeed, is the best policy even for a selfish man to pursue; and it is certain that the solid attainments of virtue and justice afford a real and substantial satisfaction, which in the end most amply fulfils the purposes of self-love." (p. 7.)

His moral tenets are, again, further connected with his political ones: "That which some men call natural liberty, is the most unnatural tyranny; for when the immutable necessity of reciprocal consideration is forgot, or set aside, there can be no safety among men, and, consequently, no natural liberty. We must therefore submit ourselves to be the servants of law, in order to be truly free; according to the excellent observation of Cicero: 'Legum denique idcirco omnes servi sumus, ut liberi esse possimus.'" (p. 6.)

His political writings all assert the social liberty of man. They claim for him the highest privileges of his individual and social condition under a well-ordered government. Liberty is his darling object. His very figures of writing are frequently drawn from that source. The reader will recollect, that in the posthumous memorandum on a Hebrew Rule, inserted in the preceding chapter, he speaks of enfranchising the student from the shackles of the Masoretic Points. But the liberty which he extolled, and claimed for all, was regulated by the view of his religious and social obligations. It was at all times tempered by a strict loyalty to the throne (the interests of which he considered as inseparably united with those of the people,) and no less subjected at all times to the precepts of the Christian faith. In this respect, he held that there was one law for individuals and nations: it was, in fact, the liberty of mutual beneficence.

COMPARISON OF BRUTE ANIMALS WITH MAN.—A FRAGMENT.

A comparison of the gratitude of brute animals with that of mankind in general for favours and kindness conferred, affords abundant cause of censure to the latter, whose general depravity, far exceeding that of the brute creation, must be attributed to the fatal influence of inimical spirits or demons over unguarded men.

When a school-boy, I had various animals, at different times, under my protection, as favourites; and the affection even of the meanest of them, a jackdaw, cannot possibly be described in words, so strongly as it was expressed in the bodily exertions of the little animal, when he heard my foot upon the steps of the house returning from school, that he might hasten to meet me.

The same kind of gratitude I have often experienced in dogs, not my own, in return only for a little common civility and gentleness towards them, which they never forgot.

But mankind in general, though they are rendered responsible, by the knowledge of good and evil, for all their actions, words, and even thoughts, and ought of course, to be aware that all the benefits they receive, are from God—for "in Him we live, and move, and have our being," as St. Paul declared to the pagans at Athens, Acts xvii. 28.—yet multitudes of persons, both high and low, seem so little sensible of his continual presence, that they treat even his name with the most contemptuous disrespect and ingratitude, by repeating it in the most idle foolish discourses almost at every sentence, though God has declared that he will not hold them guiltless that take his name in vain. By such ingratitude for the Divine favours, inconsiderate men degrade themselves far below the brute creation, even of dogs and jackdaws, which are never ungrateful.

"Hear, O heavens! and give ear, O earth! for the Lord hath spoken. I have nourished and brought up children, and they have rebelled against me!" And then immediately after, our Heavenly Father produces the comparison of a contrary principle of gratitude in the brute creation:—"The ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his master's crib: but Israel doth not know; my people do not consider. Ah, sinful nation, a people laden with iniquity, a seed of evil doers, children that are corrupters; they have forsaken the Lord!" Isaiah i. 2—4.

A similar preference was given to the mere animal creation by the Almighty Creator, as declared by his prophet Jeremiah, viii. 7:—"Yea, the stork in the heaven knoweth her appointed times; and the turtle, and the crane, and the swallow, observe the time of their coming, but my people know not the judgment of the Lord."

NARRATIVE
OF THE
Operations and Recent Discoveries
WITHIN THE
PYRAMIDS, TEMPLES, TOMBS, AND EXCAVATIONS
IN
EGYPT AND NUBIA,
AND OF A
Journey to the Coast of the Red Sea, in search of the ancient Berenice, and another to the Oasis of Jupiter Ammon.

BY G. BELZONI.

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[Egypt presents in its associations with remote antiquities inexhaustible subjects for research and curiosity. Next to **DENON** and the French *Savans*, M. Belzoni stands pre-eminent for the variety and success of his labours, and his publication has accordingly excited a corresponding degree of public curiosity. It is to be lamented that his work is ungraced by the extended views of the French writers, and therefore, some of its most interesting details, relapse into the dullness of dry narrative. We have, however, enabled the reader to judge for himself in a copious series of extracts.]

THE AUTHOR.

MY native place is the city of Padua: I am of a Roman family, which have resided there for many years. The state and troubles of Italy in 1800, which are too well known to require any comment from me, compelled me to leave it, and from that time I have visited different parts of Europe, and suffered many vicissitudes. The greater part of my younger days I passed in Rome, the former abode of my ancestors, where I was preparing myself to become a monk; but the sudden entry of the French army into that city, altered the course of my education

tion, and being destined to travel, have been a wanderer ever since. My family supplied me occasionally with remittances; but as they were not rich, I did not choose to be a burthen to them, and contrived to live on my own industry, and the little knowledge I had acquired in various branches; I turned my chief attention to hydraulics, a science that I had learned in Rome, which I found much to my advantage, and which was ultimately the very cause of my going to Egypt. For I had good information, that a hydraulic machine would be of great service in that country, to irrigate the fields, which want water only, to make them produce at any time of the year. But I am rather anticipating. In 1803 I arrived in England, soon after which I married, and, after residing in it nine years, I formed the resolution of going to the south of Europe. Taking Mrs. Belzoni with me, I visited Portugal, Spain, and Malta, from which latter place we embarked for Egypt, where we remained from 1815 to 1819. Here I had the good fortune to be the discoverer of many remains of antiquity of that primitive nation. I succeeded in opening one of the two famous Pyramids of Ghizeh, as well as several of the tombs of the Kings of Thebes. Among the latter, that which has been pronounced by one of the most distinguished scholars of the age, to be the tomb of Psammuthis, is at this moment the principal, the most perfect, and splendid monument in that country. The celebrated bust of young Memnon, which I brought from Thebes, is now in the British Museum; and the alabaster sarcophagus, found in the tombs of the kings, is on its way to England.

"Near the second cataract of the Nile, I opened the temple of Ybsambul; then made a journey to the coast of the Red Sea, to the city of Berenice, and afterwards an excursion in the western Elloah, or Oasis. I now embarked for Europe, and, after an absence of twenty years, returned to my native land, and to the bosom of my family; from whence I proceeded to England.'

THE BASHAW OF EGYPT.

'The bashaw is in continual motion, being sometimes at his citadel, and sometimes at his seraglio, in the Eshakie; but Soubra is his principal residence. His chief amusement is in the evening, a little before sun-set, when he quits his seraglio, and seats himself on the bank of the Nile, to fire at an earthen pot, with his guards. If any of them hit it, he makes him a present, occasionally of forty or fifty rubies. He is himself an excellent marksman; for I saw him fire at and hit a pot only fifteen inches high, set on the ground on the opposite side of the Nile, though the river, at Soubra, is considerably wider than the Thames at Westminster Bridge. As soon as it is dark, he retires into the garden, and reposes, either in an alcove, or by the margin of a fountain, on an European chair, with all his attendants round him. Here his numerous buffoons keep him in continual high spirits and good humour. By moonlight the scene was beautiful. I was admitted into the garden whenever I wished, by which means I had an opportunity of observing the domestic life of a man, who, from nothing, rose to be the viceroy of Egypt, and conqueror of the most powerful tribes of Arabia.

'From the number of lights I frequently saw through the windows of the seraglio, I supposed the ladies were at such times amusing themselves in some way or other. Dancing women are often brought to divert them, and sometimes the famous Catalani of Egypt was introduced. One of the buffoons of the bashaw took it into his head one day, for a frolic, to shave his beard, which is no trifle among the Turks; for some of them, I really believe, would sooner have their head cut off than their beard; he borrowed some Franks' clothes of the bashaw's apothecary, who was from Europe, and, after dressing himself in our costume, presented himself to the bashaw, as an European, who could not speak a single word either of Turkish or Arabic, which is often the case. Being in the dark, the bashaw took him for what he represented himself to be, and sent immediately for the interpreter, who put some questions to him in Italian, which he did not answer; he was then questioned in French, but no reply: and next in the German and Spanish languages, and still he was silent; at last, when he saw that they were all deceived, the bashaw not excepted, he burst out in plain Turkish, the only language he was acquainted with, and his well-known voice told them who he was; for such was the change of his person, particularly by the cutting off his beard, that otherwise they could scarcely have recognized him. The bashaw was delighted with the fellow; and, to keep up the frolic, gave him an order on the treasury for an enormous sum of money, and sent him to the kaciabay, to present himself as a Frank, to receive it. The kaciabay started at the immensity of the sum, as it was nearly all that the treasury could furnish; but, upon questioning this new European, it was soon perceived who he was. In this attire he went home to his women, who actually thrust him out at the door; and such was the disgrace of cutting off his beard, that even his fellow-buffoons would not eat with him till it was grown again.

'The bashaw seems to be well aware of the benefits that may be derived from his encouraging the arts of Europe in his country, and had already reaped some of the fruits of it. The fabrication of gunpowder, the refining of sugar, the making of fine indigo, and the silk manufacture, are introduced, much to his advantage: he is constantly enquiring after something new, and is delighted with any thing strange to his imagination. Having heard of electricity, he sent to England for two electric machines, one with a plate, the other with a cylinder. The former was broken by the way; the latter was dismounted. The physician of the bashaw, an Arminian, did not know, though it was so easy a matter, how to set it up. Happening to be at the garden one evening, when they were attempting it and could not succeed, I was requested to put the several pieces together; and, having done so, I made one of the soldiers mount on the insulating stool, charged the machine, and gave the Turk a good shock; who, expecting no such thing, uttered a loud cry, and jumped off, as much terrified as if he had seen the devil. The bashaw laughed at the man's jumping off, supposing his fright to be a *trick*, and not the effect of the machine; and when told, that it was actually occasioned by the machine, he affirmed positively that it could not be, for the soldier was at such a distance, that it was impossible the small chain he held in his hand could have such power. I then desired the interpreter to inform his highness that if he would mount the stool himself, he would be convinced of the fact. He hesitated for a while whether to believe me or not; however, he mounted the stool, I charged well, put the chain into his hand, and gave him a pretty smart shock. He jumped off, like the soldier, on feeling the effect of the electricity; but immediately threw himself on the sofa in a fit of laughter, not being able to conceive how the machine could have such power on the human body.'

ARAB MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

'Early in the morning of the grand holiday, a high pole was planted in the centre of the place, with a banner belonging to the village. A large assembly of people gathered under it, and preparations were made for an illumination with glass lamps, &c. The Arabs from other villages came to the feast in procession, beating their tambourines, and waving their flags. At some distance from the pole they halted, and did not advance till a deputation was sent to invite them to the feast. The elders of the village seated themselves around and under the pole, and the strangers at a little distance. One of those standing near the pole, who had an uncommonly good pipe, began to sing; while the rest divided themselves into two parties, forming two circles, one within the other, round the pole, and facing each other. By each man putting his arms over his neighbour's shoulders, each circle formed a continuous chain. The outer circle stood still, while the people of the inner circle kept dancing and bowing in an orderly manner to those in the outer. Thus they continued three hours, and those who were not in the circles made separate rings by themselves. Some of the hadgees, who were desirous of exhibiting their powers in ceremonial devotion, went on positively for two hours, and some minutes, bending their bodies nearly to the ground, and raising them up again with such quickness, that it would be impossible for any one, who was not accustomed to it, to undergo such exertion a quarter of an hour. All the women were at a distance, by themselves, and among them was the bride. When the dancing and singing ended, they all sat down in large circles; and a great quantity of boiled rice was brought to them, in large wooden bowls, besides a number of dishes of melokie and bamies, and three large sheep roasted, which were immediately torn to pieces and devoured. For the drinking department, they had a number of boys, who were fully employed in fetching water in large bardacks from the Nile; but some of the party I knew had a sly corner, to which to retire for a drop of horaky; for it is in this private way they drink it. At night, the pole and all the place around it was illuminated. The people seated themselves in an orderly manner, in the form of an amphitheatre, the women forming a part of the circle separate from the men. A band of tambourines and pipes was continually playing; and the entertainment began with dancing, by two well-known and distinguished performers.

'This particular mode of dancing, I believe, has never been described, and all who see it properly must be excused from giving a faithful picture of it. When the dancing was at an end, a sort of play was performed, the intent of which was to exhibit life and manners, as we do in our theatres. The subject represented an hadgee, who wants to go to Mecca, and applies to a camel-driver, to procure a camel for him. The driver imposes on him, by not letting him see the seller of the camel, and putting a higher price on it than is really asked, giving so much less to the seller than he received from the purchaser. A camel is produced at last, made up by two men covered with a cloth, as if ready to depart for Mecca. The hadgee mounts on the camel, but finds it so bad, that he refuses to take it, and demands his money back again. A scuffle takes place, when, by chance, the seller of the camel appears, and finds that the camel in question is not that which he sold to the driver for the hadgee. Thus it turns out, that the driver was not satisfied with imposing both on the buyer and seller in the price, but had also kept the good camel for himself, and produced a bad one to the hadgee. In consequence, he receives a good drubbing, and runs off.—Simple as this story appears, yet it was so interesting to the audience, that it seemed as if nothing could please them better, as it taught them to be on their guard against dealers in camels, &c. This was the play; and the after-piece represented a European traveller, who served as a sort of clown. He is in the dress of a Frank; and, on his travels, comes to the house of an Arab, who, though poor, wishes to have the appearance of being rich. Accordingly he gives orders to his wife, to kill a sheep immediately. She pretends to obey; but returns in a few minutes, saying, that the flock has strayed away, and it would be the loss of too much time to fetch one. The host then orders the fowls to be killed; but these cannot be caught. A third time, he sends his wife for pigeons; but the pigeons are all out of their holes; and at last the traveller is treated only with sour milk and dhourra bread, the only provision in the house. This finishes the play.

LOCAL SUPERSTITION.

'Among the rubbish in the town, are found a few trifling antiquities, but nothing of any consequence. The fathers took me to see the casheff, or governor of the place; who, hearing that I was in search of antiquities, said that he well knew there were many in the town, for the fellahs had often told him so. I inquired of him where they were? "Oh! but you cannot have them," he replied, "they are all enchanted by the devil; and no one can take them from where they are!" I told him, if he would but tell me where they were, I would arrange the business in the other quarter. "That is very well," said he, "but no one here dares to tell you, for fear the devil should do him a mischief." He then informed me, that in the mountains, about six miles distant, there was a large gold ring stuck into the rock, which no one could take out; that some of his soldiers went with a cannon, and, after firing several balls at it, were returning without success, when, by chance, a man who was eating a cucumber, threw a part of it at the ring, which immediately fell to the ground; so that it must have been fixed by enchantment there, and nothing but the rind of a cucumber would make it fall. This I received from the governor of a province! What sort of a country must that be, which allows itself to be ruled by a man of so elevated a mind!'

TEMPLE OF TANTYRA.

'Little could be seen of the temple, till we came near to it, as it is surrounded by high mounds of rubbish of the old Tantyra. On our arriving before it, I was for some time at a loss to know where I should begin my examination. The numerous objects before me, all equally attractive, left me for a while, in a state of suspense and astonishment. The enormous masses of stone employed in the edifice, are so well disposed, that the eye discovers the most just proportion every where. The majestic appearance of its construction, the variety of its ornaments, and, above all, the singularity of its preservation, had such an effect on me, that I seated myself on the ground, and, for a considerable time, was lost in admiration.

It is the first Egyptian temple the traveller sees on ascending the Nile, and it is certainly the most magnificent. It has an advantage over most others, from the good state of preservation it is in; and I should have no scruple insaying, that it is of a much later date than any other. The superiority of theworkmanship gives us sufficient reason to believe it to be of the time of the first Ptolemy; and it is not improbable, that he, who laid the foundation of the Alexandrian library, instituted the philosophical society of the museum, and studied to render himself beloved by his people, might erect such an edifice to convince the Egyptians of his superiority of mind over the ancient kings of Egypt, even in religious devotion.

" This is the cabinet of the Egyptian arts, the product of study for many centuries, and it was here that Denon thought himself in the sanctuary of the arts and sciences. The front is adorned with a beautiful cornice, and a frieze covered with figures and hieroglyphics, over the centre of which the winged globe is predominent, and the two sides are embellished with compartments of sacrifices and offerings. The columns that form the portico are twenty-four in number, divided into four rows, including those in the front. On entering the gate the scene changes, and requires more minute observation. The quadrangular form of the capitals first strikes the eye. At each side of the square there is a colossal head of the goddess Isis with cows' ears. There is not one of these heads but is much mutilated, particularly those on the columns in the front of the temple facing the outside: but, notwithstanding this disadvantage, and the flatness of their form, there is a simplicity in their countenance that approaches to a smile. The shafts of the columns are covered with hieroglyphics and figures, which are in basso relievo, as are all the figures in the front and lateral walls. The front of the door-way, which is in a straight line with the entrance, and the sanctuary is richly adorned with figures of smaller size than the rest of the portico. The ceiling contains the zodiac, inclosed by two long female figures, which extend from one side to the other of it. The walls are divided into several square compartments, each containing figures representing deities, and priests in the act of offering or immolating victims. On all the walls, columns, ceiling, or architraves, there is no where a space of two feet, that is not covered with some figures of human beings, animals, plants, emblems of agriculture, or of religious ceremony. Wherever the eyes turn, wherever the attention is fixed, every thing inspires respect and veneration, heightened by the solitary situation of this temple, which adds to the attraction of these splendid recesses. The inner apartments are much the same as the portico; all covered with figures in basso relievo. On the top of the temple the Arabs had built a village, I suppose to be the more elevated, and exposed to the air: but it is all in ruins, as no one now lives there. From the top I descended into some apartments on the east side of the temple; there I saw the famous zodiac on the ceiling. The circular form of this zodiac led me to suppose, in some measure, that this temple was built at a later period than the rest, as nothing like it is seen any where else. In the front of the edifice there is a propylæon, not inferior to the works in the temple; and, though partly fallen, it still shews its ancient grandeur. On the left, going from the portico, there is a small temple, surrounded by columns. In the inside is a figure of Isis sitting with Orus in her lap; and other female figures, each with a child in her arms, are observable. The capitals of the columns are adorned with the figures of Typhon. The gallery, or portico, that surrounds the temple, is filled up with rubbish, to a great height, and walls of unburnt bricks have been raised from one column to another. Farther on, in a right line with the propylæon, are the remains of an hypæthral temple, which form a square of twelve columns, connected with each other by a wall, except at the doorway, which fronts the propylæon. The eastern wall of the great temple is richly adorned with figures in intaglio relevato; they are perfectly finished; the female figures are about four feet high, disposed in different compartments. Behind the temple is a small Egyptian building, quite detached from the large edifice; and, from its construction, I would venture to say, that it was the habitation of the priests. At some distance from the great temple are the foundations of another, not so large as the first. The propylæon is still standing in good preservation. My principal object did not permit me to stay here any longer; but I do not know that I ever quitted a place with so much regret and wish to remain.'

RECEIVING OF A SARCOPHAGUS.

'Previous to our entering the cave we took off the greater part of our clothes, and, each having a candle, advanced through a cavity in the rock, which extended a considerable length in the mountain, sometimes pretty high, sometimes very narrow, and without any regularity. In some passages we were obliged to creep on the ground like crocodiles. I perceived that we were at a great distance from the entrance, and the way was so intricate, that I depended entirely on the two Arabs to conduct us out again. At length we arrived at a large space, into which many other holes or cavities opened; and, after some consideration and examination by the two Arabs, we entered one of these, which was very narrow, and continued downward, for a long way, through a craggy passage, till we came where two other apertures led to the interior, in a horizontal direction. One of the Arabs then said, "This is the place." I could not conceive how so large a sarcophagus, as it had been described to me, could have been taken through the aperture which the Arab pointed out. I had no doubt but these recesses were burial places, as we continually walked over skulls and other bones: but the sarcophagus could never have entered this recess; for it was so narrow, that on my attempt to penetrate it, I could not pass. One of the Arabs, however, succeeded, as did my interpreter, and it was agreed that I and the other Arab should wait till they returned. They proceeded, evidently to a great distance, for the light disappeared, and only a murmuring sound from their voices could be distinguished as they went on. After a few moments I heard a loud noise, and the interpreter distinctly crying, "O mon Dieu! mon Dieu! je suis perdu!" After which, a profound silence ensued. I asked my Arab whether he had ever been in that place? He replied, "Never." I could not conceive what could have happened, and thought the best plan was to return, and procure help from the other Arabs. Accordingly, I told my man to shew me the way out again; but, staring at me like an ideot, he said he did not know the road. I called repeatedly to the interpreter, but received no answer; I watched a long time, but no one returned; and my situation was no very pleasant one. I naturally returned through the passages by which we had come; and, after some time, I succeeded in reaching the place, where as I mentioned, were many other cavities. It was a complete labyrinth, as all these places bore a great resemblance to the one which we first entered. At last seeing one, which appeared to be the right, we proceeded through it a long way; but, by this time, our candles had diminished considerably; and I feared, that if we did not get out soon, we should have to remain in the dark: meantime, it would have been dangerous to put one out to save the other, lest that which was left should by some accident be extinguished. At this time we were considerably advanced towards the outside, as we thought, but to our sorrow we found the end of that cavity without any outlet. Convinced that we were mistaken in our conjecture, we quickly returned towards the place of the various entries, which we strove to regain. But we were then as perplexed as ever, and were both exhausted from the ascents and descents which we had been obliged to go over. The Arab seated himself, but every moment of delay was dangerous. The only expedient was, to put a mark at the place out of which we had just come, and then examine the cavities in succession, by putting also a mark at their entrance, so as to know where we had been. Unfortunately, our candles would not last through the whole: however, we began our operations.

'On the second attempt, when passing before a small aperture, I thought I heard the sound of something like the roaring of the sea at a distance. In consequence I entered this cavity; and as we advanced the noise increased, till I could distinctly hear a number of voices all at one time. At last, thank God, we walked out; and, to my no small surprise, the first person I saw was my interpreter; how he came to be there I could not conjecture. He told me, that in proceeding with the Arab along the passage below, they came to a pit which they did not see; that the Arab fell into it, and, in falling, put out both candles. It was then that he cried out, "Mon Dieu! je suis perdu!" as he thought he also should have fallen into the pit; but, on raising his head, he saw, at a great distance, a glimpse of day-light, towards which he advanced, and thus arrived at a small aperture. He then scraped away some loose sand and stones to widen the place where he came out, and went to give the alarm to the Arabs, who were at the other entrance. Being all concerned for the man who fell to the bottom of the pit, it was their noise that I heard in the cave. The place by which my interpreter got out was instantly widened; and, in the confusion, the Arabs did not regard letting me see that they were acquainted with that entrance, and that it had lately been shut up. I was not long in detecting their scheme. The Arabs had intended to shew me the sarcophagus, without letting me see the way by which it might be taken out, and then to stipulate a price for the secret. It was with this view they took me such a way round about.

I found that the sarcophagus was not, in reality, a hundred yards from the large entrance. The man was soon taken out of the well, but so much hurt in one of his hips, that he went lame ever after. Finding that the cover of the sarcophagus could be taken out, I set several men at work to clear the passage; but, on the third day, on my return from the king's tombs, I found that the cacheff had re-commenced his old tricks. He came to Gournou from Erments, and seeing the Arabs at work, he took them all to the latter place, bound like thieves, and put them into prison. I could not imagine the reason of all this, after the promises I had made him, and the protestations on his part which he had made to me; but, on inquiry, I found that some agents of Mr. D—— had just arrived from Alexandria and brought him presents. I do not know what passed between them; I only state the case as it appeared. On my applying to him again, he said that the sarcophagus was sold to the French consul, and no one else should have it.

ARABIAN TRADITION.

There is in this spot, say the Arabs, great treasure, left by an ancient king of the country, previous to his departure for the upper part of the Nile, on a war against the Ethiopians. He was so avaricious, that he did not leave his family any thing to live on; and he was in close friendship with a magician whom he appointed to guard his treasure till his return. But no sooner was he gone, than his relations attempted to take possession of the treasure: the magician resisted, was killed in the defence of his charge, and changed to an enormous serpent, which devoured all his assailants. The king is not yet returned, but the serpent still keeps watch over the treasure; and once every night, at a particular position of the stars, he comes out of the caves with a powerful light on his head, which blind all that attempt to look at it. He is of an enormous size, descends to the Nile, where he drinks; and then returns to his cave, to watch the treasure till the king returns.

TEMPLE OF EL KALABSHE.

On the water-side, before the temple, is a landing-place, which leads straight to the propylæon, as the gate of this does to the portico. The propylæon is in good preservation, but the portico is quite destroyed. There are two columns, and one pedestal, on each side of the door into the pronaos. They are joined by a wall raised to nearly half their height, which proves the late period when this temple was erected, as such a wall is clearly seen in all other temples of later date; and I would not hesitate to say, that Tentyra, Philœ, Edfou, and this temple, were erected by the Ptolomies; for though there is great similitude in all the Egyptian edifices, yet there is a certain elegance in the forms of the more recent, that distinguishes them from the older massy and enormous works; whence they appear to me to have been executed by Egyptians under the direction of Greeks. The pronaos and the cella are detached from the main wall all round; the intermediate space forms a gallery, so as to leave them isolated from the rest of the wall. The roof has fallen down, except a small portion on the chamber behind the adytum, in the wall of which there are several cells, merely large enough to contain a single person in each. They must have been either prisons for men, or places for the sacred animals. There are groups of figures on the walls of the cella, which retain their colours remarkably well; better, indeed, than in any other temple in Egypt; which I think is another proof of its being of later date than many others.

TEMPLES OF YBSAMBUL.

In the front of the minor temple are six colossal figures, which make a better appearance at a distance than when near them. They are thirty feet high, and are hewn out of the rock; as is also the large temple, which has one figure of an enormous size, with the head and shoulders only projecting out of the sand; and, notwithstanding the great distance, I could perceive that it was beautifully executed. On the upper part or frieze of the temple, was a line of hieroglyphics, which covered the whole front; and above this, a range of figures in a sitting posture, as large again as life. The sand from the north side, accumulated by the wind on the rock above the temple, and which had gradually descended towards its front, choaked the entrance, and buried two-thirds of it. On my approaching this temple, the hope I had formed of opening its entrance vanished at once; for the amazing accumulation of the sand was such, that it appeared an impossibility ever to reach the door. We ascended a hill of sand at the upper part of the temple, and there found the head of a hawk projecting out of the sand only to its neck. From the situation of this figure, I concluded it to be over the door. From the size of the head, the figure must have been more than twenty feet high; below the figure there is generally a vacant space; so that, with the cornice over the door and the frieze, I calculated that the door-way could not be less than thirty-five feet below the surface of the sand; and this distance would have accorded in proportion with the front of the temple, which is 117 feet wide. The sand run down in a slope from one side to the other, and to attempt to make an aperture straight through it to the door, would have been like making a hole in the water. It was necessary, therefore, to remove the sand in such a direction, that it might fall off from the front of the door; but in doing this, the sand from above would continue to fall on the place whence that below was removed, and render it an endless task. Besides, the natives were wild people, totally unaccustomed to such labour, and knew nothing of working for money; indeed they were ignorant of money altogether. All these difficulties seemed such insurmountable obstacles, that they almost deterred me from the thought of proceeding; yet perseverance, stimulated by hope, suggested to me such means, that at last, after much exertion, and two voyages thither, I had the satisfaction of entering the great temple of Ybsambul.

Having taken a proper measurement of the front of the temple, and made a calculation, I found that if I could persuade the people to work with persevering steadiness, I might succeed in the undertaking. I did not examine the small temple that night, as I wished early to reach the village of Ybsambul, and to see Osseyn Cacheff. The rocks out of which the temple is hewn, continue for about 200 yards southward, and then open into a flat country, where are some good spots of cultivated land on the banks of the Nile, abounding with palm trees.

THE CATARACT.

We went on with the same strong north wind: and as we had plenty of water, advanced with our bark till we found ourselves so tossed about by the different currents and eddies, as to prevent our farther progress; and at the same time were so situated, that we could not return back, for fear of being driven against some of the rocks, which abounded on each side. Thus we were confined to one spot for about an hour. Sometimes we had a rapid start for a hundred yards; then all at once were stopped, and turned round, in spite of all our efforts, and of the north wind, which blew very hard. At last, we were caught on a sudden in one of the eddies of water, and driven against a rock concealed about two feet below the surface. The shock was terrible; and I must confess, having Mrs. Belzoni on board, I felt no small degree of alarm, as I thought the boat was split in two. For my own part, perhaps, I might have swam on shore; but Mrs. Belzoni was no small charge to me on this occasion. However, as it pleased God, and to my astonishment, there was no harm done. We succeeded in getting to the other side of the river as quickly as possible, and, when we arrived, forgot all the dangers we had just passed. We landed, and took our route on foot: Mrs. Belzoni, myself, the interpreter, the Janizary, the two men from the island, and four boys belonging to the bark; carrying with us some provision and water. We proceeded on the rocks and over a plain of sand and stones, till we arrived at the rock called Apsir, which is the highest in the neighbourhood of the cataract, and commands a complete view of the falls. The prospect from this spot is magnificent. The several thousand islands you see, of various sizes and forms, with as many different falls of water running rapidly onward, while counter-currents return with equal velocity, exhibit a diversified appearance, truly grand. The blackness of the stones, the green of the trees on the islands, intermixed with the white froth of the water, form a fine picture which can scarcely be described or delineated.'

"Hence you see the four cultivated islands which lie on the south, or the most remote part of the cataract. They are named as follows: Nuba, Gamnarty, Duettly, and Suckeyr: on the north side are two others, called Darge and Tabai. These islands are inhabited by a race of people who may be looked on as living in the most primitive state; for no one ever goes to them, nor do they ever quit their island. They are very few in number—in some of the islands not more than five or six: and they live on the produce of the few spots of ground they find on them, which they continually irrigate with the common machine named hade, consisting only of a piece of sheepskin and two sticks, by which they draw up the water. They have also a few sheep, and fabricate a cloth from cotton produced in the islands, in the same manner as they make that of wool.

RESEARCHES AT YBSAMBUL

"They soon gave me to understand plainly, says M. B. that all that was there was their own property: and that the treasure should be for themselves. Even the savages began to lay their account in the division of the spoil. I assured them that I expected to find nothing but stones, and wanted no treasure. They still persisted that if I took away the stones, the treasure was in them: and, if I could make a drawing or likeness of them, I could extract the treasure from them also, without their perceiving it. Some proposed, that if there were any figure discovered, it should be broken before I carried it away, to see the inside of it. Thus I plainly perceived, that on entering the temple, I should not be at liberty either to take notes of what was in it, or to make any drawings, much less to take away any statue, or any thing else that might be found. We went on with our labour, however, and as I made a palisade with the palm-wood I had bought, I had no need of so many men, as they had only to clear the space between the palisade and the temple.

In the course of the morning, two of the men left the work, and went down the Nile to our boat. Finding Mrs. Belzoni on board, with only a little girl from the village, they were rather impertinent to her, and attempted to go on board in spite of all she could say to them, intending to rob the boat. At last she presented a pistol to them, on which they immediately retired, and ran up the hill. She followed, but they mixed with a number of their fellow savages, and it was impossible to find them out; for they were all like so many lumps of chocolate seated on the sand at work, and not to be distinguished the one from the other. At night, when I paid the men, the cacheff's brother said the money must be counted all in one heap, before it was divided among the people. My interpreter, who was also my treasurer, accordingly counted the money on a piece of a ragged shawl, which he had no sooner done, than the cacheff's brother threw himself on it, and seized every piastre. The men looked at each other, but no one dared to say a word about it; and he took it all away with him. I observed to him, that his magic was much more sure in its operation than mine, for obtaining money. But I was pleased to find they had begun to know the worth of it so well.

I naturally expected that no one would come to work the next morning; but in this I was mistaken. As much of the sand had been taken away, the first palisade was insufficient. I made another therefore, directly before the place where I supposed the entrance of the temple to be, to prevent the sand from falling against it. I now began to perceive clearly, that this work would employ more time than I could spare in that country, and the period I had meant to dedicate to it was already elapsed; but this would not have deterred me from proceeding, and no doubt I should have accomplished my undertaking, had it not been for a material cause which compelled me to quit the work for a time: this was for the want of that very article which a few days before, was so despised and unknown; and now I absolutely could not proceed without it: it was money, which, even here, had shown its usual power among mankind, of exciting avarice, and of which those wild people soon became very fond. I had some water brought up from the Nile, and poured down close to the wall over the door. This stopped the sand from running, till I had a hole made so deep that I could perceive it required a longer time than I could stay, and more money than I could then afford. I had by this time removed so much sand, as to uncover twenty feet in the front of the temple. The colossal statues above the door were completely exposed; and one of the great colossi sitting before the temple, on the north side, which was buried in the sand, appeared with his face and shoulders like his companion on the south. Having obtained a promise from the cacheff, that he would not let any one touch the place till my return, which would be in a few months, I contented myself with putting a mark where the sand was before I commenced the operation; and after taking a drawing of the exterior of the temple, quitted it, with a firm resolution of returning to accomplish its opening.

CABILLIA'S RESEARCHES AT THE PYRAMIDS.

His enterprize was hazardous and bold; and nothing but an enthusiasm for discovery could induce a man to take such a step. The consul, with Mr. Briggs, Mr. Beechey, and myself, went to see the operations that were going on. Captain Cabillia's circumstances were much better than mine; but he had no superfluous wealth at command, to continue what he had begun, which required a supply beyond his means. Mr. Briggs was the first who generously offered to furnish money for this purpose; and, after a consultation with Mr. Salt, they agreed to support the work to any extent that might be required. This gentleman not only encouraged the undertaking at the pyramid, but has exerted his influence with Mahommed Ali, for the general advantage of the commerce of Europe, as I shall have occasion to mention hereafter. The enterprize of Captain Cabillia is worthy the attention of every one interested in antiquities, as he has solved a question, by which the learned world has been puzzled for many centuries. The famous well, which has given rise to so much conjecture, turns out to be a communication with a lower passage, leading into an inferior chamber, discovered and opened by himself. He first descended the well to the depth of thirty-eight feet, where his progress was stopped by four large stones. Three of these being removed, there was space enough for a man to pass through; but the fourth he could not stir, though he had the help of Mr. Kabitsch, a young man in the employment of Mr. Baghos, who bore a share of the expense with the captain. Twenty-one feet below this place they found a grotto, seventeen feet long and four high; and seven feet below this, a platform, from which the well descended two hundred feet lower. The captain went down, and at the bottom found earth and sand; but from the hollow sound under his feet, he judged that the passage must communicate with some other apartment below. He then set some Arabs at work to remove the sand; but the heat was so great, and the candles so incapable of burning, for want of oxygen, that they were compelled to desist. The captain then turned his researches to another quarter, and began to enlarge the entrance into the first passage of the pyramid. For this operation he was well rewarded; for by it he found, that the passage continued downward; and having employed several men, and taken out a great deal of earth and rubbish, at last, after a long and arduous toil, he came in contact with the bottom of the well, where he found the baskets and rope which had been left there. The same day that this occurred, was that on which we had agreed to visit the pyramids, and I had the pleasure to be an eye-witness of the arduous task of Captain Cabillia. Proceeding in his laborious researches, he found, that the passage led into a chamber cut out of the rock, under the centre of the pyramid.

Captain C. made several researches round the pyramids also, but none exceeded his toil in uncovering the front of the great sphinx. He found a small temple between the two paws, and a large tablet of granite on its breast. The tablet is adorned with several figures and hieroglyphics, and two representations of sphinxes are sculptured on it. Before the entrance into the small temple was a lion, placed as if to guard the approach. Farther on from this front of the sphinx is a staircase of thirty-two steps, at the bottom of which is an altar, with a Greek inscription, of the time of the Ptolemies. At each side of the altar was a sphinx of calcareous stone, much mutilated. From the base of the temple to the summit of the head, is sixty-five feet; the legs of the sphinx are fifty-seven feet long, from the breast to the extremity of the paws, which are eight feet high. Forty-five feet from the first altar, he found another, with an inscription, alluding to the Emperor Septimius Severus; and near to the first step was a stone, with another Greek inscription, alluding to Antoninus. Notwithstanding his own occupation about the sphinx, Captain Cabiglia employed other people to carry on other researches. He opened some of the mausoleums which were choked up with sand, and found several small chambers, with hieroglyphics and figures, some of them pretty well executed, and in good preservation. In one of the pits he found some mummies, in their linen envelopes, and various fragments of Egyptian antiquity. He also opened some of the smaller pyramids, and from the suggestion of Mr. Briggs, to follow a certain direction, he succeeded in finding the entrance into one of them; but it appears, that it was so decayed in the interior, he could advance only a few feet in it. No doubt this led into some chamber or apartment, containing, perhaps, a sarcophagus, &c."

ARABIC FESTIVAL.

The performers consisted of about thirty men, all in a row, clapping their hands in concert, so as to form a kind of accompaniment to their song, which consisted of three or four words; and with one foot before the other, keeping a sort of perpetual motion, but without changing their positions. Before the men, were two women with daggers in their hands, also in continual action, running toward the men and then returning from them with an extraordinary motion, brandishing their daggers, and waving their garments. In this they persevered for such a length of time, that I wondered how they could support the exertion. This is a sort of Bedoween dance, and is the most decent of all that I ever saw in Egypt; but no sooner was it ended, than, in order I suppose to please us, they immediately began another, in the fashion of the country, which fully compensated for the extraordinary modesty of the first; but we returned to our boat more disgusted than pleased with it.

TOMBS OF THE THEBANS.

In such a situation I found myself several times, and often returned exhausted and fainting, till at last I became inured to it, and indifferent to what I suffered, except from the dust, which never failed to choak my throat and nose; and though, fortunately, I am destitute of the sense of smelling, I could taste that the mummies were rather unpleasant to swallow. After the exertion of entering into such a place, through a passage of fifty, a hundred, three hundred, or perhaps six hundred yards, nearly overcome, I sought a resting-place, found one, and contrived to sit; but when my weight bore on the body of an Egyptian, it crushed it like a band-box. I naturally had recourse to my hands to sustain my weight, but they found no better support; so that I sunk altogether amongst the broken mummies, with a crash of bones, rags, and wooden cases, which raised such a dust as kept me motionless for a quarter of an hour, waiting till it subsided again. I could not remove from the place, however, without increasing it, and every step I took I crushed a mummy in some part or other. Once I was conducted from such a place to another resembling it, through a passage of about twenty feet in length, and no wider than a body could be forced through. It was choked with mummies, and I could not pass without putting my face in contact with that of some decayed Egyptian; but as the passage inclined downwards, my own weight helped me on; however, I could not avoid being covered with bones, legs, arms, and heads, rolling from above. Thus I proceeded from one cave to another, all full of mummies piled up in various ways, some standing, some lying, and some on their heads. The purpose of my researches was to rob the Egyptians of their papyri; of which I found a few hidden in their breasts, under their arms, in the space above the knees, or on the legs, and covered by the numerous folds of cloth that envelope the mummy.

MUMMIES.

In the same pit where I found mummies in cases, I found others without: and in these papyri are most likely to be met with. I remarked that the mummies in the cases have no papyri, at least I never observed any; on the contrary, in those without cases they are often obtained. It appears to me, that such people as could afford it would have a case, to be buried in, on which the history of their lives were painted; and those who could not afford a case, were contented to have their lives written on papyri, rolled up, and placed above their knees. Even in the appearance of the cases there is a great difference; some are exceedingly plain, others more ornamented, and some very richly adorned with figures, well painted. The cases are generally made of Egyptian sycamore; apparently, this was the most plentiful wood in the country, as it is usually employed for the different utensils. All the cases have a human face, male or female. Some of the large cases contain others within them, either of wood, or of plaster painted. The inner cases are sometimes fitted to the body of the mummy; others are only covers to the body, in form of a man or woman, easily distinguishable by the beard and the breast, like that on the outside. Some of the mummies have garlands of flowers, and leaves of the acacia, or sunt tree, over their heads and breasts. This tree is often seen on the banks of the Nile, above Thebes, and particularly in Nubia. The flower, when fresh, is yellow, and of a very hard substance, appearing as if artificial. The leaves, also, are very strong, and though dried and turned brown, they still retain their firmness. In the inside of these mummies are found lumps of asphaltum, sometimes so large as to weigh two pounds. The entrails of these mummies are often found bound up in linen and asphaltum. What does not incorporate with the fleshy part, remains of the natural colour of the pitch, but that which does incorporate becomes brown, and evidently mixed with the grease of the body, forming a mass, which on pressure crumbles into dust. The wooden case is first covered with a layer or two of cement, not unlike plaster of Paris; and on this sometimes are cast figures in basso relievo, for which they make niches cut in stone. The whole case is painted, the ground generally yellow, the figures and hieroglyphics blue, green, red, and black. The last is very seldom used. The whole of the painting is covered with a varnish, which preserves it very effectually. Some of the colours, in my humble opinion, were vegetable, for they are evidently tranparent; besides, I conceive it was easier for the Egyptians to produce vegetable colours than mineral, from the great difficulty of grinding the latter to such perfection.

The next sort of mummy that drew my attention, I believe I may with reason conclude to have been appropriated to the priests. They are folded in a manner totally different from the others, and so carefully executed, as to show the great respect paid to those personages. The bandages are stripes of red and white linen intermixed, covering the whole body, and forming a curious effect from the two colours. The arms and legs are not enclosed in the same envelope with the body, as in the common mode, but are bandaged separately, even the fingers and toes being preserved distinct. They have sandals of painted leather on their feet; and bracelets on their arms and wrists. They are always found with the arms acrost the breast, but not pressing it; and though the body is bound with such a quantity of linen, the shape of the person is carefully preserved in every limb. The cases in which mummies of this sort are found, are somewhat better executed, and I have seen one, that had the eyes and eyebrows of enamel, beautifully executed in imitation of nature. Among the various tombs, I discovered one of this description in the valley adjacent to Beban el Malook, on the west of it, of which I shall have to speak hereafter.

I found eight mummies, all untouched since they have been deposited in their resting-place. The cases lay flat on the ground, facing the east, in two equal rows, imbedded four inches deep in mortar, which must have been soft when they were put into it; for when I had them removed, the impression of them remained perfect.

ARTS OF THE EGYPTIANS.

The Egyptians were certainly well acquainted with linen manufactures, to a perfection equal to our own; for, in many of their figures, we observe their garments quite transparent; and among the folding of the mummies, I observed some cloth quite as fine as our common muslin, very strong, and of an even texture. They had the art of tanning leather, with which they made shoes as well as we do, some of which I found of various shapes. They had also the art of staining the leather with various colours, as we do morocco, and actually knew the mode of embossing on it, for I found leather with figures impressed on it, quite elevated. I think it must have been done with a hot iron while the leather was damp. They also fabricated a sort of coarse glass, with which they made beads and other ornaments.

Beside enamelling, the art of gilding was in great perfection among them, as I found several ornaments of the kind. They knew how to cast copper as well as to form it into sheets, and had a metallic composition not unlike our lead, rather softer, but of greater tenacity. It is much like the lead which we see on paper in the tea-chests from China, but much thicker. I found some pieces of it covered on both sides with a thin coat of another metal, which might be taken for silver, but I cannot believe it to be so. It certainly is a proof of the scarcity of this metal in Egypt, where, in my opinion, it was less common than gold, for it is seldom found, whereas the latter is quite common on the ornaments.

Carved works were very common, and in great perfection, particularly in the proportion of the figures; and it is to be observed, that though the Egyptians were unacquainted with anatomy, yet in these, as well as in their statues of marble, they preserved that sweet simplicity peculiar to themselves, which is always pleasing to the beholder.

In one of the tombs of the kings I found two wooden figures, nearly seven feet high, of very fine workmanship. They are in a standing posture, with one arm extended, as if holding a torch.

When I did not choose to pass the river in the night to our habitation at the Temple of Luxor, I took up my lodging in the entrance of some of the tombs, along with those troglodytes. Nothing could be more amusing to me. Their dwelling is generally in the passages between the first and second entrance into a tomb. The walls and the roof are as black as any chimney. The inner door is closed up with mud, except a small aperture, sufficient for a man to crawl through. Within this place the sheep are kept at night, and occasionally accompany their masters in their vocal concert. Over the doorway there are always some half-broken Egyptian figures, and the two foxes, the usual guardian of burial-places. A small lamp, kept alive by fat from the sheep or rancid oil, is placed in a niche in the wall, and a mat is placed on the ground; and this formed the grand divan, wherever I was. There the people assembled round me, their conversation turning wholly on antiquities. Such a one had found such a thing, and another had discovered a tomb. Various articles were brought to sell to me, and sometimes I had reason to rejoice at having staid there. I was sure of a supper of milk and bread, served in a wooden bowl; but whenever they supposed I should stay all night, they always killed a couple of fowls for me, which were baked in a small oven heated with pieces of mummy cases, and sometimes with the bones and rags of the mummies themselves. It is no uncommon thing to sit down near fragments of bones; hands, feet, or sculls, are often in the way; for these people are so accustomed to be among the mummies, that they think no more of sitting on them, than on the skins of their dead calves. I also became indifferent about them at last, and would have slept in a mummy pit as readily as out of it.

NATURAL PHENOMENA OF EGYPT.

A strong wind which arose this day leads me to mention some particulars of the phenomena that often happen in Egypt. The first I shall notice is the whirlwinds, which occur all the year round, but especially at the time of the camseen wind, which begins in April, and lasts fifty days. Hence the name of camseen, which in Arabic signifies fifty. It generally blows from the south-west, and lasts four, five, or six days without varying, so very strong, that it raises the sands to a great height, forming a general cloud, so thick that it is impossible to keep the eyes open, if not under cover. It is troublesome even to the Arabs; it forces the sand into the houses through every cranny, and fills every thing with it. The caravans cannot proceed in the deserts; the boats cannot continue their voyages, and travellers are obliged to eat sand in spite of their teeth. The whole is like a chaos. Often a quantity of sand and small stones gradually ascends to a great height, and forms a column of sixty or seventy feet in diameter, and so thick, that were it steady on one spot, it would appear a solid mass. This not only revolves within its own circumference, but runs in a circular direction over a great space of ground, sometimes maintaining itself in motion for half an hour, and wherever it falls it accumulates a small hill of sand. God help the poor traveller who is caught under it!

The next phenomena is the mirage, often described by travellers, who assert having been deceived by it, as at a distance it appears to them like water. This is certainly the fact, and I must confess that I have been deceived myself, even after I was aware of it. The perfect resemblance to water, and the strong desire for this element, made me conclude, in spite of all my caution not to be deceived, that it was really water I saw. It generally appears like a still lake, so unmoved by the wind, that every thing above is to be seen most distinctly reflected by it, which is the principal cause of the deception. If the wind agitate any of the plants that rise above the horizon of the mirage, the motion is seen perfectly at a great distance. If the traveller stands elevated much above the mirage, the apparent water seems less united and less deep, for, as the eyes look down upon it, there is not thickness enough in the vapour on the surface of the ground to conceal the earth from the sight; but if the traveller be on a level with the horison of the mirage, he cannot see through it, so that it appears to him clear water. By putting my head first to the ground, and then mounting a camel, the height of which from the ground might have been about ten feet at the most, I found a great difference in the appearance of the mirage. On approaching it, it becomes thinner, and appears as if agitated by the wind, like a field of ripe corn. It gradually vanishes as the traveller approaches, and at last entirely disappears when he is on the spot.'

TEMPLE OF YBSAMBUL.

From what we could perceive at the first view, it was evidently a very large place. But our astonishment increased, when we found it to be one of the most magnificent of temples, enriched with beautiful intaglios, painting, colossal figures, &c. We entered at first into a large pronaos, 57 feet long and 52 wide, supported by two rows of square pillars, in a line from the front door to the door of the sekos. Each pillar has a figure, not unlike those at Medinet Aboo, finely executed, and very little injured by time. The tops of their turbans reach the ceiling, which is about 30 feet high, the pillars are five feet and a-half square. Both these and the walls are covered with beautiful hieroglyphics, the style of which is somewhat superior or at least bolder, than that of any others in Egypt, not only in the workmanship, but also in the subjects. They exhibit battles, storming of castles, triumphs over the Ethiopians, sacrifices, &c. In some places is to be seen the same hero as at Medinet Aboo, but in a different posture. Some of the columns are much injured by the close and heated atmosphere, the temperature of which was so hot, that the thermometer must have risen to above 100 degrees. The second hall is 22 feet high, 37 wide, and 26½ long. It contains four pillars, about four feet square; and the walls of this are also covered with fine hieroglyphics in pretty good preservation. Beyond this is a shorter chamber, 37 feet wide, in which is the entrance into the sanctuary. At each end of this chamber is a door, leading into smaller chambers in the same direction with the sanctuary, each eight feet by seven. The sanctuary is 23¼ feet long, and 11 feet wide. It contains a pedestal in the centre, and at the end four colossal sitting figures. the heads of which are in good preservation, not having been injured by violence. On the right side of this great hall, entering into the temple, are two doors, at a short distance from each other, which lead into two long separate rooms, the first 38 feet 10 inches in length, and 11 feet five inches wide; the other 48 feet seven inches, by 13 feet three. At the end of the first are several unfinished hieroglyphics, of which some, though merely sketched, give fine ideas of their manner of drawing. At the lateral corners of the entrance into the second chamber from the great hall, is a door, each of which leads into a small chamber, 22 feet six inches long, and 10 feet wide. Each of these rooms has two doors, leading into two other chambers, 43 feet in length, and 10 feet 11 inches wide. There are two benches in them, apparently to sit on. The most remarkable subjects in this temple are, 1st. a group of captive Ethiopians, in the western corner of the great hall; 2nd. the hero killing a man with his spear, another lying slain under his feet, on the same western wall; 3d. the storming of a castle, in the western corner from the front door. The outside of this temple is magnificent. It is 117 feet wide, and 86 feet high; the height from the top of the cornice to the top of the door, being 66 feet six inches, and the height of the door 20 feet. There are four enormous sitting colossi, the largest in Egypt or Nubia, except the great sphinx at the pyramids, to which they approach in the proportion of near two-thirds. From the shoulder to the elbow they measure 15 feet six inches; the ears, three feet six inches; the face, seven feet; the beard, five feet six inches; across the shoulders, 25 feet four inches; their height is about 51 feet, not including the caps, which are about 14 feet. There are only two of these colossi in sight, one is still buried under the sand, and the other, which is near the door, is half fallen down, and buried also. On the top of the door is a colossal figure of Osiris, 20 feet high, with two colossal hieroglyphic figures, one on each side, looking towards it. On the top of the temple is a cornice with hieroglyphics, a torus and a frieze under it. The cornice is six feet wide, the frieze is four feet. Above the cornice is a row of sitting monkeys, eight feet high, and six across the shoulders. They are 21 in number. This temple was nearly two-thirds buried under the sand, of which we removed 31 feet before we came to the upper part of the door. It must have had a very fine landing-place, which is now totally buried under the sand. It is the last and largest temple excavated in the solid rock in Nubia or Egypt, except the new tomb. It took 22 days to open it, besides six days last year. We sometimes had 80 men at work, and sometimes only our own personal exertions, the party consisting of Mr. Beechey, Captains Irby and Mangles, myself, two servants, and the crew, eleven in all, and three boys. It is situated under a rock, about 100 feet above the Nile, facing the south-east by east, and about one day and a half's journey from the second cataract in Nubia, or Wady Halfa.

The heat was so great in the interior of the temple, that it scarcely permitted us to take any drawing, as the perspiration from our hands soon rendered the paper quite wet. Accordingly, we left this operation to succeeding travellers, who may set about it with more convenience than we could, as the place will become cooler. Our stock of provision was so reduced, that the only food we had for the last six days was dhourra, boiled in water without salt, of which we had none left. The cacheffs had given orders to the people not to sell us any kind of food whatever, hoping that we might be driven away by hunger. But there was an Abady, who lived in the village, and as he was of a different tribe, he was not so much afraid of disobeying the cacheffs. He sometimes came at night, and brought us milk; but he was at last detected, and prevented from bringing any more.

Great credit is due to Mr. Beechey and the two captains, for their laborious exertions in assisting me in the above operation. I must not omit to mention, that, in the temple, we found two lions with hawk's heads, the body as large as life; a small sitting figure, and some copper work belonging to the doors.

ROYAL SARCOPHAGUS.

It is a sarcophagus of the finest oriental alabaster, nine feet five inches long, and three feet seven inches wide, Its thickness is only two inches, and it is transparent when a light is placed in the middle of it. It is minutely sculptured within and without with several hundred figures, which do not exceed two inches in height, and represent, as I suppose, the whole of the funeral procession and ceremonies relating to the deceased, united with several emblems, &c. I cannot give an adequate idea of this beautiful and invaluable piece of antiquity, and can only say, that nothing has been brought into Europe from Egypt, that can be compared with it. The cover was not there; it had been taken out, and broken into several pieces, which we found in digging before the first entrance. The sarcophagus was over a staircase in the centre of the saloon, which communicated with a subterraneous passage, leading downwards, three hundred feet in length.

THE PYRAMIDS.

M. Belzoni next determined on penetrating one of the famous pyramids, and, after an immense labour, succeeded in discovering the entrance, and reached a portcullis; but here a large block of stone stared him in the face, and appeared to say, *ne plus ultra*. He persevered until the stone was removed and the passage opened, which is only four feet high and three feet six inches wide. After thirty days exertion, he reached the central chamber, where he found a sarcophagus. This chamber is forty-six feet three inches long, sixteen feet three inches wide, and twenty-three feet six inches high.

It is cut out of the solid rock from the floor to the roof, which is composed of large blocks of calcareous stone, meeting in the centre, and forming a roof of the same slope as the pyramid itself. The sarcophagus is eight feet long, three feet six inches wide, and two feet three inches deep in the inside. It is surrounded by large blocks of granite, apparently to prevent its removal, which could not be effected without great labour. The lid had been broken at the side, so that the sarcophagus was half open. It is of the finest granite; but, like the other in the first pyramid, there is not one hieroglyphic on it.

On the wall, at the west end of the chamber, was an inscription in Arabic, which has been thus translated by Mr. Salame.

'The Master Mohammed Ahmed lapicide, has opened them; and the Master Ottoman attended this (*opening;*) and the King Alij Mohammed at first (*from the beginning*) to the closing up.'

M. Belzoni refutes the general assertion, that the pyramids were built of stone brought from the east side of the Nile; since stones of immense size have been cut from the very rocks around the pyramids, and there is yet stone enough to build many others if required. He is of opinion, that the pyramids were erected before writing in hieroglyphics was invented, and that they were erected as sepulchres. By the measurement which he took of the second pyramid, he found it to be as follows:

	Feet
The basis	684
Apotome, or central line down the front, from the top to the bases	568
Perpendicular	456
Coating from the top to the place where it ends	140

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

At four o'clock I went to the Bey's palace. He was sitting on a very high armed chair, a fashion not common among Turks; though he did not sit like an European, but in the Turkish manner, with his legs up. Here I had an opportunity of being present at a trial upon life or death. The case was this: a soldier belonging to the Bey had been found dead upon the road, near the village of Acmin, with his throat cut, and several marks of violence upon his body. He was on his return from Mecca, where he had been on a pilgrimage. His camel was found dead near the door of a peasant, and it was supposed that he had a great deal of money about him. He was seen in the house of the peasant near which the camel was found, in company with seven other men, among whom was a Bedowen. The soldiers of the village, who took the prisoners into custody, asserted, that the prisoner had assisted the Bedowen in making his escape; and the sheik of the same village affirmed, that one of them said he knew where to find him at any time. Several witnesses were examined, but no one gave any evidence that could bring the facts home to the supposed culprits.

One point, however, was very much against one of them, and this was, his countenance did not please the bey; for no sooner did the bey set his eyes on the poor fellow, than he exclaimed, "O ho! the case is evident! I see plainly who is the murderer; look at that man; can there be any doubt but it was he who committed the crime? So own at once that you did it, for denial will be useless: I see it in your face!" I must confess, I never saw more appearance of the assassin in a countenance in my life; but God forbid that our courts of justice should adopt such a method of proceeding, and condemn people merely because the expression of their features is against them. Several witnesses came forward to prove that the peasant, in whose house the soldier was, could have had nothing to do with it, as he was not in the town at the time. I have reason to believe, that witnesses in that country are rather more exact in their depositions than those of Europe, for they do not get off so easily as in our country. To make them impartial, they generally get so severe a bastinado on the soles of their feet, that all the flesh is off to the bones, and they are unable to walk for a long time after. A thousand blows is reckoned a moderate number for a witness to receive. The business ended this day with beating and sending to prison again. I heard afterwards, however, that several of those supposed to be concerned in the murder, had their heads cut off; but for this I have no other authority than my own interpreter.

END OF THE FIFTIETH VOLUME.

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